Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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ITS MONEY NOT DIVERTED

Gifts to Tract Society All Used in Disseminating Religious Literature.

BUILDING BEING PUT UP ON MORTGAGE

Magnitude of the Work of Publication and Distribution—Sympathizers Send Money for Melvin's Family.

The Rev. William W. Rand, D. D., Publishing Secretary of the American Tract Society, yesterday denied the charge in one of the morning papers of this city to the effect that the society had diverted the money intrusted to it by the pious, for the purpose of disseminating religious literature and applied it to the construction of the new million-dollar building of the society at Spruce and Nassau Streets. It was said, further, in the article that the money thus diverted had been virtualy put into the risks of a big real estate speculation.

"The American Tract Society," said Secretary Rand, "has not diverted any of the money donated or bequeathed to it for the dissemination of religious literature to the society's new building. We have not curtailed our regular work in any degree whatever, because of our new building. In fact we have put no money into the new building.

"The original building, and the land on which it stood were given to the society by a number of its liberal friends, the building to be used for our manufacturing and other purposes. Recently the location became too valuable to be longer contracted to the use of the original building, and it was found it would be cheaper to tear down and build a larger structure.

"The society bought the tract adjoining the old site, and is putting up the new building entirely from the proceeds of a mortgage placed on the plot of land. The land we value at about $1,000,000. The new building will cost about $1,000,000. Everything, as you see, is thus being done out of the mortgage on our old site, without the expenditure of any of our own funds. Therefore we are diverting no money whatever. The donations and legacies to our society during the last year have been spent, as usual, without reserve, in the cutomary work of the society in paying our colporteurs, and in the general expense of disseminating religious literature. The building will prove a good investment for the society.

"The money was borrowed not from our friends, but in the open market, and was furnished by the Mutual Life Insurance Company. It is the plan of the society to establish a sinking fund out of the revenues of the building, and in this way the mortgage on the land will be liquidated."

Another official of the society present at the interview said it had been calculated the new building would pay for itself in ten or twelve years.

The purposes of the American Tract Society were succinctly set forth last Friday by the Rev. George L. Shearer, D. D., the Financial Secretary. This was after a reporter for The New-York Times had told him a workman, a married man, with a wife and three young children, had fallen and been killed while employed in the new million-dollar building. When asked if it was likely the society might stretch a point and do something for Melvin's family, Financial Secretary Shearer said:

"The American Tract Society was organized for the purpose of disseminating the Gospel and literature of the Lord Jesus Christ by such means as Christians may approve. Another thing about Melvin. He was not killed while at work, but during the noon hour. I cannot see why the society should be called upon in such a case. It is presumed that the workmen in the building are protected by proper safeguards."

The American Tract Society has spent more money in books and tracts than would pay for twenty buildings like its handsome new million-dollar structure. Its tracts, if spread out, would cover the earth with a mantle of white and black. Its books, if collected in City Hall Square, would make a pile as high as the Post Office. For seventy years a stream of money has been flowing unceasingly through the treasury of the society, going in as gold and greenbacks and coming out as books and tracts.

The society keeps over 200 colporteurs in the field at an annual expense of over $43,000. The colporteurs give away books and tracts by the hundreds of thousands. They travel everywhere in this country, and whenever they come across an idle man they give him a tract.

The society gives attractive titles to its books and tracts. There are two principal series called respectively, "Gems of Truth" and "Glad Tidings." Here are some of the titles:

Waiting for Papa.	In the Poorhouse.
Worth of a Dollar.	The Village Funeral.
Helping Mother.	To the Afflicted.
Homeless.	A Gift for Mourners.
At Last.	The Danger of Delay.
In the Almshouse.	Now or Never.
A Friendly Act.	The Barren Fig Tree.
The Strange Bequest.	Common Errors.
Thanksgiving Day.	Do You Want a Friend?
The Stony Road.	Alarm to the Careless.
Hindered and Helped.	Are You Ready?
Just in Time.	Where Is He?
The One Thing Needful.	I Will Give Liberally.
Parental Duties.	What Must I Do?
Knocking at the Door.	Do Thyself No Harm.
We Are All Here.	The Life Preserver.
Your Best Friend.	The Aurora Borealis.
The Stricken Bride.	A Visit to Your Family.
A Man Overboard.	Just Too Late.
The Door Was Shut.	Another Debt.
The Lost Son.	The Happy Escape.
The Price of a Soul.	The Poorest of the Poor.
The Fatal Mistake.	A Through Ticket.
How to Do Good.	Help One Another.
Personal Responsibility.	How to Meet Death.
Counting the Cost.	The Borrowed Baby.
Set Down That Glass.	Mary, the Servant Girl.
Something for Everybody.	Too Good to be True.
Can Whisky Talk?	

The society prints its books and tracts in German, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Dutch, Swedish, Hungarian, Finnish, Bohemian, Polish, Armenian, and Hebrew.

Among the German tracts are:

"Why Does Your Priest Forbid You to Read the Bible?"

"Whence Did Cain Get a Wife?"

There is one in Portuguese called "Evenings with the Romanists."

In the Italian series of tracts is "Starving with Food in Sight."

The Executive Committee of the society is composed of Committees on Publication, on Finance, and on Distribution. Its members are:

Publishing Committee—The Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, D. D., LL. D.; the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, the Rev. William H. Rice, the Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, D. D., LL. D.; the Rev. John Wesley Brown, D. D., and the Rev. John Fox, D. D.

Distributing Committee—Titus B. Meigs, William S. Sloan, Hugh Porter, George C. Hall, and Edward F. Browning.

Finance Committee—Caleb B. Knevals, Wager Swayne, Esq., William M. Isaacs, John J. McCook, Esq., Joel E. Fisher, and George E. Sterry.

The American Tract Society received last year over $84,000 in donations and legacies. There were sold $208,000 worth of books and other literature. The society spent $208,000 in getting out books and tracts.

The total receipts of the society have amounted to somewhat over $20,000,000. This immense sum has been expended in printing and disseminating 12,829 distinct books and tracts, and in supporting seven periodicals. There have been issued 469,000,000 books, tracts, and periodicals. This does not include a vast quantity of Bibles.

The American Tract Society is not niggardly in spending its bountiful resources in pursuit of its own chosen purposes. It has taken advantage of every special opportunity presenting itself for distribution of books and tracts on a grand scale.

For instance, a series of special tracts in many languages was prepared to be circulated at the World's Fair in Chicago. The society made a fine exhibit in the Liberal Art Building, and its colporteurs there along the Midway Plaisance, at the Parliament of Religions, the Congress of Nations, and throughout Chicago, gratuitously circulated millions of pages of pure evangelical literature. A somewhat similar mode of distribution was adopted by the society at the Mid-Winter Fair at San Francisco.

The exhibit of the American Tract Society at the World's Fair took the first prize.

"Another special opportunity for gratuitous circulation of Gospel literature," say the managers of the society in their last published report, "was a result of the hard times. Thousands have been out of work. They have had time to read. A rule of a certain wise tract distributor was never to give a tract to a man while he was busy. If he saw a man idle he gave him a tract.

"To many of these in forced idleness, to railroad men and factory employes on strikes, the plain and forceful tracts of the society have been given."

During the hard times the society granted several hundred dollars' worth of tracts to aid in the evangelistic campaign in Chicago under Mr. Moody. The society has also responded generously to the requests coming from evangelists and pastors engaged in revival efforts in different parts of the country. And, in order to aid home missionaries in their difficult fields, the society granted them, in 1894, $2,000 worth of the "Light and Life" series of monthly tracts. The society spent $4,200 last year for advertising.

Besides the splendid building going up at Spruce and Nassau Streets, the American Tract Society owns real estate in Colorado and Kansas, and it maintains a boat on the Columbia River, Oregon, for the use of its colporteurs there. It pays annuities to four persons, in accordance with the provisions of certain trust funds which it holds.

MORE MONEY FOR MELVIN'S FAMILY

Sympathizers Sent $6 to The Times Yesterday to be Added to the Fund.

The New-York Times yesterday received $6 for the wife and three little children of Michael Melvin, the plaster's assistant who was accidentally killed on Thursday by falling through a hatchway at the unfinished million-dollar building of the American Tract Society, Spruce and Nassau Streets.

"E. A. R." sent $2, "R. T." $2, and there was $2 in a letter which read:

"As we have no further use for 'tracts' please receive $2 for Mrs. Melvin.

SYMPATHIZER.

The money has been forwarded to the family, at 216 East Ninety-ninth Street. She was left entirely unprovided for by the death of her husband.

The box put up at the corner of the Tract Society Building by Melvin's fellow-workmen has not been replaced since it was taken down Saturday. The box was taken down because some one reported to the men that the Tract Society objected to the box. On it was chalked:

> Drop in contributions here in aid of the family of
>
> MICHAEL MELVIN,
>
> who was killed on this job, Thursday,
>
> May 16, 1895.

The reporter could not find any one at the building who had ordered the box to be taken down. Yesterday the man at the entrance to the building said the men had taken down the box because the Tract Society objected.

There was no evidence, however, to be had at the building that the society had really so objected. This was merely the impression among the men who were seen.

Cottagers Arriving at Newport.

NEWPORT, May 20.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt returned to New-York to-night. They will come here for the season June 10, and from now until then, except what time they are at Lenox, for the Sloane-Burden wedding, they will spend between New-York and their newly-purchased place on the Hudson, which they are repairing extensively.

Mrs. S. O. Hoffman and Miss Hoffman of New-York arrived to-day for the season. Other arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard, H. B. Tompkins, and Warren F. Leland of New-York. Mr. Leland will open the Ocean House June 10.

J. R. De Lamar of New-York, owner of the yacht Fleetwing, to-day rented the William H. King villa, Bellevue Avenue and Bowery Street, for the season.

Boatman Saves a Child's Life.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 20.—Henry Eustace, five years old, of 243 Pine Street, wandered on to the track of the Newark and New-York Railroad yesterday evening. When he saw a train approaching he became paralyed with fear and stood rooted to the spot.

A brakeman, whose train was standing on a siding, jumped from the top of a car and dragged the boy from the track, the train almost brushing his clothes. His name could not be ascertained, as his train left the moment the other was out of the way.

Joseffy Asks for Citizenship.

Rafael Joseffy, the pianist, intends to become a citizen of the United States as soon as the law will permit.

He appeared in the Clerk's office of the Superior Court yesterday accompanied by Benno Lowenson, a lawyer, and declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States and renounced all allegiance to the Emperor of Austria, of whom he is a subject. He gave his residence as North Tarrytown, N. Y.

Died from Over-excitement.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., May 20.—Jonathan Reeve, aged eighty-four, a long-respected resident of Riverhead, died here suddenly Sunday. He was, apparently, in good health Saturday afternoon, when he became excited over the laying of a sewer pipe in front of his premises, and ordered the laborers away. He was finally induced to go into the house and was almost immediately taken ill with heart trouble.

Girl Dead in an Elevator Shaft.

An unknown girl about fourteen years old was found unconscious yesterday afternoon at the bottom of an elevator shaft at 97 Elizabeth Street, and died before the arrival of an ambulance. It is believed that she either tumbled into the shaft from the street or fell from the elevator while it was in motion.

THE CHURCH IS SUPREME

Seminary Control Carried in the Presbyterian Assembly.

NO MORE DANGER OF LAX DISCIPLINE

A Recommendation that Seminary Charters Be Changed so as to Give the Church Absolute Power.

PITTSBURG, May 20.—Seminary control carried the day to-day in the Presbyterian General Assembly. The report of the visiting committee which has been charged with negotiations with the score or less of Presbyterian divinity schools of the United States looking to changes in their fundamental laws such as would bring their endowments and their Faculties under direct supervision of the Presbyterian Church, was adopted without modification after a prolonged and spirited debate that equaled in power and burning interest any ever held in a General Assembly.

The report carries with it a recommendation that the seminary charters be changed, so as to give the Church as represented by the General Assembly the standing of a quasi corporation, having the power to appear in the courts of the States and to maintain proceedings to enforce control over the teaching and funds of the institutions.

By this action of the General Assembly the Presbyterian Church demonstrates its intention and its power to claim its own and to care for its own, whether it be in the theological seminary or in the mission boards.

This is the beginning only. To-morrow and the day after, and so on through this assembly's session, will see more of these ecclesiastical interferences in the plans of private corporations and of friendly coteries in the boards of the Church.

The Home Missions Committee will make its report at 10 o'clock to-morrow. Three men whose terms expire as Directors of the Home Board will be turned out by a vote of the assembly unless the committee shall take warning and scratch their names from the report before it shall reach the assembly.

The men are obnoxious because they are Briggs men. There are others like them on the foreign board, and when their time shall come, out they will go, too.

Some of the men whose names are to be scratched are bankers, who have been advancing money for many years to the bankrupt boards. That makes no difference to this assembly. The Western men say: "If there are no bankers in New-York but Briggs men, send the missionary accounts to us in the West. There are banks in Chicago and Cincinnati that are not run on doctrinal lines."

The outgoing Directors of the Home Board, to whom objection is made, are the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, President of the Faculty of Union Theological Seminary; John Crosby Brown, President of the Directorate of Union Theological Seminary; the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, and David B. Ivison. These are all Briggs men. Mr. Ivison has declined to serve, and in his stead the name of W. B. Corbin, an unknown Elder of New-Jersey, is mentioned.

The others are named by the Secretaries according to custom as suitable candidates, worthy a re-election by the seminary.

The Home Mission Committee of the Assembly held a conference with the Secretaries of the home board on Saturday evening and agreed to recommend the candidates named to the General Assembly when it should make its report. The report is due to-morrow at 10 o'clock. As soon as the proposed plan became known to the New-York delegation, efforts were made to work a change in the report. Then it was that the Gilman letter came out.

Dr. Hastings and Elder Brown were the objects of attack at first, the ground of attack being that these men were adherents of Union Seminary, an institution in rebellion against the General Assembly, and their names could not be expected to meet with approval for a place of honor or trust.

But now Thompson is included in the attack. It is shown that he is a leader in the Presbyterian League, a combination of alleged disloyal and rebellious Presbyterians. The leaders of the Assembly are determined that these men shall not be chosen by this Assembly to sit for another term in the Home Missions Board.

LA GASCOGNE IS AGAIN BELATED.

It is Thought that Fog Is Causing the French Liner's Delay.

La Gascogne, the French Line steamship which was belated many days last January, is again overdue.

On this trip the vessel sailed from Havre at noon May 11, and, under ordinary conditions, should have reached this port not later than Sunday morning. She has 503 passengers on board. Of these, 50 are saloon passengers, 44 are in the second cabin, and 409 in the steerage. The crew numbers 210.

The vessel is commanded by Capt. Baudelon, the officer who brought the ship safely through the many vicissitudes of her sixteen days' voyage.

It has been conjectured that fog, which many of the incomers have reported as having encountered, has tended to prolong the voyage of the French Liner.

The vessel had not been sighted up to 1 o'clock this morning.

A Lad from Colorado Lost.

The police of the Fourth Precinct took to Police Headquarters last evening a lad nine years old, who says his name is "Mike" Wislay, or Weslech. He was found wandering around South Street and James Slip.

The boy, who is a precocious child, said he had become separated from his father and two brothers, with whom he was to have sailed for Europe yesterday. He said he had came to New-York several days ago with his father and brothers from Rouse, Col., where his father was employed as a fireman. They visited a saloon yesterday, and while the men were drinking the boy went to the street, being attracted by a crowd, and was unable to retrace his steps. Then he wandered around until picked up by the police.

Republican League Convention.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 20.—The National Republican League will assemble in convention in this city June 19, and continue its sessions for three days. The convention will be held in Music Hall, and after the opening session in the morning, the members will be given excursions through the city, and a picnic at Forest City Park. A mass meeting will be held in the evening, and a reception to the colored delegates will be given by the Young Men's Foraker Club.

On the second day the delegates will be treated to a number of excursions and receptions, and in the evening to a banquet. The business sessions of the convention will be held on the morning and afternoon of Friday, June 21.

JEANNE HUGO TO BE MARRIED AGAIN

The Heroine of Lyrics by the Great Poet of France Is to Become the Wife of M. Hanotaux, State Minister.

PARIS, May 20.—Jeanne Hugo, granddaughter of Victor Hugo, heroine of "L'Art d'être Grand-Père" and of many other lyrical poems, which will always be treasures of French literature, is to be married to M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Jeanne Hugo was divorced about six months ago from Léon Daudet, son of Alphonse Daudet, and author of "Les Morticoles," one of the books of the year.

THE COLUMBIA STARTS ABROAD

To Join the New-York at Southampton and with the San Francisco and Marblehead Go to Kiel.

The commerce destroyer Columbia, which has been moored to the ordnance dock, in the New-York Navy Yard since her return from West Indian waters, cast off her mooring lines yesterday and started on her trip to Southampton. There she will join the New-York, which sailed from here Saturday afternoon.

The San Francisco, flagship of the European station, and her consort, the Marblehead, have been ordered to join the New-York and Columbia at the Southampton rendezvous. When the squadron has been assembled it will sail in company to Kiel and will take part in the international naval review at the time of the opening of the Baltic Ship Canal.

More than 100 representative war vessels of the various powers are expected to be present at the review. The United States squadron will doubtless attract its share of attention, especially that part of it which is represented by the Columbia and the New-York. All four vessels have been supplied with a system of electric lights, which when illuminated at night will show the name of the ship, and on shields of colored lights the arms of the United States and of Germany.

Concerning a report that the New-York had sailed two days ahead of the Columbia in order to give her speedier consort an opportunity to test her triple heels in a stern chase of the leader, Capt. Sumner of the Columbia said yesterday that there was no foundation for the report. As to whether the New-York would try conclusions with the Cunarder Lucania he did not know; but he was certain that his own ship would not be speeded in an effort to overtake the New-York.

A full description of the Columbia was printed in The New-York Times of Sunday. Her officers are: Captain—George W. Sumner; Lieutenant Commander—C. O. Allibone; Lieutenants—W. H. Driggs, O. W. Lowry, J. M. Helm, W. L. Burdick, and J. A. Dougherty; Ensigns—P. McGuinness and H. C. Kuenzil; Naval Cadets—J. T. Tompkins, J. M. Luby, T. S. Galbraith, and W. J. Marrion; Surgeon—W. G. Farwell; Passed Assistant Surgeon—W. C. Braisted; Paymaster—L. H. Reed; Chief Engineer—W. H. Harris; Passed Assistant Engineer—M. Bevington; Assistant Engineers—W. H. McGrann and G. H. Shepard; Cadet Engineers—B. K. Morris and R. H. Chappell; Chaplain—M. M. Goodwin; First Lieutenant—F. H. Moses; Boatswain—J. H. Brown-Gunner—T. M. Johnston of the United States Marine Corps.

LIVELY CHASE FOR SHOPLIFTERS

The Woman Detective Caught One, but the Other, with the Stolen Articles, Escaped.

Miss Louisa Eltoft, a female detective employed by a Sixth Avenue dry goods store, shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday noticed a man and a woman, both well dressed, going from counter to counter stealing articles. It is a rule of the store never to arrest shoplifters on the premises, as it makes the shoppers nervous.

Miss Eltoft followed the pair to a saloon on the corner of Fifteenth Street and Seventh Avenue. There the woman went down into what is techincally known as a "lifter's pocket," in the front of her dress, and handed the stolen articles secreted there to the man. Miss Eltoft walked in upon the pair, and announced that she wanted the things, and told the couple to come back to the store with her.

"All right," said the man, "we'll go with you." The trio started, when suddenly the man, who had not yet given up possession of the stolen articles, turned and ran. At the same moment the woman, who is very large and strong, grabbed Miss Eltoft, who is small, and threw her down in the street.

The shoplifter broke away and ran to Seventh Avenue, where she jumped on a car bound up town. Miss Eltoft, who was right behind her, jumped on the same car. At Sixteenth Street the woman jumped off the car. So did the detective. The woman ran through Sixteenth Street to Eighth Avenue, with Miss Eltoft close behind.

At Eighth Avenue the woman turned and ran as far as Horatio Street. Miss Eltoft kept right behind her until she saw a policeman, who arrested the woman.

At the station house she gave her name as Jessie Miller, twenty-eight years old, of 549 Second Avenue. She was afterward taken before Justice Simms, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and held for trial in $500.

HAYWARD'S DEATH WARRANT SIGNED

But a Stay of Execution Expected to be Granted by the Supreme Court.

ST. PAUL, May 20.—Gov. Clough this morning signed the death warrant for Harry Hayward, fixing June 21 as the date of his execution.

The attorneys for Harry Hayward have little fear of the execution taking place as early as June 21. Attorney Erwin could not be found this afternoon, but his assistant, Walter Shumaker, said that a postponement will be necessary, as they will have to have time to present and argue their appeal. After filing their appeal the attorneys will ask to have the date postponed, as it will be impossible to have a hearing before the date set for the execution. The stay will undoubtedly be granted.

Mrs. Parnell Could Not Talk.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., May 20.—Eckard P. Budd, prosecutor before the Court of Common Pleas, visited Ironsides, N. J., today for the purpose of taking the statement of Mrs. Delia T. S. Parnell, who was murderously assaulted by unknown persons some time ago and whose life for a number of days had been despaired of. The prosecutor found that Mrs. Parnell was unable to give any details of the assault to-day, her mind having become upset through the reading of letters which she received this morning from Ireland. Persons close to Mrs. Parnell think that she cannot add anything new to the accounts already published of the assault upon her.

Knights of Labor Headquarters Sold.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—For a long time efforts on the part of the Knights of Labor have been made to sell the building used as the headquarters on Broad Street, this city, and occasionally rumors of a sale have been circulated only to be denied. To-day, however, the property changed owners, being conveyed to J. Stout, a conveyancer, for a consideration of $40,000. The property cost the order $45,000. The building had been used as the general headquarters of the order for several years, having been purchased while Mr. Powderly was the General Master Workman.

Prizes for the Firemen.

TROY, N. Y., May 20.—The committee of firemen in charge of the prospective State Firemen's Convention here in August decided to-night to give $2,200 in prizes, the largest amount ever offered at a State convention. Local companies and those of the vicinity will be barred from competition.

CRESCENTS, 1 AND 4—$75.00.
Try them and buy them at Bowman's B'way and 53d St., and Spalding's, Madison Sq. Garden.—Adv.

WILLIAM A. FOWLER DEAD

But There Is Some Question as to Where He Died.

HEALTH RECORDS SAY IN THIS CITY

Not Known at the Address and Supposed Attending Doctor Makes a Denial—Was Once "Boss" McLaughlin's Lieutenant.

In a local newspaper yesterday morning appeared the following death notice:

FOWLER.—Suddenly, Saturday, May 18, 1895, William A., eldest son of the late John and Margaret Fowler, in the 57th year of his age.

Funeral at the convenience of the family.

The official records of the Board of Health show that William A. Fowler, broker, died of apoplexy on Saturday at 206 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, and that he was attended by Dr. Thomas Courtney of 204 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street. At the former address a servant girl said yesterday that William A. Fowler was not known there, and had not lived in that house, the only occupants of which were a family named Chauncey.

Dr. Courtney, next door, said that he had not attended or known a man named William A. Fowler.

"In fact," said the doctor, "I got back at noon from the country, where I have been for the last four days."

When informed that the record in the Board of Health credited him with having attended Mr. Fowler, Dr. Courtney said, with a smile and a shake of the head:

"That is impossible."

The agent and the janitor of the houses 204 and 206 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street declared that no man named William A. Fowler had lived or died at No. 206, and no one in the neighborhood could be found who knew to the contrary.

Dr. Nagle said last night that Dr. Courtney's name was signed to the death certificate.

"It was filed in the regular way. I don't know any more about the case. Dr. Courtney's address on the certificate is 204 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, and the address at which Fowler is said to have died is down as 206 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street. Dr. Courtney is a reputable physician, and was graduated from the University Medical College in 1882."

The last Directory says William A. Fowler, bonds, has an office at 30 Broad Street, and the 1893 Directory gives the same name with a home address at 137 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn. The building at 30 Broad Street has been torn down. No one of the name has lived in the Brooklyn house for eight or ten years.

William A. Fowler years ago was one of the most prominent public men in Brooklyn. He was a son of John Fowler, and was born in the old Fowler mansion, in Pacific Street, near Bond Street, Brooklyn, fifty-seven years ago. His education was derived from the public schools. He joined the Volunteer Fire Department, and was a member of Pacific Engine No. 14, which occupied the house now occupied by Engine Company No. 5, on Pierrepont Street. His connection with this organization brought him into contact with prominent Democrats.

In 1869 he was appointed a member of the old Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners, and remained in that department until it was reorganized under the Department of City Works, in 1873, under the new charter. While in the Water Board he dispensed a great amount of patronage. He was one of "Boss" McLaughlin's most trusty lieutenants. He was active politically in Albany and also as a member of the State Central Committee. He was liberal with his money.

When John W. Hunter was Mayor, he said that he would not reappoint Fowler, but "Boss" McLaughlin called upon Mayor Hunter, and the result was that not only did Mayor Hunter reappoint Fowler, but the Board of Aldermen confirmed the appointment. Mayor Schroeder, however, deposed Fowler, and appointed John W. Flaherty.

Fowler gradually dropped out of politics, but in 1884 he again appeared as one of the backers in Brooklyn for the Butler Presidential ticket.

He was married to a daughter of William Aymar, of the firm of Degraw, Aymar & Co., ship chandlers, of this city. He had a son and a daughter. He separated from his family, it was said, and none of his old colleagues knew where he lived for the past few years.

It was said in Brooklyn last night that Fowler died in Yonkers.

THE KANSAS CITY STREET RAILROADS.

Consolidation to Take Place of All of the Principal Lines.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 20.—The consolidation of all the important street railways in Kansas City was completed today when, by a vote of 80 per cent. of all the stock, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company ratified the agreement to consolidate.

The scheme of consolidation is for the Metropolitan to increase its capital stock from $3,600,000 to $8,500,000, and acquire the stock of the Grand Avenue Railway, the Kansas City Cable Railway, and the Kansas City and Independence Rapid Transit.

Suit will be brought by John Turnbull of Chicago, a stockholder in the Metropolitan Company, to enjoin the consolidation.

Women Suffragists Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting of women was held last evening at Amity Hall, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street, under the auspices of the New-York City Woman's Suffrage League. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, President of the league, presided. Seated on the platform were Mrs. Anna L. Driggs of Kansas, Miss Harriett A. Keyser, and the Rev. Leighton Williams.

Mrs. Blake delivered an address of welcome and introduced Mrs. Anna L. Driggs of Kansas, who delivered the address of the evening on woman's suffrage.

Companies Resume Manufacturing.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., May 20.—After being idle six months, the S. Winterbottom & Co. bone factory resumed operations this morning. The factory is one of the largest of its kind in the State, over 200 hands being employed.

NORWICH, Conn., May 20.—The Dayville Woolen Company of Dayville, Conn., has been reorganized and will soon resume operations.

The Fulda Passed After Sundown.

The North German Lloyd steamer Fulda, from Bremen and Southampton, arrived last night at sundown. Health Officer Doty boarded the steamer, and passed the steerage passengers, by aid of electric lights. The Fulda was permitted to proceed to her dock in Hoboken.

REVOLUTION TRIUMPHS IN ECUADOR

Machala Captured, Puerto Viejo Besieged, Cordero and Others Fleeing, Guayaquil's Tyrant in Irons.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, May 20.—Rafael Camano, ex-Chief of Police of Guayaquil, is a prisoner and in irons at Machala.

The revolutionary patriots captured the steamer Sucre, off Puerto Bolivar, in the province of Oro, and took all the artillery which it was carrying to fortify Machala for the Government.

Machala is in the revolution's power.

Col. Zenon Zabando is besieging Puerto Viejo, capital of Manabi, eighty-five miles from Guayaquil.

The rumor is current at Guayaquil, at last accounts, that Dr. D. Luis Cordero, the ex-President of the Republic, his Minister of Justice, R. Espinoso, and one of the members of his Council, A. Cardenas, who were supposed to have been captured, are fleeing toward the Colombian frontier.

Government troops have assaulted at Quito the residence of the Chief of the Conservatives, Camilo Ponce, and killed three servants.

Gen. Bowens's forces have proclaimed as their leader Gen. Eloy Alfaro.

A revolutionary army is rapidly organizing in Santa Rosa, which is on the boundary line of Peru.

The patriots of "La Houra Nacional" are awaiting anxiously the arrival of Gen. Eloy Alfaro. It is believed that he will lead the revolution to success.

Cervantes, Colombia's Minister of War, is expected to arrive shortly from Bogota. His mission is not known.

ADMINISTRATION WAS RIGHT ABOUT HAWAII

Men Who Were Expelled Uphold President Cleveland's Course.

ST. PAUL, May 20.—Some time ago United States Senator C. K. Davis of this city, who is a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in an article in The North American Review sharply criticised the course of the Administration in relation to Hawaii. The Senator has received a long letter from eight Hawaiians who were recently exiled from Dole's domain, in which they deny the principal assertions of the Senator's article and declare that Cleveland and Gresham acted properly and wisely.

They refer to the Hawaiian Government as one which, while "masquerading under a republican label, is the veriest despotism of modern times," and repeat the charge that the monarchy was overthrown and the republic established in direct consequence of the efforts of the American Minister, Stevens. Following are the names and native States of the signers of the letter, who are now in San Francisco: Henry A. Juen, Connecticut; Peter M. Rooney, New-York; Henry Von Werthen, Louisiana; Nicholas Peterson, Carl Klemms, Charles Creighton, California; Arthur White, New-Hampshire, and George L. Ritmann, Pennsylvania. Senator Davis makes no comment upon the letter except to say that he has expressed himself fully upon the subject, and has nothing to add.

SINGULAR RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Freight Train Injures Seven Men More or Less Severely.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., May 20.—Miner D. Randall of East Norwalk, a contractor, and several carpenters in his employ, met with a serious and very peculiar accident this afternoon while raising a roof to the New-York and New-Haven Railroad's new station in this city.

The roof was to overhang the track. It was only partly constructed, being suspended by scaffolding. Four men were busy on the roof and several were climbing about on the scaffolding under it, when a freight train approached. The engineer failed to observe that the roof was too low for the train to pass. The locomotive cab struck and demolished the scaffolding, and its supports being thus removed, the roof fell, burying several men.

Mr. Randall was picked up unconscious. Two other men were unconscious, and three or four were slightly hurt.

Ruffians Break Up a Picnic.

NORTH BERGEN, N. J., May 20.—The Fidelia Damen Verein of West Hoboken gave a picnic at Floral Park, in this township, last night. During the evening a gang of twenty-five or thirty hoodlums invaded the park and drove the society and its friends from the grounds. They also wrecked the saloon and set fire to the dancing pavilion. Theodore Weltzel, the proprietor, tried to frighten the ruffians with a gun, and fired one shot over their heads. After leaving the park, they beat an unknown man whom they met in the road, and who refused to give them money.

Jilted Chinaman Hangs Himself.

Twong Lee, a Chinese laundryman, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself in his room at 5 Mott Street. His friends explained that rheumatism and paralysis had driven him to the deed.

They tell a romantic story of Lee, who left the Flowery Kingdom a few years ago because his wealthy parents would not let him marry the girl he loved. Lee came to America to make a home for her, but she married another man. After this the Chinaman became a gambler.

Used Dynamite on the Canal Bank.

ROME, N. Y., May 20.—About one half of a mile east of Higginsville Saturday night an attempt was made to cause a break in the Erie Canal. A quantity of dynamite was placed in the bank and exploded, making a hole about two feet wide and two feet deep nearly across the towpath. The bank is quite steep at that point and had an opening been made across the towpath, houses and lands along the canal would have been greatly damaged.

Naval Reserves Mustered In.

HOBOKEN, N. J., May 20.—The Eastern Battalion of the New-Jersey Naval Reserve was mustered into service this evening at Ferrymen's Hall. Capt. William H. Jacques, commander of the State Reserve, was present. Lieut. Washington Irving of the New-York Reserve, was mustering officer. The Battalion will be divided into the Jersey City and Newark divisions. M. Craven and John J. Carney will be the temporary commanders.

Jewish Women Meet.

The anniversary meeting of the New-York branch of the National Council of Jewish Women was held last evening in the vestry rooms of the Temple Beth-El, at Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue. Among those who made addresses were Mayer Sulzerberger of Philadelphia and Mrs. Minnie D. Louis.

Procurator Fiscalis of Newark.

ORANGE, N. J., May 20.—Bishop Wigger has appointed the Rev. Father Joseph W. McDowell of St. John's Church, this city, Procurator Fiscalis of the Catholic Diocese of Newark, to succeed the Rev. Dr. S. B. Smith, who died in Havana two months ago.

Charles Armour Passes a Restless Day.

Charles Armour passed an exceedingly restless day yesterday. At midnight his physician said that there was no change in his condition, either for better or worse.

INCOME TAX LAW DEAD

The Supreme Court Holds It Unconstitutional.

A DIVIDED COURT AGAIN

This Time the Majority Stands Against the Law.

FOUR JUSTICES FILE THEIR PROTEST

Justice Jackson Upholds the Law, but Justice Shiras's Views Have Undergone a Change.

EFFECT ON THE FUTURE REVENUES

The Authorities Take Prompt Measures to Refund the Tax Already Collected.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—"We adhere to the opinion already announced that taxes on real estate, being indisputably direct taxes, taxes on the rents or incomes of real estate are equally direct taxes.

"We are of opinion that taxes on personal property or on the income of personal property are likewise direct taxes.

"The tax imposed by sections 27 to 37, inclusive, of the act of 1894, so far as it falls on the income of real and of personal property, being a direct tax within the meaning of the Constitution, and therefore unconstitutional and void because not apportioned according to representation, all those sections constituting one entire scheme of taxation are necessarily invalid.

"The decrees hereinbefore entered in this court will be vacated; the decrees below will be reversed, and the cases remanded with instructions to grant the relief prayed."

Thus reads the death sentence of the income tax law, pronounced this afternoon by the United States Supreme Court. It came at the close of a carefully prepared opinion by Chief Justice Fuller. Every vestige of the law is effaced from the statutes by this decision.

The law was declared to be unconstitutional by the votes of Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Field, Gray, Brewer, and Shiras. The opposite view was taken by Justices Harlan, Brown, Jackson, and White. The vote of Justice Jackson did not determine the outcome. It was Justice Shiras who changed his position and brought about the annulment of the law.

While the judgment of the court is that of but five members of the tribunal, it has the same effect as if the vote had been unanimous. There is no possibility of a reversal of the decision rendered to-day.

The display of feeling by the dissenting Justices was sufficiently strong to make the scene in the Supreme Court Chamber of extraordinary interest. Justice Harlan made an impassioned appeal from the verdict of the court, which, he said, could not be regarded as otherwise than as a disaster to the country. Justice Jackson denounced the decision as a public calamity. Justice Brown held to the doctrine of stare decisis, maintaining that a century of error may be pregnant with less evil to the State than a newly-discovered truth. Justice White followed the lines of his former argument in favor of the constitutionality of the law.

A stranger to the ways of the court, who listened to the dissenting opinions, might easily have gained the impression that the relations between the Chief Justice and some of his associates had been seriously disturbed. Justice Harlan almost at the beginning of his opinion began to gesture and to address his remarks forcibly to the members of the bar. Warming up, he flanally turned deliberately to the Chief Justice, who sits next to him, and gesticulated almost in his very face. Justice Harlan's opinion throughout had a caustic tone, almost of sarcasm.

The effect of the decision has already been to put a stop to the work of collecting the income tax. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, within an hour from the time the judgment of the court was known, caused telegrams to be sent to all Collectors of internal revenue, instructing them to forward to Washington all returns and data bearing on the excised law. Thus far about $80,000 of the income tax has been collected. This amount, the Commissioner said, would be returned to the persons who paid it as soon as the necessary papers were received by him. The Commissioner added that between $15,000,000 and $18,000,000 had been lost to the Treasury by the overturning of the law. The loss of this sum will not, in his opinion, cripple the Government to the extent that an extra session of Congress will be necessitated.

As on previous occasions of great moment the Supreme Court Chamber to-day proved to be much too small to accommodate all who desired to witness the scenes attendant upon the delivery of the opinions. Soon after 11 o'clock all the seats in that portion of the chamber devoted to the public were occupied. The bar itself was filled before the Judges entered. Attorney General Olney, accompanied by his Chief Assistants, took as seat directly facing that of the Chief Justice. At his right sat James C. Carter of New-York, who had assisted him in defending the law. Senators Hawley, Squire, and Mitchell of

DANGERS OF SUMMER.

They Are Many, But One of the Worst Is the Least Expected.

People have an idea that colds are contracted in cold weather. This is not correct. When the pores of the skin are open and a chilly wind blows against the body, then is the greatest danger. The first sneeze, a sniffling in the nostrils, a dullness of the head—all indicate the first symptoms of a cold. And a cold in warm weather is as bad as at any other time.

There is but one thing to do when any of these symptoms come, and that is to bring about a reaction at once. A delay may mean serious consequences. There is but one way by which a healthy reaction can be brought about, and that is by the use of a pure medicinal stimulant, and there is but one thing that can be depended upon at such a time—that is Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. It is what its name implies—perfectly pure. It has been before the public for many years, and is the most popular of all stimulants, because it is so pure and powerful.

If you have any of the first symptoms of a cold, you should not delay a moment, but use this great preparation at once. Do not permit any druggist or grocer to sell you anything else. A cold cannot be cured on the start by an inferior whiskey, and you should insist upon having the best, and just what you ask for.

Oregon, Representatives Grosvenor and Hare, ex-Representatives Butterworth and Kasson, Controller of the Treasury Bowler, and other prominent men occupied desirable seats. There was the usual number of handsomely-dressed women in the throng.

The silence was impressive as the Justices filed into the chamber from the robing room, and took their places. Chief Justice Fuller carried in his hand a roll of manuscript. The Court Crier had hardly finished his announcement when the Chief Justice, bending over his desk so that his long white locks almost touched it, read the titles of the cases on which the fate of the law depended, and proceeded to give the judgment of the court. He read rapidly, in a low but clear voice. While he was thus occupied, Justice White wrote industriously, and Justice Harlan gave evidence of nervousness by fidgeting in his chair, finally leaving the chamber for a short time. Justice Jackson looked to be much stronger than when he last occupied a seat on the bench.

Justice Shiras, whose attitude toward the income tax had undergone such a radical change, betrayed no signs of discomfort while the Chief Justice was giving the reasons for killing the law. Justices Field, Gray, and Brewer sat at ease.

There is much adverse comment to-night on the remarks made by Justice Harlan in the course of his opinion in favor of the constitutionality of the law. Lawyers who have practiced for years before the Supreme Court say they never before listened to such revolutionary statements from the bench. The most rampant Populist could not have used more vehement expressions or shown greater contempt for the views of the majority than Justice Harlan did in the long harangue to which he treated the court and spectators. It was little less than a stump speech crowded with inflammatory statements and thinly disguised sneers.

"That opinion, if such a presentation is to be dignified by that name, will do infinite harm to the court," said a prominent Ohio lawyer, who listened attentively to all the opinions.

"Mr. Harlan's utterances will be taken advantage of by irresponsible people who hate the rich for no other reason than that they are rich, and will be paraded as the opinion of a friend of the poor and oppressed. It is well known that Justice Harlan has presidential ambitions. Perhaps his remarkable outpouring to-day was inspired by the idea that it would strike a responsive chord in the country. I am convinced that his reputation will suffer through his ill-considered remarks. The country has already shown that it is not in sympathy with the Populistic views to which he gave expression."

FINDING OF THE COURT.

Chief Justice Fuller Reads the Decision Killing the Law.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The opinion delivered by Chief Justice Fuller was as follows: "Whenever this court is required to pass upon the validity of an act of Congress as tested by the fundamental law enacted by the people, the duty imposed demands in its discharge the utmost deliberation and care, and invokes the deepest sense of responsibility. And this is especially so when the question involves the exercise of a great governmental power, and brings into consideration, as vitally affected by the decision, that complex system of government so sagaciously framed to secure and perpetuate an indestructible union, composed of indestructible States.'

"We have, therefore, with an anxious desire to omit nothing which might in any degree tend to elucidate the questions submitted, and aided by further able arguments embodying the fruits of elaborate research, carefully re-examined these cases, with the result that, while our former conclusions remain unchanged, their scope must be enlarged by the acceptance of their logical consequences.

"The very nature of the Constitution, as observed by Chief Justice Marshall, in one of his greatest judgments, 'requires that only its great outlines should be marked, its important objects designated, and the minor ingredients which compose those objects be deduced from the nature of the objects themselves. In considering this question, then, we must never forget that it is a Constitution that we are expounding.' (McCulloch vs. Maryland, 4 Wheat 316, 407.)

"As heretofore stated, the Constitution divided Federal taxation into two great classes, the class of direct taxes and the class of duties, imposts, and excises; and prescribed two rules which qualified the grant of power as to each class. The power to lay direct taxes apportioned among the several States in proportion to their representation in the popular branch of Congress, a representation based on population, as ascertained by the census, was plenary and absolute; but to lay direct taxes without apportionment was forbidden. The power to lay duties, imposts, and excises was subject to the qualification that the imposition must be uniform throughout the United States.

"Our previous decision was confined to the consideration of the validity of the tax on the income from real estate, and on the income from municipal bonds. The question thus limited was whether such taxation was direct or not in the meaning of the Constitution, and the court went no further, as to the tax on the income from real estate, than to hold that it fell within the same class as the source whence the income was derived—that is, that a tax upon the realty and a tax upon the receipts therefrom were alike direct; while, as to the income from municipal bonds, that could not be taxed because of want of power to tax the source, and no reference was made to the nature of the tax as being direct or indirect.

"We are now permitted to broaden the field of inquiry, and to determine to which of the two great classes a tax upon a person's entire income, whether derived from rents, or products, or otherwise, of real estate, or from bonds, stocks, or other forms of personal property, belongs; and we are unable to conclude that the enforced subtraction from the yield of all the owner's real or personal property, in the manner prescribed, is so different from a tax upon the property itself, that it is not a direct tax, an indirect tax, in the meaning of the Constitution.

"The words of the Constitution are to be taken in their obvious sense, and to have a reasonable construction. In Gibbons vs. Ogden, Mr. Chief Justice Marshall, with his usual felicity, said: 'As men whose intentions require no concealment generally employ the words which most directly and aptly express the ideas they intend to convey, the enlightened patriots who framed our Constitution and the people who adopted it must be understood to have employed words in their natural sense, and to have intended what they have said.' (9 Wheat. 188.) And in Rhode Island vs. Massachusetts, where the question was whether a controversy between two States over the boundary between them was within the grant of judicial power, Justice Baldwin, speaking for the court, observed: 'The solution of this question must necessarily depend on the words of the Constitution; the meaning and intention of the convention of the people of and in the several States, together with a reference to such sources of judicial information as are resorted to by all courts in construing statutes, and to which this court has always resorted in construing the Constitution.' (12 Pet., 721.)

"We know of no reason for holding otherwise than that the words 'direct taxes,' on the one hand, and 'duties, imposts, and excises,' on the other, were used in the Constitution in their natural and obvious sense; nor, in arriving at what these terms embrace, do we perceive any ground for enlarging them beyond or narrowing them within their natural and obvious import at the time the Constitution was framed and ratified. And, passing from the text, we regard the conclusion reached as inevitable, when the circumstances which surrounded the convention and controlled its action and the views of those who framed and those who adopted the Constitution are considered.

"We do not care to retravel ground already traversed, but some observations may be added. In the light of the struggle in the convention as to whether the new Nation should be empowered to levy taxes directly on the individual until after the States had failed to respond to requisitions, a struggle which did not culminate until the amendment to that effect, proposed by Massachusetts and concurred in by South Carolina, New-Hampshire, New-York, and Rhode Island, had been rejected, it would seem beyond reasonable question that direct taxation, taking the place, as it did, of requisitions, was purposely restrained to apportionment according to representation, in order that the former system as to ratio might be retained, while the mode of collection was changed.

"This is forcibly illustrated by a letter of Mr. Madison of Jan. 29, 1789, recently published, written after the ratification of the Constitution, but before the organization of the Government and the submission of the proposed amendment to Congress, which, while opposing the amendment as calculated to impair the power, only to be exercised in 'extraordinary emergencies,' assigns adequate ground for its rejection as substantially unnecessary, since, he says, 'every State which chooses to collect its own quota may always prevent a Federal collection by keeping a little beforehand in its finances, and making its payment at once into the Federal Treasury.'

"The reasons for the clauses of the Constitution in respect of direct taxation are not far to seek. The States, respectively, possessed plenary powers of taxation. They could tax the property of their citizens in such manner and to such extent as they saw fit; they had unrestricted powers to impose duties or imposts on imports from abroad, and excises on manufactures, consumable commodities, or otherwise. They gave up the great sources of revenue derived from commerce; they retained the concurrent power of levying excises and duties, if covering anything other than excises; but in respect of them the range of taxation was narrowed by the power granted over inter-State commerce, and by the danger of being put at disadvantage in dealing with excises on manufactures. They retained the power of direct taxation, and to that they looked as their chief resource, but even in respect of that, they granted the concurrent power, and if the tax were placed by both Governments on the same subject, the claim of the United States was preference. Therefore, they did not grant the power of direct taxation without regard to their own condition and resources as States; but they granted the power of apportioned direct taxation, a power just as efficacious to serve the needs of the General Government, but securing to the States the opportunity to pay the amount apportioned, and to recoup from their own citizens in the most feasible way, and in harmony with their systems of local self-government. If, in the conditions of wealth and population in particular States, apportionment produced inequality, it was an inequality stipulated for, just as the equal representation of the States, however small, in the Senate was stipulated for. The Constitution ordains affirmatively that each State shall have two members of that body, and negatively that no State shall, by amendment, be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate without its consent. The Constitution ordains affirmatively that Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, according to numbers, and negatively that no direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the enumeration.

"The founders anticipated that the expenditures of the States, their counties, cities, and towns, would chiefly be met by direct taxation on accumulated property, while they expected those of the Federal Government would be for the most part met by indirect taxes. And in order that the power of direct taxation by the General Government should not be exercised, except on necessity; and, when the necessity arose, should be so exercised as to leave the States at liberty to discharge their respective obligations, and should not be so exercised, unfairly and discriminatingly, as to particular States or otherwise, by a mere majority vote, possibly of those whose constituents were intentionally not subjected to any part of the burden, the qualified grant was made. Those who made it knew that the power to tax involved the power to destroy, and that, in the language of Chief Justice Marshall, 'the only security against the abuse of this power is found in the structure of the Government itself. In imposing a tax the Legislature acts upon its constituents. This is, in general, a sufficient security against erroneous and oppressive taxation.' (4 Wheat, 428.) And they retained this security by providing that direct taxation and representation in the lower house of Congress should be adjusted on the same measure. Moreover, whatever the reasons for the constitutional provisions, there they are, and they appear to us to speak in plain language.

"It is said that a tax on the whole income of property is not a direct tax in the meaning of the Constitution, but a duty, and as a duty, leviable without apportionment, whether direct or indirect. We do not think so. Direct taxation was not restricted in one breath and the restriction blown to the winds in another. Cooley on taxation, page 3,] says that the word 'duty' ordinarily 'means an indirect tax, imposed on the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods,' having 'a broader meaning than custom, which is a duty imposed on imports or exports,' that the term impost also signifies any tax, tribute, or duty, but it is seldom applied to any but the indirect taxes. An excise duty is an inland impost, levied upon articles of manufacture or sale, and also upon licenses to pursue certain trades or deal in certain commodities.

Meaning of the Constitution.

"In the Constitution the words 'duties, imposts, and excises' are put in antithesis to direct taxes. Gouverneur Morris recognized this in his remarks in modifying his celebrated motion, as did Wilson in approving of the motion as modified, (Five Ill., Dec. 302.) And Mr. Justice Story, in his Commentaries on the Constitution (Sec. 952) expresses the view that it is not unreasonable to presume that the word 'duties' was used as equivalent to 'customs' or 'imposts' by the framers of the Constitution; since in other clauses it was provided that 'No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State,' and that 'no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws,' and he refers to a letter of Mr. Madison to Mr. Cabell, of Sept. 16, 1828, to that effect, (3 Madison's writings, 636.)

"In this connection it may be useful, though at the risk of repetition, to refer to the views of Hamilton and Madison, as

POMMERY "SEC" and CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

Owing to its rare Excellence commands a higher price in England than any other Champagne.

thrown into relief in the pages of The Federalist, and in respect of the enactment of the Carriage Tax act, and again to briefly consider the Hylton case, (3 Dall. 171,) so much dwelt on in argument. The act of June 4, 1794, laying duties upon carriages for the conveyance of persons, was enacted in a time of threatened war. Bills were then pending in Congress to increase the military force of the United States, and to authorize increased taxation in various directions. It was, therefore, as much a part of the system of taxation in war times, as was the income tax of the War of the Rebellion. The bill passed the House on the 29th of May, apparently after a very short debate. Mr. Madison and Mr. Ames are the only speakers on that day reported in the Annals, which say: 'Mr. Madison objected to this tax on carriages as an unconstitutional tax; and, as an unconstitutional measure, he would vote against it.' Mr. Ames said: 'It was not to be wondered at that he, coming from so different a part of the country, should have a different idea of this tax from the gentleman who spoke last. In Massachusetts, this tax had been long known; and there it was called an excise. It was difficult to define whether a tax is direct or not. He had satisfied himself that this was not so.'

"On the 1st of June, 1794, Mr. Madison wrote to Mr. Jefferson: 'The carriage tax, which only struck at the Constitution, has passed the House of Representatives.' The bill then went to the Senate, where, on the 3d day of June, it 'was considered and adopted,' and on the following day it received the signature of President Washington. On the same 3d day of June the Senate considered 'an act laying certain duties upon snuff and refined sugar' 'an act making further provisions for securing and collecting the duties on foreign and domestic distilled spirits, stills, wines, and teas'; an act for the more effectual protection of the Southwestern frontier'; 'an act laying additional duties on goods, wares, and merchandise, &c.'; 'an act laying duties on licenses for selling wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors by retail,' and 'an act laying duties on property sold at auction.'

"It appears, then, that Mr. Madison regarded the Carriage Tax bill as unconstitutional and accordingly gave his vote against it, although it was, to a large extent, if not altogether, a war measure.

Hamilton's Position.

"Where did Mr. Hamilton stand? At that time he was Secretary of the Treasury, and it may therefore be assumed, without proof, that he favored the legislation. But upon what ground? He must, of course, have come to the conclusion that it was not a direct tax. 'Did he agree with Fisher Ames, his personal and political friend, that the tax was an excise? The evidence is overwhelming that he did. In the thirteenth number of The Federalist, after depicting the helpless and hopeless condition of a country growing out of the inability of the confederation to obtain from the States the moneys assigned to its expenses, he says:

"'The more intelligent adversaries of the new Constitution admit the force of this reasoning; but they qualify their admission by a distinction between what they call internal and external taxations. The former they would reserve to the State Governments; the latter, which they explain into commercial imports, or rather duties on imported articles, they declare themselves willing to concede to the federal head.

"'In the thirty-sixth number, while still discussing the divisions of his opponents, he says:

"'The taxes intended to be comprised under the general denomination of internal taxes, may be sub-divided into those of the direct, and those of the indirect kind. As to the latter, by which must be understood duties and excises on articles of consumption, we are at a loss to conceive what can be the nature of the difficulties apprehended.

"'Thus we find Mr. Hamilton, while writing to induce the adoption of the Constitution: (1) Dividing the power of taxation into external and internal, putting into the former the power of imposing duties on imported articles, and into the latter all other taxing powers; and, (2) dividing the latter into direct and indirect, putting into the latter duties and excises on articles of consumption.

"'It appears to us to inevitably follow that in Mr. Hamilton's judgment at that time all internal taxes, except duties and excises on articles of consumption, fell into the category of direct taxes.

"'Did he, in supporting the carriage tax bill, change his views in this respect? His argument in the Hylton case in support of the law enables us to answer this question. It was not reported by Dallas, but was published in 1851 by his son, in the edition of all Hamilton's writings, except The Federalist. After saying that we shall seek in vain for any legal meaning of the respective terms 'direct and indirect taxes,' and after forcibly stating the impossibility of collecting the tax if it is to be considered as a direct tax, he says, doubtingly:

"'The following are presumed to be the only direct taxes: Capitation or poll taxes; taxes on lands and buildings; general assessments, whether in the whole property of individuals or their whole real or personal estate—all else must of necessity be considered as indirect taxes. Duties, imposts, and excises appear to be contradistinguished from taxes. If the meaning of the word excise is to be sought in the British statutes, it will be found to include the duty on carriages, which is there considered as an excise. Where so important a distinction in the Constitution is to be realized, it is the part to seek the meaning of terms in the statutory language of that country from which our jurisprudence is derived. (7 Hamilton's works, 328.)

"'Mr. Hamilton therefore clearly supported the law which Mr. Madison opposed, for the same reason that his friend Fisher Ames did, because it was an excise, and as such was specifically comprehended by the Constitution. Any loose expressions in definition of the word 'direct,' so far as conflicting with his well-received views in the Federalist, must be regarded as the liberty which the advocate usually considers himself entitled to take with his subject. He gives, however, it seems to us, a definition which covers the question before us. A tax upon one's whole income is a tax upon the annual receipts from his whole property, and as such, it is a tax upon that property, and a direct tax in the meaning of the Constitution. And Mr. Hamilton, in his report on the public credit, in referring to contracts with citizens of a foreign country, said:

"'This principle, which seems critically correct, would exempt as well the income as the capital of the property. It protects the use as effectually as the thing. What, in fact, is property, but a fiction, without the beneficial use of it? In many cases, indeed, the income or annuity is the property itself.' (3 Hams. Works, 34).

"'We think there is nothing in the Hylton case in conflict with the foregoing. The case is badly reported. The report does not show the names of both the Judges before whom the case was argued in the Circuit Court. The record of that court shows that Justice Wilson was one and District Judge Griffin of Virginia was the other. Judge Tucker, in his appendix to the edition of Blackstone published in 1893 (Tucker's Blackstone, Vol. --, Part 1, Page 294) says:

"'The question was tried in this State, in the case of United States vs. Hylton, and, the court being divided in opinion, was carried to hte Supreme Court of the United States by concent. It was there argued by the proposer of it,(the First Secretary of the Treasury,) on behalf of the United States, and by the present Chief Justice of the United States on behalf of the defendant. Each of these gentlemen was supposed to have defended his own private opinion. That of the Secretary of the Treasury prevailed, and the tax was afterward submitted to, universally, in Virginia.

"'We are not informed whether Mr. Marshall participated in the two days' hearing at Richmond, and there is nothing of record to indicate that he appeared in this court on that occasion, but it is quite probable that Judge Tucker was aware of the opinion which he entertained in relation to the matter. Mr. Hamilton's argument is left out of the report, and in place of it it is said that the argument turned entirely upon the point whether the tax was a direct tax, while his brief shows that, so far as he was concerned, it turned upon the point whether it was an excise, and, therefore, not a direct tax. Justice Chase thought that the tax was a tax on expense, because a carriage was a consumable commodity, and in that view the tax on it was on the expense of the owner. He expressly declined to give an opinion as to what were the direct taxes contemplated by the Constitution. Mr. Justice Patterson said: 'All taxes on expenses or consumption are indirect taxes; a tax on carriages is of this kind.' He quoted copiously from Adam Smith in support of his conclusions, although it is now asserted that the Justices made small account of that writer. Justice Iredell said: 'There is no necessity, or propriety, in determining what is or is not a direct or indirect tax in all cases. It is sufficient, on the present occasion, for the court to be satisfied that this is not a direct tax, contemplated by the Constitution.'

"What was decided in the Hylton case was, then, that a tax on carriages was an excise, and, therefore, an indirect tax. The contention of Mr. Madison in the House was only so far disturbed by it that the court classified it where he himself would have held it constitutional, and he subsequently, as President, approved a similar act. (3 Stat., 40.) The contention of Mr. Hamilton in The Federalist was not disturbed by it in the least. In our judgment, the construction given to the Constitution by the authorities of The Federalist (the five numbers contributed by Chief Justice Jay related to the danger from foreign force and influence, and to the treaty-making power) should not and cannot be disregarded.

The Direct Tax Question.

"The Constitution prohibits any direct tax unless in proportion to numbers as ascertained by the census, and in the light of the circumstances to which we have referred is it not an evasion of that prohibition to hold that a general unapportioned tax imposed upon all property owners as a body for or in respect of their property is not direct in the meaning of the Constitution, because confined to the income therefrom?

"Whatever the speculative views of political economists or revenue reformers may be, can it be properly held that the Constitution, taken in its plain and obvious sense, and with due regard to the circumstances attending the formation of the Government, authorizes a general unapportioned tax on the products of the farm and the rents of real estate, although imposed merely because of ownership and with no possible means of escape from payment, as belonging to a totally different class from that which includes the property from whence the income proceeds?

"There can be but one answer, unless the constitutional restriction is to be treated as utterly illusory and futile, and the objects of framers defeated. We find it impossible to hold that fundamental requisition, deemed so important as to be enforced by two provisions, one affirmative and one negative, can be refined away by forced distinctions between that which gives value to property and the property itself. Nor can we perceive any ground why the same reasoning does not apply to capital in personalty held for the purpose of income or ordinarily yielding income, and to the income therefrom. All the real estate of the country and all its invested personal property, are open to the direct operation of the taxing powers if an apportionment be made according to the Constitution. The Constitution does not say that no direct tax shall be laid by apportionment on any other property than land; on the contrary, it forbids all unapportioned direct taxes; and we know of no warrant for excepting personal property from the exercise of the power, and no reason why an apportioned direct tax cannot be laid and assessed, as Mr. Gallatin said in his report, when Secretary of the Treasury in 1812, 'upon the same objects of taxation on which the direct taxes levied under the authority of the State are laid and assessed.'

"Nor are we impressed with the argument that because, in the four instances in which the power of direct taxation has been exercised, Congress did not see fit, for reasons of expediency, to levy a tax upon personalty, that this amounts to such a practical construction of the Constitution that the power did not exist that we must regard ourselves bound by it. We should regret to be compelled to hold the powers of the General Government thus restrained, and certainly cannot accede to the idea that the Constitution has become weakened by a particular course of inaction under it.

The Attitude of Pitt.

"The stress of the argument is thrown, however, on the assertion that an income tax is not a property tax at all; that it is not a real estate tax, or a crop tax, or a bond tax; that it is an assessment upon the taxpayer on account of his moneyspending power, as shown by his revenue for the year preceding the assessment, that rents received, crops harvested, interest collected, have lost all connection with their origin, and, although once not taxable, have become transmuted in their new form into taxable subject matter; in other words, that income is taxable irrespective of the source from which it is derived. This was the view entertained by Mr. Pitt, as expressed in his celebrated speech on introducing the income tax law of 1799, and he did not hesitate to carry it to its logical conclusion. The English loan acts provided that the public dividends should be paid 'free of all taxes and charges whatsoever,' but Mr. Pitt successfully contended that the dividends for the purposes of the income tax were to be considered simply in relation to the recipient as so much income, and that a fund-holder had no reason to complain. And this, said Mr. Gladstone, fifty-five years after, was the rational construction of the pledge. (Financial statements, 32.) The dissenting Justices proceeded in effect upon this ground in Weston vs. Charleston, (2 Pet. 449,) but the court rejected. That was a State tax, it is true, but the States have power to lay income taxes, and, if the source is not open to inquiry, constitutional safeguards might be easily eluded.

"We have unanimously held in this case that so far as this law operates on the receipts from municipal bonds, it cannot be sustained, because it is a tax on the power of the States and their instrumentalities to borrow money, and consequently repugnant to the Constitution; but if, as contended, the interest when received has become merely money in the recipient's pocket, and taxable as such, without reference to the source from which it came, and the question is immaterial whether it could have been originally taxes at all or not. This was admitted by the Attorney General with characteristic candor; and it inevitably follows that if the revenue derived from municipal bonds cannot be taxed because the source cannot be, the same rule applies to revenue from any other source not subject to the tax, and the lack of power to levy any but an apportioned tax on real and personal property equally exists as to the revenue therefrom.

"Admitting that this act taxes the income of property irrespective of its source, still we cannot doubt that such tax is necessarily a direct tax in the meaning of the Constitution. In England, we do not understand that an income tax has ever been regarded as other than a direct tax. In Dowell's 'History of Taxation and Taxes in England,' admitted to be the leading authority, the evolution of taxation in that country is given, and an income tax is invariably classified as a direct tax. (3 Dowell, (1884,) 103, 128.) The author refers to the grant of a fifteenth and tenth and a graduated income tax in 1435, and to many subsequent comparatively ancient statutes as income tax laws. (3 Dowell, 121.) It is objected that the taxes imposed by these acts were not, scientifically speaking, income taxes at all, and that although there was a partial income tax in 1758, there was no general income tax until Pitt's of 1799. Nevertheless, the taxes levied by these modern acts, Pitt's, Addington's, Petty's, Peal's, and by existing laws, are all classified as direct taxes, and, so far as the income tax we are considering is concerned, that view is concurred in by the cyclopedists, the lexicographers, and the political economists, and generally by the classification of European governments wherever an income tax obtains.

"The Attorney General vs. the Queen Insurance Company, (3 App. Cases, 1,090,) which arose under the British North America act of 1867, (39 and 31 Vict. 3,) which provided that the Provincial Legislatures could only raise revenue for provincial purposes within each province, (in addition to licenses,) by direct taxation, an act of the Quebec Legislature laying a stamp duty came under consideration, and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, speaking by Jessel M. R., held that the words 'direct taxation' had 'either a technical meaning or a general, or, as it is sometimes called, a popular meaning. One or other meaning the words must have; and in trying to find out their meaning we must have recourse to the usual sources of information, whether regarded as technical words, words of art, or words used in popular language.' And considering 'their meaning either as words used in the sense of political economy, or as words used in jurisprudence of the courts of law,' it was concluded that stamps were not included in the category of direct taxation, and that the imposition was not warranted.

"In Attorney General against Reed, (ten appellate cases, 141,) Lord Chancellor Selbourne said in relation to the same act of Parliament, 'The question whether it is a direct or an indirect tax cannot depend upon those special events which may vary in particular cases'; but the best general rule is to look to the time of payment, and if at the time the ultimate incidence is uncertain, then, as it appears to their lordships, it cannot, in this view, be called direct taxation within the meaning of the second section of the ninety-second clause of the act in question."

"In Bank of Toronto vs. Lambe, (12 App. Cases, 575,) the Privy Council, discussing the same subject, in dealing with the argument much pressed at the bar, that a tax to be strictly direct must be general, said that it had no hesitation in rejecting it for legal purposes. 'It would deny the character of a direct tax to the income tax of this country, which is always spoken of as such, and is generally looked upon as a direct tax of the most obvious kind; and it would run counter to the common understanding of men on this subject, which is one main clue to the meaning of the Legislature.'

The Precedents.

"If it were the fact that there had been no income tax law, such as this, at the time the Constitution was framed and adopted, it would not be of controlling importance. A direct tax cannot be taken out of the constitutional rule because the particular tax did not exist at the time the rule was prescribed. As Chief Justice Marshall said in the Dartmouth College case:

"'It is not enough to say that this particular case was not in the mind of the convention when the article was framed, nor of the American people when it was adopted. It is necessary to go further, and to say that, had this particular case been suggested, the language would have been so varied as to exclude it, or it would have been made a special exception. The case being within the words of the rule, must be within its operation likewise, unless there be something in the intent or meaning to show that it was the mischievous, or repugnant to the general spirit of the instrument, as to justify those who expound the Constitution in making it an exception.—(4 Wheat. 518, 644.)

"Being direct, and, therefore, to be laid by apportionment, is there any real difficulty in doing so? Cannot Congress, if the necessity exists of raising forty millions or any other number of millions of dollars for the support of the Government in addition to the revenue from duties, imposts, and excises, apportion the quota of each State upon the basis of the census, and thus advise it of the payment which must be made, and proceed to assess that amount by a tax on the real and personal property or the income of all persons in the State, and collect the same if the State does not, in the meantime, assume and pay its quota and collect the amount according to its own system and in its own way? Inconveniences might possibly attend the levy of an income tax, but that it is apportionable is hardly denied, although it is asserted that it would operate so unequally as to be undesirable.

"In the disposition of the inquiry whether a general unapportioned tax on the income of real and personal property can be sustained, the consequences, if it appears that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion; but this suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of appellants' counsel that the want of uniformity and equality in this act is such as to invalidate it. And figures drawn from the census are given, showing that enormous assets of mutual insurance companies, of building associations, of mutual savings banks, large properties of religious, ecclesiastical organizations, are exempted, and that the exemptions reach so many hundreds of millions that the rate of taxation would perhaps have been reduced one-half if they had not been made. We are not dealing with the act from that point of view, but, assuming the data to be substantially reliable, if the sum desired to be raised had been apportioned, it may be doubted whether any State which paid its quota and collected the amount by its own methods would or could, under its Constitutions, be allowed to exempt all the property alluded to to escape taxation. If so, a better measure of equality would have been attained than would be otherwise possible, since, according to the argument for the Government, the rule of equality is not prescribed by the Constitution with such deductions, it is evident that the income from realty formed a vital part of the scheme for taxation embodied therein. If that be stricken out, and also the income from all invested personal property, bonds, stocks, investments of all kinds, it is obvious that by far the largest part of the anticipated revenue would be eliminated, and this would leave the burden of the tax to be borne by professions, trades, employments, or vocations, and in that way what was intended as a tax on capital would remain in substance a tax on occupations and labor. We cannot believe that such was the intention of Congress. We do not mean to say that an act laying, by apportionment, a direct tax on all real estate and personal property, or the income therefrom, might not also lay excise taxes on business privileges, employments, and vocations. But this is not such an act, and the scheme must be considered as a whole. Being invalid as to the greater part, and failing, as the tax would, if any part were held valid, in a direction which could not have been contemplated except in connection with the taxation considered as an entirety, we are constrained to conclude that Sections 27 to 37, inclusive, of the act, which became a law without the signature of the President on Aug. 28, 1894, are wholly inoperative and void. Our conclusions may, therefore, be summed up as follows:

"1. We adhere to the opinion already announced that taxes on real estate being undisputably direct taxes, taxes on the rents or income of real estate are equally direct taxes.

"2. We are of the opinion that taxes on personal property or on the income of personal property are likewise direct taxes.

"3. The tax imposed by sections twenty-seven to thirty-seven, inclusive, of the act of 1894, so far as it fails on the income of real estate and of personal property, being a direct tax within the meaning of the Constitution, and therefore unconstitutional and void because not apportioned according to representation, all those sections, constituting an entire scheme of taxation, are necessarily invalid.

"The decrees hereinbefore entered in this court will be vacated; the decrees below will be reversed, and the cases remanded, with instructions to grant the relief prayed."

JUSTICE JACKSON'S ARGUMENT.

He Holds that the Act Is Constitutional in Its Entirety.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Much interest attached to the expression of the views of Justice Jackson, who was permitted to read his remarks in advance of Justice Brown, through the courtesy of the latter. He spoke in slow measure, and at times his tone was almost indistinct. At the conclusion of his opinion, which occupied forty-five minutes in its delivery, Justice Jackson, whose strength was greatly spent by the strain of speaking, retired from the courtroom, and went on the first train to Philadelphia, where he spent the last week undergoing treatment by Dr. William Pepper. In his opinion, Justice Jackson said:

I am unable to yield my assent to the judgment of the court in these cases. My strength has not been equal to the task of preparing a formal dissenting opinion since the decision was agreed upon. I concur fully in the dissents expressed by Justice White on the former hearing, and by the Justices who will dissent now, and will only add a brief outline of my views upon the main questions presented and decided.

It should be borne in mind it is not and cannot be denied that under the broad and comprehensive taxing power conferred by legislation on the National Government, Congress has the authority to tax incomes from whatsoever source arising, whether from real estate or personal property or otherwise. It is equally clear that Congress, in the exercise of this authority, has the discretion to impose the tax upon incomes above a designated amount. The underlying and controlling question now presented is whether the taxation of incomes received from land and personalty are subject to the rule of apportionment.

The decision of the court holding the income tax law of August, 1894, void is based upon the following propositions: (1) That a tax upon real and personal property is a direct tax within the meaning of the Constitution, and, as such, in order to be valid, must be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective populations; (2) that the incomes derived or realized from such property are an inseparable incident thereof, and so far partake of the nature of the property out of which they arise as to stand upon the same footing as the property itself. From these premises, the conclusion is reached that a tax on incomes arising from both real and personal property is subject to the same rule of apportionment as a tax laid directly on the property itself, and, not being so imposed by the act of 1894, by the rule of numbers, is unconstitutional and void; (3) that the invalidity of the tax on incomes from real and personal property being established, the remaining portions of the income tax law are also void, notwithstanding the fact that some remaining portions clearly come within the class of taxes designated as duties or excises, in respect to which the rule of apportionment has no application, but which are controlled and regulated by the rule of uniformity.

It is not found, and could not be properly found, by the court that there is any want of uniformity in this legislation. In the other provisions of the law there is no finding and could not be, I say, any such lack of uniformity as would be sufficient to render these remaining provisions void for that reason. There is, therefore, no essential connection between the class of incomes which it is proposed to tax within the rule of apportionment and the other class falling within the rule of uniformity, and I cannot understand the principle upon which the court reaches the conclusion that because one branch of the law is invalid, for the reason that the tax is not laid by the rule of apportionment, it thereby defeats and invalidates another branch resting upon the rule of uniformity and in respect to which there is no objection. If the conclusion of the court on this third proposition is sound, the principle upon which it rests could with equal propriety be extended to the entire revenue act of August, 1894.

Effect of Invalid Parts.

I shall not dwell upon these considerations; they have been fully elaborated by Justice Harlan. There is just as much room for the assumption that Congress would not have passed the customs branches of the law without the provision taxing income from real and personal estate as that it would not have passed the provision relating to incomes resting upon the rule of uniformity. Unconstitutional provisions of an act will no doubt sometimes defeat constitutional provisions where they are so essentially and inseparably connected in substance as to prevent the enforcement of the valid part without giving effect to the invalid portion. But when the valid and the invalid portions of the act are not mutually dependent upon each other as constituting conditions, considerations or compensation for each other, and the valid portions are not capable of separate enforcement, the latter are never, especially in revenue laws, declared void because of invalid portions of the law. The rule is illustrated in numerous decisions of this counrt and of the highest courts of the United States.

Take the freight-tax cases in 15th Wallace: There was a single act imposing a tax upon all railroads taking up freight without any State and bringing it within, and all freight taken up within the State and carried without. It came before this court and this court decided that the valid and the invalid part were separable and that it would not defeat the entire act. Take the case cited by Justice Harlan in addition, and besides those, we come to the case of Rathman against the Western Union Telegraph Company, in 127 United States, where Ohio had levied a tax on the receipts of the telegraph company, and the contention was made in the record and in this court that, being void as to the receipts from inter-State business, the act was wholly void. But this court answered "No." So, in the other cases of Huntington against Worthen, Allen against Louisiana, and last, in Field against Clark, (143 United States,) where the court said: "Unless it be impossible to avoid it, a general revenue statute should never be declared inoperative in all its parts because a particular part, constituting a distinct subject matter, may be invalid. A different rule might be disastrous to the financial operations of the Government and produce the utmost confusion in the business of the entire country."

Here the distinction between the two branches of the income tax law are entirely separable. They rest upon different rules; one can be enforced without the other; and to hold that the taxation considered as an entirety, we are constrained to conclude that Sections 27 to 37, inclusive, of the act, which became a law without the signature of the President on Aug. 28, 1894, are wholly inoperative and void. Our conclusions may, therefore, be summed up as follows:

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stitution look forward into the future so as to contemplate and intend to cover such tax as was then unknown to them? I think not. It was ten or eleven years after the adoption of the Constitution before the English Government passed its first income tax law under the leadership of Mr. Pitt. The question then arose, to which the Chief Justice has referred, whether, in estimating incomes, you could look or have any regard to the source fro n which they sprang. That question was material, because, by the English loan act, it was provided that the public dividends should be paid free of any tax or charge whatever, and Mr. Pitt was confronted with the question on his income tax law whether he proposed to reach or could reach income from those stocks. He said the words must receive a reasonable interpretation, and that the true construction was that you should not look at all to the nature of the source, but that you should consider dividends, for the purpose of the income tax, simply in the relation to the receiver as so much income. This construction was adopted, and put in practice for over fifty years without question. In 1853 Mr. Gladstone, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, resisting with all his genius the effort to repeal that income tax, said, in a speech before the House of Commons, that the construction of Mr. Pitt was undoubtedly correct. These opinions of distinguished statesmen may not have the force of judicial authority, but they show what men of eminence and men of ability and distinction thought of the income tax at its original inception.

Intent of the Constitution.

Now, I say that we must assume that the framers of the Constitution, in providing for the apportionment of a direct tax, had in mind a subject matter or subjects matter which had some general distribution among the States. Any other supposition would put them in an absurd position.

Now as to rents from real estate. By the bye, it was assumed at that day, by all the political writers, that there was some relation between population and land. But there is no connection, direct or proximate, between rents of land and incomes, or personality and population—none whatever. They did not have any relation to each other at the time the Constitution was adopted, nor have they ever had since, and, perhaps, never will have. Again, it is settled by well-considered authorities that a tax on rents and a tax on the land itself is not duplicate taxation. The authorities in England and in this country hold that a tax on rent and a tax on land are different things. Besides the English cases, to which I have not the time or strength to refer, there is a well-considered case, Robinson vs. The County of Allegheny, in 7 Barr, when Gibson was the Chief Justice of that court, when a lease in fee of certain premises was made, the tenant covenanting to pay the rent on the demised premises. A tax was laid by the State upon both the land and the rent, and the question arose whether the tenant, even under that express covenant, was bound to pay the tax on the land itself. The Supreme Court of the State held that he was not; that there were two separate and distinct independent subjects matter; that his covenant to pay on the demised premises did not extend to the payment of the tax charged upon the rent against the land owner. The truth of the business is that the framers of the Constitution never contemplated any reference to valuation of assessment. No student of the history of the Government can arrive, I thing, at any other conclusion. All the circumstances surrounding the formation and adoption of the Constitution lead inevitably to that conclusion.

Again, we cannot attribute to the framers of the Constitution any intention to make any tax a direct tax which it was impossible to apportion. If it cannot be apportioned without gross injustice, we may feel assured that it is a tax never contemplated by the Constitution as a direct tax. No tax, therefore, can be regarded as a direct tax in the sense of that instrument which is incapable of apportionment by the rule of numbers. The constitutional provision clearly implied in the requirement of apportionment is that a direct tax is such and such only as can be apportioned without glaring inequality and manifest injustice and unfairness as between those subject to its burden.

The most natural and practical case by which to determine what is a direct tax in the sense of the Constitution and whether it can be apportioned is a tax on land. Whether that tax can be apportioned among the several States according to their respective number, with reasonable approximation to justice, fairness, and equality to all the citizens and inhabitants of the country who may be subject to the operation of the law. The fact that a tax cannot be apportioned without producing gross injustice and inequality among those required to pay it, should settle the question that it was not a direct tax within the true meaning and sense of those words as they are used in the Constitution. Let us apply this test. Let us take the illustration suggested in the opinion of the court.

Congress lays a tax of thirty millions upon the incomes of the country above a certain designated amount and directs that tax to be apportioned among the several States according to their number, and to be apportioned to be pro-rated among the citizens of the respective States coming with the operation of the law. We take two States of equal population, the citizens in one State having the requisite income subject to the tax, say 5,000 in number, and the citizens of the other State that is of equal population having 10,000 subject to the operation of the law. Now, what is the result of the apportionment? The citizens in one State will be called upon to pay on their income just twice the amount that the citizens of the other State will pay on theirs. Take the new State of Washington, for example, and the old State of Rhode Island. Washington has, we will say, about 5,000 citizens within its jurisdiction who are subject to the operation of this law; Rhode Island has 50,000. The citizen of Washington by the terms of the apportionment will be required to pay ten times the rate of taxation on his income which the citizen of Rhode Island pays. Extend this rule as it may be extended, and as I have not the strength to extend it to all the States, and the result is that the larger the number of those subject to the operation of the law in any given State, the smaller their proportion of the tax and the smaller their rate of taxation, while, in respect to the smaller number in the State, the greater will be their rate of taxation on the same income.

But it is said that this inequality was intentional upon the part of the framers of the Constitution, that it was adopted with a view to protect property owners as a class. What an idea! Inequality among its own citizens in this Government being intentionally adopted by the framers of the Constitution! Why, the very object of its formation was the reverse. The Government is not dealing with the States in this matter; it is dealing with its own citizens throughout the country irrespective of State lines; and to say that the Constitution which was intended to promote peace and justice, either in its whole or in any part thereof, ever intended to work such a result, and produce such inequality between the citizens of a common country, is beyond all reason, in my judgment.

Where is this thing to stop? What is to be the end of the application of this rule, this new rule, as I say, adopted by the court? A tax is laid by the General Government on all the money on hand or on deposit of every citizen of the Government to a given amount. Such taxes prevail in many of the States. The Government has, under its taxing power, the right to lay such a tax. When laid, a few parties come before the court and say, "My income is derived from the proceeds of farm products or from the interest on bonds and securities, and they are not, therefore, taxable by this law. To make your tax valid you must apportion the tax among all the citizens of the Government according to the population of the respective States," taking the whole subject matter out of the control of Congress, both the rate of taxation and the assessment, and imposing it upon the people of the country by an arbitrary rule which has no equality.

In my judgment the principle announced in the decision practically destroys the power of the Government to reach incomes from the sources of them. There is, to my mind, little or no real difference between denying the existence of the power to tax incomes from rents and personal estate, and attaching such conditions and requirements to its exercise as will render it impossible or incapable of any practical operation. You might just as well in this case strike at the power to reach incomes from those sources indicated as to attach these conditions of apportionment, which no Legislature can ever undertake to adopt, and which, if adopted, cannot be enforced with any degree of fairness or equal likeness between common citizens of a common country.

The decision disregards the well-established rule or canon of construction to which I have referred, that an act passed by a co-ordinate branch of the Government has every presumption in its favor, and should never be declared invalid by the courts unless its repugnancy to the Constitution is clear beyond all reasonable doubt. It is not a matter of conjecture; it is the established principle that it must be clear beyond a reasonable doubt. I cannot see, in view of the past, how this case can be said to be free of doubts.

Again, the decision not only takes from Congress its rightful power of fixing the rate of taxation, but substitutes a rule incapable of application without producing the most monstrous inequality and injustice between citizens residing in different sections of their common country such as the framers of the Constitution never could have contemplated, such as no free and enlightened people can ever possibly sanction or approve.

The practical operation of the decision is not only to disregard the great principle of equality in taxation, but the further principle that, in the imposition of taxes for the benefit of the Government, the burdens thereof should be imposed upon those having most ability to bear them. This decision, in effect, works out a directly opposite result, in relieving the citizens having the greater ability, while the burdens of taxation are made to fall most heavily and oppressively upon those having the least ability. It lightens the burden upon the large number in some States subject to the tax, and places it most unequally and disproportionately on the smaller number in other States. Considered in all its bearings, this decision is, in my judgment, the most disastrous blow ever struck at the constitutional power of Congress. It strikes down an important portion of the most vital and essential power of the Government, in practically excluding any recourse to incomes from real and personal estate for the purpose of raising needed revenue to meet the Government's wants and necessities under any circumstances.

I therefore am compelled to dissent from the decision of the court, and think that it is one most disastrous in its consequences.

JUSTICE HARLAN'S DISSENT.

He Is Very Emphatic in the Expression of His Views.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Chief Justice Fuller occupied nearly an hour in the reading of his opinion. He was followed by Mr. Justice Harlan, who read the first dissent from the judgment of the Court. His manner was even more emphatic than that of the Chief Justice, and at times he accented his delivery by rapping the desk with his hand. At one point some little amusement was created by his turning to Justices Field and Gray, who were conversing, and, apparently addressing them personally, inquired if the wealthy residents of a State were entitled to any more consideration than the same number of people elsewhere. Justice Harlan began his dissenting opinion with an expression of his views upon the proposition that a tax upon incomes derived from rents is a direct tax, and then proceeded:

But the court, adhering to what was heretofore adjudged in these cases in respect to the taxation of income arising from real estate, now further adjudges that a tax upon the "personal property" of the country, or upon the "yield" or income of such personal property, or upon "capital in personalty" held for the purpose of income or ordinarily yielding income, or upon "invested personal property, bonds, stocks, investments of all kinds," is a direct tax within the meaning of the Constitution, which cannot be imposed by Congress unless it be apportioned among the States on the basis of their population, as shown by the census.

In my judgment—to say nothing of the disregard of the former adjudications of this court and of the practice of the Government for a century—this decision may well excite the gravest apprehensions. It strikes at the very foundation of natfonal authority, in that it denies to the General Government a power which is, or may at some time in a great emergency such as that of war, become vital to the existence and preservation of the Union. It tends to re-establish that condition of helplessness in which Congress found itself during the period of the Articles of Confederation, when it was without power, by laws operating directly upon individuals, to lay and collect, through its own agents, taxes sufficient to pay the debts and defray the expenses of government, and was dependent, in all such matters, upon the good will of the States, and their promptness in meeting the requisitions made upon them by Congress.

Why do I say that the decision just rendered impairs or menaces the national authority? The reason is so apparent that it need only be stated. In its practical operation this decision withdraws from national taxation not only all incomes derived from real estate, but the personal property of the whole country—"invested personal property, bonds, stocks, investments of all kinds"—and the income that may be derived from such property. This results from the fact that, under the decision of the court, such incomes cannot be taxed otherwise than by apportionment among the States on the basis simply of population. No such apportionment can possibly be made without producing monstrous, shocking injustice to the many for the benefit of the favored few in particular States. Any attempt upon the part of Congress to apportion taxation of incomes among the States upon the basis of their population would and ought to arouse such indignation among the freemen of America that it would never be repeated. No one ought to doubt this statement. When, therefore, this court adjudges, as it does now adjudge, that Congress cannot impose a duty or tax upon incomes arising from rents of real estate, or upon "invested personal property," or upon income arising from "invested personal property, bonds, stocks, investments of all kinds," except by apportioning the sum to be so raised among the States according to population, it practically decides that, without an amendment of the Constitution, such incomes can never be made to contribute to the support of the National Government.

But this is not all. The decision now made will inevitably provoke a contest in this country from which the American people would have been spared if the court had not overturned its former adjudications, and had adhered to those principles of taxation under which our Government, following the repeated adjudications of this court, has always been administered. Thoughtful, conservative men have uniformly held that the Government could not be administered safely except upon principles of right, justice, and equality—without discrimination against any part of the people because of their owning or not owning invested or tangible property.

One Effect of the Decision.

But by its present construction of the Constitution this court, for the first time in all its history, declares that our Government has been so framed that in matters of taxation for its support and maintenance, those who have money derived from the renting of real estate, or from the leasing or using of tangible personal property, or who own invested personal property, have privileges that cannot be accorded to those who have money derived from the labor of their hands, or the exercise of their skill, or the use of their brains. To give me illustration: the banks cities or financial centres of the country there are persons who derive enormous incomes from the renting of houses that have been erected, not to be used by the owners, but for the sole purpose of being rented. Near by are other persons, trusts, combinations, and corporations, possessing vast quantities of personal property—such as the bonds and stocks of railroad, telegraph, mining, telephone, banking, coal, oil, gas, and sugar refining corporations—from which millions upon millions of income are regularly derived. In the same neighborhood are others who own neither real estate, nor invested personal property, nor bonds, nor stocks, of any kind, and whose entire income arises from the skill and industry which are displayed by them in particular callings, trades, or professions, or from the labor of their hands, or the use of their brains. And it is now held that under the Constitution, however urgent may be the needs of the Government, however sorely the Administration may be pressed to meet the moneyed obligations of the Nation, Congress cannot tax invested personal property, nor the income arising either from real estate or from invested personal property, except by a tax apportioned among the States on the basis of their population, while it may compel the artisan, the workman, the artist, the author, the lawyer, the physician, even the minister of the Gospel, one or more of whom happens to own real estate, invested personal property, stocks or bonds, to contribute directly, and under the rule of uniformity or equality, from their respective earnings, for the support of the Government.

The Attorney General of the United States very appropriately said that the constitutional exemption from taxation of incomes arising from the rental of real estate, unless they be taxed as direct tax apportioned among the States on the basis of numbers, was a new theory of the Constitution the importance of which, to the whole country, could not be exaggerated. If any one has questioned that correctness of that view of the decision rendered on the original hearing, it ought not again to be questioned, now that this court has included in the constitutional exemption from taxation the rule of uniformity incomes derived from invested personal property. If Congress shall hereafter impose an income tax in order to meet the pressing debts of the Nation and to provide for the necessary expenses of the Government, it is advised, by the judgment now rendered, that it cannot touch the income from real estate nor the income from invested personal property, except by apportionment among the States on the basis of population. Under that system the people of a State containing 1,000,000 of inhabitants who receive annually $20,000,000 of income from real and invested personal property, would pay no more than would be exacted from the people of another State, having the same number of inhabitants, but who receive an income from the same kind of property of only $5,000,000. To this new theory of the Constitution, as I believe it to be, it is due that departure from the way marked out by the fathers is justified by the fundamental law, the American people cannot too soon amend their Constitution.

It was said in argument that the passage of the statute imposing this income tax was an assault by the poor upon the rich, and by every form of eloquent speech this court has been urged to stand in the breach for the protection of the just rights of property against the advancing hosts of Socialism. With the policy of legislation of this character, this court has nothing to do. That is for the legislative branch of the Government. It is for Congress to determine whether the necessities of the Government are to be met, or the interests of the people subserved, by the taxation of incomes. With that determination the courts can have no rightful concern. The safety of our institutions demands that each department of Government shall keep within its legitimate sphere as defined by the supreme law of the land. We deal here only with questions of law. Undoubtedly, the present law contains exemptions that ought never have been made, but such exemptions may be disregarded without invalidating the entire law. If it were true that this legislation, in its important aspects and in its essence, discriminated against the rich because of their wealth, the court might well declare that it was repugnant to those principles of natural right and equality upon which our free institutions rest. But it is not of that character.

And I may say, on the answer to the appeals made to this court, to vindicate the constitutional rights of citizens who own large properties and have large incomes, that there is nothing in the nature of an income tax that justifies judicial opposition to it upon the ground that it illegally discriminates against the rich or imposes undue burdens upon that class. There is no tax which, in its essence, is more just and equitable than an income tax that allows only such exemptions as are demanded by public considerations and are consistent with the recognized principles of the equality of all persons before the law, but which, while providing for its collection in ways that do not unnecessarily irritate and annoy the taxpayer, reaches out to every person who enjoys the protection of the law, and requires him, out of his earnings and under a rule of equality, to contribute his reasonable share to meet the burdens of the common government of all.

We are told, in argument, that the burden of this income tax, if collected, will fall, and was imposed that it might fall, almost entirely upon the people of a few States, and that it has been imposed by the votes of Senators and Representatives of States whose people will pay relatively a very small part of it. This suggestion, it is supposed, throws light upon the construction to be given to the Constitution and constitutes a sufficient reason why this court should strike down a provision that Congress has made for an income tax. It is a suggestion that ought never to have been made in a court of justice. But it seems to have received some consideration at the hands of the court in the opinion just delivered, for the court says that the grant of the power to lay and collect direct taxes was made in the belief by the framers of the Constitution that it would not be exercised unfairly and discriminatingly as to particular States or otherwise, by a mere majority vote, possibly of those whose constituents were intentionally not subjected to any part of the burden." It is cause for profound regret that the judgment of the court in this case is of such a character that it appropriate to intimate that the law now before us had its origin in a desire upon the part of a majority in the two houses of Congress to impose undue burdens upon the people of particular States.

The Sectional Issue.

I am unable to perceive that the performance of our duty should depend, in any degree, upon an inquiry as to the residence of the persons who are required by the statute to pay this income tax. If, under the bounty of the United States or the beneficent legislation of Congress, or for any other reason, some parts of the country have outstripped other parts in population and wealth, that surely is no reason why people in the more favored States should not share in the burdens of government alike with the people of all the States of the Union. Is a given body of people in one corner of the United States, although owning vast wealth, proportionately uncounted millions are regularly derived, of more consequence in the eye of the Constitution and the judicial tribunals of the land than the like number of people in other parts of the country who do not enjoy the same prosperity? Are persons in whose behalf arguments are made that rest upon favoritism by the lawmaking power to mere property and to particular sections of the country aware that they are provoking a contest which in some countries has swept away, in a torrent of fury and passion, existing social organizations and put in peril all that was dear to the friends of law and order? Are they yet to learn that such arguments are inconsistent with the well-to-do, in giving life, energy, and power, as well to those in our midst who are eager to array section against section as to those, unhappily not few in number, who are without any proper idea of our free institutions, and who have neither respect for the gifts of property nor any conception of what is liberty regulated by law?

Justice Harlan devoted some time then to the consideration of the proposition that because a part of the law was unconstitutional the remainder of it was invalid, and concluded:

If the sections of the statute relating to a tax upon incomes derived from other sources than rents and invested personal property are to fall because, and only because, those relating to rents and to income derived from invested personal property are invalid, let us see to what result such a rule would logically lead. There is no distinct, separate statute providing for a tax upon incomes. The income tax is prescribed in certain sections of a general statute, the object of which was to reduce taxation and to provide a revenue for the Government. The judgment just rendered defeats the purpose of Congress by taking out of the revenue not less than thirty millions, and possibly fifty millions of dollars, expected to be derived from incomes. We know from the official journals of both houses of Congress that taxation would not have been reduced to the extent it was before the Wilson act but for the belief that if the country had the benefit of revenue derived from a tax on incomes that could be safely done. We know, from official sources, that each house of Congress distinctly refused to strike out the provision imposing a tax upon incomes. The only possible way the two houses of Congress indicated that it must be a part of any scheme for the reduction of taxation and for raising revenue for the support of the Government, that (with certain exceptions) incomes arising from every kind of property and from every trade and calling should bear some of the burdens of the taxation imposed. If the court knows, or is justified in believing that Congress would not have provided an income tax which did not include a tax on incomes from real estate, we are more justified in believing that the Wilson act would not have been passed at all, without provision being made in it for an income tax. If, therefore, all the income tax sections of the Wilson act must fall because some of them are invalid, does not the judgment this day rendered furnish ground for the contention that the entire act falls when the court strikes from it all of the income tax provisions, without which the act would never have been passed?

But the court takes care to say that there is no question as to the validity of any part of the Wilson act, except those sections which provide for a tax on incomes, and no question is saved for the support and maintenance of the Government. It, nevertheless, results that those parts of the Wilson act which survive the new theory of the Constitution as to the basis of taxation are those imposing burdens upon the great body of the American people, who derive no rents from real estate, and who are not so fortunate as to own invested personal property, such as the bonds and stocks of railroad and mammoth corporations, which hold within their control almost the entire business of the country. Such a result is one to be deeply deplored. It cannot be regarded otherwise than as a misfortune to the country. The practical, if not the direct effect, of the decision to-day is to give to certain kinds of property an exemption of favoritism and advantage that is inconsistent with the fundamental principles of our social organization and to invest them with power and influence that may be perilous to that portion of the American people upon whom rests the larger part of the burdens of the Government, and who ought not to be subjected to the dominion of aggregated wealth any more than the property of the country should be at the mercy of the lawless.

I dissent from the opinion and judgment of the court.

FEARS THE EFFECT.

Justice Brown Thinks the Government May Be Seriously Hampered.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Justice Brown also had a dissenting opinion to read, but gave way to his associate Justice Jackson, that the latter might announce his views Justice Brown's opinion said:

In view of the fact that the great burden of taxation among the several States is assessed upon real estate at a valuation, and that a similar tax was apparently an important part of the revenue of such States at the time the Constitution was adopted, it is not unreasonable to suppose that this is the direct tax the framers of the Constitution had in view when they incorporated this clause into that instrument. The significance of the words "direct tax" was not so well understood then as it is now, and it is entirely probable that these words were used with reference to a generally accepted method of raising a revenue by tax upon real estate.

That the rule of apportionment was adopted for a special and temporary purpose, that passed away with the existence of slavery, and that it should be narrowly construed, is also evident from the opinion of Mr. Justice Patterson, wherein he says that "the Constitution has been considered as an accommodating system; it was the effect of mutual compromises and concessions; it was the work of compromise. The rule of apportionment is of this nature; it is radically wrong; it cannot be supported by any solid reasoning. Why should slaves who are a species of property, be represented more than any other property? The rule ought not, therefore, to be extended by construction." Again, "Numbers do not afford a just estimate or rule of wealth. It is, indeed, a very uncertain and incompetent sign of opulence. There is another reason against the extension of the principle laid down in the Constitution."

But, however this may be, I regard it as very clear that the clause requiring direct taxes to be apportioned to the population has no application to taxes which are not capable of apportionment according to population. It cannot be supposed that the convention could have contemplated a practical inhibition upon the power of Congress to tax in some way all taxable property within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, for the purpose of a national revenue. And if the proposed tax were such that in its nature it could not be apportioned according to population, it naturally follows that it could not have been considered a direct tax within the meaning of the clause in question.

Proceeding then to discuss the application of the doctrine of apportionment, Justice Brown showed how unequally it would work in the several States, because of the varying per capita amount of wealth possessed, and continued:

I have always entertained the view that, in cases turning upon questions of jurisdiction, or involving only the rights of private parties, courts should feel at liberty to settle principles of law according to the opinions of their existing members, neither regardless of, nor implicitly bound by, prior decisions, subject only to the condition that they do not require the disturbance of settled rules of property. There are a vast number of questions, however, which it is more important should be settled in some way than that they should be settled right, and once settled by the solemn adjudication of the court of last resort, the Legislature and the people have a right to rely upon such settlement as forever fixing their rights in that connection. Even "a century of error" may be less pregnant with evil to the State than a long-deferred discovery of the truth. I cannot reconcile myself to the idea that adjudications thus solemnly made, usually by a unanimous court, should now be set aside by reason of a doubt as to the correctness of those adjudications, or because we may suspect that possibly the cases would have been otherwise decided, if the court had had before it the wealth of learning which has been brought to bear upon the consideration of this case.

Effect on Congress.

Congress ought never legislate, in raising the revenues of the Government, in fear that important laws like this shall encounter the veto of this court," or be crippled, in great political crises, by its inability to raise a revenue for immediate use. Twice in the history of this country such exigencies have arisen, and twice has Congress called upon the patriotism of its citizens to respond to the imposition of an income tax—once in the throes of civil war, and once in the exigency of a financial panic, scarcely less disastrous. The language of Justice Baldwin, in Grignon's Lessee vs. Astor, though referring to a different class of cases, seems to me perfectly apposite to the one under consideration: "We do not deem it necessary, now or hereafter, to retrace the reasons or the authorities on which the decision of this court in that, or the cases which preceded it, rested; they are founded on the oldest and most sacred principles of the common law. Time has consecrated them, the courts of the States have followed, and this court has never departed from them. They are rules of property upon which the repose of the country depends—titles acquired under the proceedings of courts of competent jurisdiction must be deemed inviolable in collateral action, or none can know what is his own. It is true that we have often held that what cannot be done directly cannot be done indirectly, but this applies only when it cannot be done at all directly or indirectly; but if it can be done directly in one manner, i. e., by the rule of apportionment, it does not follow that it may not be done indirectly in another manner. There is no want of power on the part of Congress to tax land, and the exercising that power it must impose direct taxes by the rule of apportionment. The power still remains, however, to impose indirect taxes by the rule of uniformity. Being of opinion that a tax upon rents is an indirect tax upon lands, I am driven to the conclusion that the tax in question is valid. There is, in certain particulars, a want of uniformity in this law, which may have created in the minds of some the impression that it was studiously designed not only to shift a burden of taxation upon the wealthy class, but to exempt certain favored corporations from its operation. There is certainly no want of uniformity within the meaning of the Constitution, since we have repeatedly held that the uniformity there referred to is territorial only." (Loughborough vs. Blake, 5 Wheat., 317; Hoad Money Cases, 112 U. S., 560.)

In the words of the Constitution, the tax must be uniform "throughout the United States." Irrespective of the Constitution, however, a tax which is wanting in uniformity among members of the same class is, or may be, invalid. But this does not deprive the legislature of the power to make exemptions, provided such exemptions rest upon some principle, and are not purely arbitrary, or created solely for the purpose of favoring some person or body of persons. Thus, in every civilized country there is an exemption of small incomes from taxation. It would manifest cruelty to tax, and the power to make such exemptions once granted, the amount is within the discretion of the legislature, and as long as that power is not wantonly abused, the courts are bound to respect it.

In this law there is an exemption of $4,000, which indicates a purpose on the part of Congress that the burden of this tax should fall on the wealthy, or at least upon the well-to-do, men who have an income or property beyond their pressing needs are not the ones to pay taxes, it is difficult to say who are; in other words, enlightened taxation is imposed upon property and not upon persons. Poll taxes, formerly a considerable source of revenue, are now practically obsolete. The exemption of $4,000 is designed, undoubtedly, to cover the actual living expenses of the large majority of families, and silly. The battle has been fought and won; no direct taxes will ever hereafter be imposed by the Federal Government, but such taxes will be reserved to the several States. The Supreme Court of the United States is entitled to the thanks of the country for its decision against a law which constituted class legislation, against a statute which sanctioned unequal taxation, and against an enactment which was clamored for only by Populists, cranks, and demagogues. The court has vindicated its wisdom and intrenched itself in the confidence of the people. Public sentiment was right, notwithstanding all the whole law be set aside, and public sentiment has justly triumphed.

Of course, I do not conceal my gratification at the decision. It is a victory for law, over socialism. It is a triumph of decent and intelligent men over demagogues and adventurers. It is a vindication of the Constitution as the best lawyers of the country understood it. It is a defeat for political blatherskites, who were clamoring without reason or justice for new schemes of taxation. The decision to-day announced will do more for our country, will be of more lasting benefit to our free institutions, will clear the political atmosphere better than anything which has occurred in this decade.

WILL RETURN $80,000 COLLECTED.

If the Law Had Been Upheld $40,000,000 Would Have Been Received.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller this afternoon sent the following telegram to all collectors of internal revenue:

"Income tax law declared unconstitutional by Supreme Court. Stop all work in connection therewith, and send to this office all returns, assessment lists, payment lists, and records in your office or hands of deputies relating to income tax."

Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller said that under Section 3,220 of the Revised Statutes all the money paid on account of the income tax will be refunded to the payers by the Treasury Department without delay. Acting under this section, internal revenue taxes wrongfully collected are daily refunded by his office, and in the same action will be taken as to repaying the income tax collected. It amounts to only $80,000. The text of the section referred to is as follows:

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, subject to the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized, on appeal to him made within two years after the payment, to cause to be refunded all taxes erroneously or illegally assessed or collected without authority, and all taxes that appear to be unjustly assessed or excessive in amount, or in any manner wrongfully collected; and also to repay to any collector or deputy collector the full amount of such sums of money as may be recovered against him in any court for any internal taxes collected to him, with the cost and expense of suit in every case, and such costs recovered against any Assessor, Assistant Assessor, Collector, Deputy Collector, or Inspector, in any suit brought against him by reason of acts done in the due performance of his official duty.

Provided, That where a second assessment is made in case of a list, statement, or return which, in the opinion of the Collector or Deputy Collector, was false or fraudulent or contained any understatement or undervaluation, such assessment shall not be remitted nor shall taxes collected under such assessment be refunded or paid back, unless it is proved that said list, statement, or return was not false or fraudulent, and did not contain any understatement or undervaluation.

The experiment of reviving the income tax has been rather a costly one to the United States Treasury. Up to date the cost of preparing for the enforcement of the law now declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court aggregates about $100,000. All the printing done in preparing blank forms of returns is, of course, a dead loss. There were appointed 240 Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue for the especial purpose of handling this tax, all of whom will now be gradually dismissed. At some of the larger offices a few special Deputies may be kept for a short time to assist in closing up the work of refunding the money already paid in. Up to May 1 the amount paid in was: By corporations, $16,642.59; by persons, $56,521.54. Since that date about $7,000 have been received, making the total $80,163.93. This money will be refunded, under Section 3,220. One application has already been filed for a return of the tax by ex-Senator Camden of West Virginia, who filed it five minutes after Chief Justice Fuller announced the decision of the court.

Commissioner Miller says that under the income tax law as it passed Congress, $40,000,000 would have been received, and in the shape in which the first decision left it about $16,000,000 would have been realized. To have collected this would have cost about $130,000, or less than 1 per cent. of the amount collected.

The records already filed by persons and corporations in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, showing the items of income liable to taxation, will be retained inviolate in the office. They cannot be returned to the original persons making them as they have now become official papers of the office, and their destruction or return can only be authorized by act of Congress.

NO EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Revenues Will Carry on the Government Until Next December.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The abrogation of the income tax has revived the rumor that an extra session of Congress will be necessary in order to supply more revenue by increased taxation, or else that another issue of bonds will have to be made to meet the situation. President Cleveland announced several weeks ago that no extra session of Congress would be called, and those close to him say that nothing has occurred since to induce him to change his mind.

This reduces speculation to figuring whether the Treasury can be sufficiently sustained by its present current receipts until the regular session of Congress assembles and provides measures for raising additional revenue. Assistant Secretary Curtis is of the opinion that the revenue will be sufficient, unless there is a decided decrease in receipts, which he does not anticipate. At the close of business to-day the available Treasury balance was $85,000,000, exclusive of the gold reserve of $97,500,000. The Belmont-Morgan syndicate owes the Treasury about $10,000,000 on the last sale of bonds, which, if added, would swell the total of available funds, including the gold reserve, to $192,000,000.

The deficit for the year to date is $51,000,000, with the expectation that it will be reduced by June 1 to $47,000,000 or $48,000,000, and by July 1, the beginning of the new fiscal year, the total deficit is not expected to exceed $52,000,000 or $53,000,000. Because of the heavy appropriations that then become available, notably $5,000,000 for the sugar bounty, the deficit for the five months to Dec. 1, with the receipts running no heavier than now, it is estimated will be aout $35,000,000. If this estimate is correct and there is no raid on the Treasury's gold reserve, the best opinion of Treasury officials is that no bond issue will be necessary. Congress will, of course, be expected to raise additional revenue to replace the amount calculated to be derived from the income tax. Many Government officials favor increasing the tax on beer to $2 per barrel to provide the additional necessary revenues. This will yield, it is said, between $20,000,000 and $25,000,000, which with the current receipts will provide sufficient revenue to make the receipts and expenses meet.

WHISKY TAX RELIED UPON.

Postmaster General Wilson Shows Where the Revenues Will Come From.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Postmaster General Wilson, who, as the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the last Congress, takes an interest in the income tax law, remarked this evening:

"Well, it is not so serious as the general view of it seems to make it. If trade continues to improve as it has of late, there will be revenue enough. The tariff is yielding now at the rate of $160,000,000 a year, and there is a good prospect of an increasing aggregate of internal revenue. It is an item seldom thought of that the large amount of whisky taken out of bond between the beginning of the fiscal year—July 1, 1894, and Aug. 28, when the new tariff went into effect—is about exhausted.

"From now on, larger amounts of whisky must be taken out under the new tax, which adds 20 cents per gallon to the tax, and even—$1.10 is the present tax per gallon—and this increase will amount to over $15,000,000 a year. Taken with the increase of revenue from customs duties, the new tax on whisky will make up the deficit."

Comments of English Papers.

LONDON, May 20.—London papers comment on the new decision of the United States Supreme Court on the income tax law as follows:

Times: So far as can be seen, the reasoning against the exemptions and irregularities of the law would have been equally as unanswerable had the court declared the income tax to be an indirect tax. The loss of the tax will create no urgency that did not exist previously.

Chronicle: The millionaires have escaped and the people generally will have to make up the deficit. It is a strange comment both on American democracy and the limits of the American Constitution.

WOMEN ASK FOR PRISON REFORMS

Police Commissioner Grant Considers the Report of the Prison Reform Committee Good and May Act on It.

A delegation of six women from the Women's Prison Reform Committee of the New-York Friends called yesterday noon at Police Headquarters to see President Roosevelt of the Board of Police Commissioners. At the head of the delegation were Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell and Mrs. William Jackson.

The committee has been visiting the police stations and inspecting the quarters in charge of police matrons. The members of the committee formulated a report and brought it to President Roosevelt. They found, they said, in some instances the arrangements at the police stations unsanitary and poor in other respects. They had certain improvements to suggest in the various precincts inspected.

President Roosevelt received the delegation immediately after the board meeting in his private office. When he learned the nature of the report the committee was going to submit, he said the question came properly under the Commissioner of Police, and referred the delegation to him.

Commissioner Grant gave the delegation a hearing that lasted half an hour. The women, on leaving Police Headquarters, said they were greatly pleased by the cordial reception accorded them by President Roosevelt and Commissioner Grant.

Commissioner Grant said he thought that many suggestions contained in the report were excellent, and that he thought some of them would be acted upon by the Police Commissioners. The improvements advised related largely to sanitary matters.

Commissioner Grant is making a personal inspection of the police stations, and he said that he had noticed some of the things to which the report of the committee called attention.

The type-written report submitted by the delegation, Mr. Grant said, would be separated, and the matters contained in it relating to particular precincts would be placed on file with other recommendations relating to those precincts.

SUIT TO RECOVER OVR $20E0.000

Mexican National Construction vs. National Railway Company.

The suit of Joseph A. Davidson, as assignee of the Mexican National Construction Company, against the Mexican National Railway Company, for the recovery of $197,271.04, with interest since 1886, came up for adjudication and appeal, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Cullen, yesterday.

The litigation dates back twenty-five years, when the Mexican Government conceded certain grants for building a railway connecting the Southern republic with the United States.

Gen. William J. Palmer organized the Mexican National Construction Company, under the laws of Colorado. This company furnished a cash capital of $8,000,000, but this was not sufficient to carry out the big project, and an auxiliary company, the Mexican National Railway Company, was established, under the laws of Colorado.

This company, while in control of the Construction Company, had to furnish the capital for the building of the main road and several branches to St. Louis, Peoria, and the the Pacific. For that purpose stock and bonds to the amount of $40,000 per mile were issued and floated.

The railway was completed, and then the Construction Company had to make an assignment to Mr. Davidson, whose business was to collect all outstanding accounts, and so he begun suit against the railway company, which was indebted to the Construction Company outside of the stock and bonds held by the company.

The case will be continued to-day.

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DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT

Many Cases Passed Upon by the Highest Tribunal.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The following decisions were rendered by the Supreme Court to-day:

No. 893—Charles Pollock, appellant, vs. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company et al., and

No. 894—Lewis H. Hyde, appellant, vs. The Continental Trust Company of the City of New-York et al. Appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Decree reversed, with costs, and causes remanded with directions to grant the relief prayed. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller. Dissenting, Justices Harlan, Brown, Jackson, and White.

No. 232—Joseph S. Kennedy et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Daniel Magone, Collector, &c. In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

No. 250—The Episcopal City Mission et al., appellants, vs. Lucy T. Brown et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

No. 295—The Town of Andes, plaintiff in error, vs. Dudley P. Ely.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

No. 303—Herbert S. De Sollar, appellant, vs. William B. Hanscomb.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Colorado. Decree affirmed, with costs.

No. 316—The National Park Bank of New-York, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles Remsen et al., executors, &c.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

No. 321—Marion Russell et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Maxwell Land Grant Company.—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Colorado.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

No. 324—Ed. Tuttle et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States.—In error to the District Court for the Northern District of Alabama.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings in conformity with this opinion. Dissenting—Mr. Justice Harlan.

No. 14, Original—Ex parte in the matter of John M. Quarles and David Butler, petitioners, and

No. 15, Original—Ex parte in the matter of James McEntyre and John H. Goode, petitioners.—Leave granted to file petitions for writs of habeas corpus and writs of habeas corpus denied. Dissenting—Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

No. 31—James Connors, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—In error to the District Court for the District of Colorado.—Judgment affir

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ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Tzigane.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Fatal Card.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—Charlotte Corday.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—The Passport.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—A Gaiety Girl.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works, Vaudeville
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Sowing the Wind.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—National Sculpture Society Exhibition. Floral Display.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Corner Grocery.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Arms and the Man.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Lily of Killarney.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Twentieth Century Girl.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Pudd'nhead Wilson.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling and the Man Up Stairs.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
ORTGIES GALLERIES, 5th Av-34th St—9:00 A. M. to 6:30 P. M., and 8:00 to 10:00 P. M.—Art Loan Exhibition
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	48	63	6 P. M.	56	57
6 A. M.	52	62	9 P. M.	53	53
9 A. M.	55	63	11 P. M.	55	53
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PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE DESTROYS THE POPULIST INCOME TAX.

The strictest of strict construction doctrine was practiced and professed by the Supreme Court yesterday in its opinion declaring the income tax unconstitutional. The present generation hears so seldom phrases that were once the current coin of all political discussion that the strict construction character of the opinion might easily escape general notice. That theory of constitutional interpretation has been from the beginning an article of the Democratic Party's creed, while the Federalists, Whigs, and Republicans have been "loose constructionists." In its origin and essence strict construction is simply respect for the wisdom of the fathers. The principles and the intentions of "the enlightened patriots who framed our Constitution," to use the words of Chief Justice Marshall, have been accepted by the party of strict construction as the safe rule of action for the Government of the United States, the sufficient safeguard of our liberties and of our institutions.

The rule was never more rigidly applied than in the framing of the opinion read yesterday by Chief Justice Fuller. The authors of the Constitution intended that no direct tax should be levied save upon a basis of apportionment among the States according to population. Taxes on real estate and personal property or upon the income of real estate and personal property being, in the opinion of a majority of the court, direct taxes, are, as levied in the act of 1894, unconstitutional, and all the other income-tax provisions of the act fall with these, since these are vital, and the act, with them canceled, would not accomplish the intention of Congress. Never was the "wisdom of the fathers" more conclusively demonstrated or more happily invoked. It is a new proof of the breadth of understanding and the foresight of the "enlightened patriots" who gave us the Constitution that their conception of the power of direct taxation as one liable to grave abuse unless restricted foreshadowed with perfect precision the odious qualities that have caused the income-tax law of 1894 to be denounced and in a large measure nullified through the refusal of many persons and corporations to obey its provisions. The law was sectional, aimed by the South and West against the North and East; it was not equitable, for it put a burden of taxation upon one class, while all other classes escaped. The framers of the Constitution limited the power to impose direct taxes for these very reasons—that sectional prejudice might govern their imposition, and that they could be made equitable only through a just apportionment.

We have seen the end of attempts to tax incomes. Although the court concedes that even a tax upon the income of real estate and personal property would be constitutional if apportioned among the States, an income tax thus imposed would be spurned with contempt by the Socialists and Populists who were responsible for the tax of 1894. Equitable incidence of taxation is no part of their scheme, and certainly neither the Democratic nor the Republican Party will ever attempt to revive the corpse that the Supreme Court buried yesterday. The Treasury is preparing to refund the taxes already paid in without delay and without suits at law. It gives us great satisfaction to note this determination on its part. We advise the Secretary of the Treasury also to order the returns filed under the act to be at once returned to those who made them. They are now waste paper, but they are in the most delicate sense confidential. The whole income-tax law having been declared unconstitutional, it is questionable whether any penalty could now be imposed upon an Internal Revenue Collector who divulged the secrets of the returns. At any rate, they are safe nowhere but in the hands of those to whose business they relate, and into their hands they should be recommitted.

Although the income tax provisions of the tariff law of 1894 were enacted by a Democratic Congress, they were not Democratic in theory or policy, and we have shown that the method of constitutional interpretation that has guided the Supreme Court in destroying them is one of the fundamental doctrines of the Democratic Party. The rendering of this opinion is an event of the utmost importance to that party. No gift of prophecy is required to foretell that the Republicans, when their Congress assembles next December, will return with new zeal and immeasurable delight to their distinctive policy of "high and higher protection." They must return to it. Their articles of partnership with the protected industries and the fostered combinations and monopolies demand it, and only through that partnership can they keep themselves in countenance and in funds. We regard it as equally certain that the people will reject "high and higher protection," and turn its authors out of power at the first opportunity. The elections of 1890 and 1892 show the popular feeling about McKinleyism. But the Federal Government must have revenue, a larger revenue than it is now receiving. The Republican method of providing it by high tariff taxes being unacceptable to the people, the Democratic Party, returning to power on the wave that sweeps the Republicans out, will have an opportunity to make its lease of power reasonably permanent by devising a system of internal taxation that, with the customs revenue, will meet the needs of the Treasury. Customs taxes will diminish in rate, they may diminish very much in amount, even with increased importations, for we cannot doubt that the drift is toward freer trade. This gap will be filled by internal taxation. It will doubtless fall to the Democratic Party to enact the laws that will impose the new taxes.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN FOR SOUND MONEY.

The able, sound, and effective speech of the Secretary of the Treasury at Lexington last night opens the Democratic campaign for sound money most auspiciously. This Administration does not shirk its duty of party leadership in opinion and policy.

The recognized leaders of the Republican Party are silent about silver. The Republican aspirants for the Presidential nomination conceal their opinions on free coinage. The construction put upon their silence is unpleasant, but nobody is to blame but themselves. If they were sound-money men on principle they would avow their beliefs. If they merely hold opinions subject to change for the sake of expediency or votes, they would naturally behave as they are now behaving. That is the way men of real convictions look at the matter; and men of real convictions regard the free-coinage question as too important to be treated in that fashion.

Meanwhile, Republican organs and Republican statesmen and ex-statesmen have a good deal to say in criticism of the Administration's position on silver. They will continue to misrepresent that position, even after Mr. Carlisle's explicit and authoritative declarations have been read by them. What has been merely a Republican indecency will become common dishonesty.

The present attitude of the Republican Party is one of hostility to the active friends of sound money.

EXIT ADMIRAL MEADE.

As is his custom in such matters, the President has made a judicious and dignified disposition of the case of Rear Admiral Meade. It would not have been compatible either with the dignity of the Government or with the discipline of the navy to let pass without notice the insubordinate and disrespectful language in which the Admiral expressed himself concerning his official superiors. His offense was aggravated by his refusal to avow or to disavow the remarks which he had quite deliberately made with a view to their publication. Of course he would have disavowed them if he had not made them, and his refusal to take the responsibility of them gives a final touch of shabbiness to a line of conduct entirely unbecoming an officer.

On the other hand, it would have been difficult for his superiors to bring the Admiral to account and punishment without laying themselves open to the charge of being actuated as much by an unworthy personal resentment of his foolish and mutinous talk as by a proper zeal for the dignity of the Government and the discipline of the navy. To court-martial an officer of high rank on the verge of his retirement from active service would have had the air of persecution, like the Admiral's own pursuit of his Fleet Surgeon. The Admiral's own application for retirement, somewhat in advance of the time when his retirement would become compulsory, gave the President the opportunity of doing the proper thing in the proper way. He has granted the application, but in granting it has put upon the records of the service the blot with which the offending officer himself chose to put a period to a service, as the President bears witness, "brilliant in its early stages and often marked by honorable incidents." Nothing could be more dignified and nothing could be more effective. It is quite safe to say that no other naval officer who has any care for his professional reputation will be encouraged to emulate the example of Admiral Meade by publicly talking about his superiors in a manner prejudicial to good order and military discipline, relying upon his approaching retirement to save him from what would and should be the consequences of his conduct if he were to continue in active service.

THE INCREASED WAGES.

Since the 14th inst., when we published a record of the increases of wages reported up to that date, several notable advances have been made. The complete list has now become so long that we have not space for it here. As it stood on the 14th inst. it showed increases made by about 230 distinct companies, firms, or individual employers, and the number of employés affected up to that time was about 128,000. We add below the advances made or reported since the publication of that summary:

The Carnegie Steel Company, nearly 15,000 men, employed at the Edgar Thomson Furnaces, Edgar Thomson Steel Works, Duquesne Steel Works, Homestead Steel Works, Lucy Furnaces, Keystone Bridge Works, Upper Union Mills, Lower Union Mills, and Beaver Falls Mills, voluntary increase of 10 per cent. from June 1.

Jones & Laughlin, American Iron Works, at Pittsburg, voluntary increase of 10 per cent. on May 16; 4,000 employés affected.

Salem Wire Nail Company and Findlay Wire Nail Company, Findlay, Ohio; increase of 10 per cent. on May 18; 6,000 employés.

Lindsay & McCutcheon's Keystone Mill, Pittsburg, Penn.; puddlers' wages increased from $3 to $4 per ton, May 18.

Fall River Machine Company, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; increase of 10 per cent. on May 18; 500 men.

Bellaire Steel Works, Bellaire, Ohio; increase of 15 per cent.; 500 men.

William Wood & Co., Philadelphia; weavers' wages increased by 2 cents a yard.

W. H. Grundy worsted mill, Bristol, Penn.; increase of 5 per cent.

Minnesota Iron Company; the advance in the mines of the Vermilion District, already reported, has been followed by an advance in the company's mines in the Mesaba Range; in all, 2,700 men affected.

Biwabik Ore Company; iron ore mines in Mesaba Range; increase of 10 per cent.

Berkshire Cotton Mills, Adams, Mass.; increase ordered to take effect May 20.

Delaware Iron Works, Wilmington, Del.; increase of 10 per cent., beginning May 13; 200 men.

Moorhead Brothers, Vesuvius Iron Works, Sharpsburg, Penn.; increase of 15 per cent., on May 13; 350 employés.

Bellaire Nail Company, Bellaire, Ohio; increase of 15 per cent.

Pencoyd Iron Works, West Manayunk, Penn.; increase of 10 per cent. beginning May 26; 3,000 men.

Newichiwanick Manufacturing Company, blankets, South Berwick, Me.; increase of 5 per cent.; 300 employés.

These additions increase the number of employing concerns to 247, and the number of employés benefited to about 160,000. Of the recent changes reported above, all but two (which affected about 1,000 men) were made voluntarily, so far as we can learn from the published accounts of the action taken. In the case of the Delaware Iron Works, the workmen first learned of their good fortune when they received the additional pay.

More than nine-tenths of the workmen affected by the increases noted above are engaged in the iron and steel industry. The most important of the advances was that which was made by the Carnegie Steel Company. The 15,000 employés of this great company, at its several plants at Homestead, Braddock, Pittsburg, and elsewhere, were working under contracts by which their wages were fixed for the year 1895. The company informed them on the 14th that "notwithstanding the existing contracts," it had "decided that the present business outlook will justify higher wages." The chief member of the firm of Jones & Laughlin—which has voluntarily increased the wages of 4,000 men—was the Chairman of the Republican National Committee during the Blaine campaign, and was one of the manufacturers who reduced wages a few months after the enactment of the McKinley tariff.

RESENTMENT SHOULD NOT DECIDE.

Mayor Strong is entirely justified in resenting the "stand and deliver" section that was added to the bill providing for the conversion of the insane asylums of this city into the Manhattan State Hospital and placing the care of our insane under the State system, but the matter is of too much public importance to be decided by resentment. This section seems to have been "sneaked in" as an amendment in the Senate and concurred in by the Assembly without attracting attention, and it was certainly a contemptible piece of business, quite worthy of the small men who were engaged in it. As the Mayor says, it was an insult to him and to the city, but great public interests cannot properly be sacrificed to resent an insult.

The bill, as our readers know, provided for turning over to the State for nothing the valuable property and equipment at Central Islip, and for leasing the Ward's Island property for a nominal consideration, on the condition that the State take charge of the insane heretofore supported by the city. It will be remembered also that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment refused at the beginning of 1893 and 1894 to provide for paying that part of the State tax that was to go to the support of the insane, on the ground that, as the city took care of its own insane, the tax was not just. The substance of the section added to the Manhattan Hospital bill was a proviso that it should not go into effect until these taxes of 1893 and 1894 had been paid.

Now if there had been any ground for contesting the taxes, or if there were any chance that the city would not have to pay them, the Mayor might be justified in refusing to accept the measure with this outrageous proviso tacked upon it. But the refusal to provide the money was either a trick to keep the city tax rate down, or else it was the result of incapacity to deal with a legal question. The obligation of the city to pay its full State tax, inasmuch as it had the option of taking advantage of the State care system for the insane, never seemed to us to admit of question. This view has already been upheld by the courts, and the decision is practically certain to be sustained on appeal. The contest was a foolish and costly one, and it postponed action for securing the benefit of the State system. Now that the benefit is at hand it should not be deferred again by persisting in the contest over these taxes, which will have to be paid. It would have been the decent thing for the Legislature to leave the question to the courts, so long as it had been carried there, but the Legislature showed its contempt of public decency in such a variety of ways that it is not worth while to do ourselves a serious damage for the sake of resenting one of them. The time for that will come when the people vote again. Now that the Legislature is not in session, this bill cannot take effect unless it is accepted by the city.

THE McLAUGHLIN CASE.

There is something invidious and disrespectful in expressing approval of the conduct of a Judge in a case which has excited a widespread public attention. It seems to intimate that in taking the popular "side" of such a case the Judge has been seeking popularity. We have not the least notion that in what was virtually a vacating of Judge Pratt's order for a stay of proceedings in the McLaughlin case, Judge Ingraham was at all affected by a consideration of the public interest that attaches to this particular case. His action was in the interest of a more speedy administration of justice in criminal cases, and that is a public object of the first order, whether in notorious or in obscure cases. Frivolous pretexts for delay, such as the engagements of counsel that have been formed in disregard of the claims of the courts upon them, have been habitually accepted by easy-going Judges as sufficient, and public justice has been postponed to private convenience. Of late there has been a better feeling upon the bench in this respect, under the influence of some industrious and conscientious magistrates, and the examination of the excuses is considerably stricter than it used to be.

In this case it appears that Judge Barrett had set the retrial down for yesterday, and that after waiting till the end of last week the counsel for the defendant had secured from a Judge of another county a stay of proceedings for two weeks, by setting down the argument on a motion for a change of venue for that date. The application for a change of venue was thus made to appear as a mere pretext for disobeying the order of the court and for postponing the retrial, if possible, until the Autumn. This would have been a scandal, and this was prevented by the prompt decision of Judge Ingraham. It is illustrative of the easy way in which lawyers have been in the habit of taking these things that one of the reasons urged yesterday for postponing the argument was that the minor counsel for the defense was engaged elsewhere, although his client's trial had been put down for yesterday.

The application for a change of venue raises very interesting questions. It was based upon affidavits tending to show that so much prejudice had been excited against the police of New-York by Dr. Parkhurst, Mr. Goff, and the press that McLaughlin could not have a fair trial in the county. It was not pretended that there was any special prejudice against McLaughlin. Indeed, the evidence about him before the Lexow committee was not so striking or memorable as it was about a great many other policemen, and before his trial began it would have been difficult for a fairly well-informed citizen to recall of what it was that he had been accused, or even that he had been accused at all. As a matter of fact, the transactions that formed the basis of the indictment were not brought out before the Lexow committee. So that McLaughlin's application is simply upon the ground that he is a policeman, and that a New-York policeman cannot have a fair trial in the community in which he is best known and in which the offenses charged against him are alleged to have been committed. This is a very startling proposition, since an acceptance of it would amount to a judicial decision that none of the policemen indicted, or hereafter to be indicted, could be tried in New-York. The "jurors of the vicinage," a vicinage which contains nearly two million people, all of whom are brought more or less into contact with the police, could not, according to this contention, be trusted to do justice where a policeman was concerned.

THE OVER-MARRIED RED MEN.

The recent raid by United States Marshals upon Pine Ridge and Rosebud Reservations, and the arrest of several Indians there, including the well-known chief American Horse, on the charge of bigamy, does not seem to have awakened much sympathetic enthusiasm in the Indian Office.

The Interior Department has always, of course, thrown its influence strongly against the practice of polygamy among the aborigines. In making out its lists for rations or other disbursements, it recognizes only one wife, and a second wife must sign for herself and for her children. But hitherto much seeems to have been left in this matter to the discretion of the agents immediately governing the reservations. A few of these have taken ground in favor of setting aside, by the ordinary processes of law, all plural marriages. But the majority seem to have contented themselves with requiring that none shall be contracted hereafter, while sometimes insisting that the legal form prescribed by State and Territorial laws shall be complied with.

Commissioner Browning, in his last report, puts the number of Indian men living in polygamy at 588; but this enumeration is admitted to be only partial, and the census authorities of 1890 who were charged with the enumeration on the reservations estimated that there were about a thousand more. In some cases, indeed, there is plurality of husbands as well as of wives. If the number be put at 1,500 or 1,600, it is still relatively small to that of the total marriages, although large enough to afford a tempting field for the collecting of fees by Marshals for arrests, which one of the agents on the Sioux reservations just spoken of considers to be the impelling motive in the recent raid.

During the last few years many agents have referred to this matter in their annual reports, most of them, apparently, being army officers who have charge of reservations. The testimony is uniform to the fact that where more than one wife is taken the number is usually two, cases of three or more wives being relatively rare. It is generally agreed, also, that the practice of polygamy is gradually going out, and that where it remains it is not the cause of quarreling or disorder. The enforcement of the rules against contracting plural marriages hereafter seems to be quite general. One officer says that he has tolerated those that he found subsisting, but thinks that none have since been contracted. Another found that the practice had died out or his reservation. A third said that polygamy was "fast becoming a crime of the past." Civilian agents have pretty much the same experience, one reporting that "young men do not attempt to take more than one wife," although he does not believe it wise to interfere with long-existing polygamous relations, "as it would cause a good deal of confusion were I to undertake to break up these families."

The immediate point seems to be the need of a clearly-defined, well-considered, and uniform policy on the part of the Government, whatever that policy may be. The one thing to avoid is having the Interior Department and the Department of Justice, the court officers and the agents, working at cross purposes. They should act together, inspired by proper motives, so that the authority of the Government on the reservations may be respected.

THE POLICE AND THE STREETS.

The Commissioner of Street Cleaning received an assurance of unquestionable sincerity yesterday that the Police Commissioners would co-operate with him in his work and compel the co-operation of the force under their command. There has not, we believe, been any question of the good faith of the Chief of Police, but before the reorganization of the board there was every reason for questioning the good faith of the Commissioners. Col. Waring represented so exactly the opposite of their theory and practice of office holding that in the nature of things they could not wish success to his administration nor really help him to succeed. On the contrary, his success would be a disastrous blow to politicians and to "politics" in the Street-Cleaning Department. Wherefore he got no help that they could withhold. For the same reason he has got no help from the Police Justices. But we have a new set of Police Commissioners and we are about to have a new set of Police Magistrates, and the work of cleaning the streets will be greatly facilitated.

But it is not only from officials that the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, if he is really bent upon doing his duty, has a right to look for co-operation. It is from all the people. And as fast as it becomes manifest that he means to clean the streets he may count, we should say, upon the co-operation of the people who are convinced. New-Yorkers will take a deal of convincing, and they are not to be blamed for this. They have had new brooms before, which have swept clean for a few weeks, or even months, and then the streets have relapsed into their normal state of filth. But the present experience of cleanliness goes much beyond anything we have had before in thoroughness, universality, and already in permanence. So long as the streets were like pigsties, householders and storekeepers were not much to be blamed for adding their mites to the general litter. But now that the public authorities are doing their part, it becomes incumbent upon private citizens to do theirs. Already those who have been in the thoughtless habit of adding to the litter of the pavement have reformed that habit, and instead of throwing waste paper and the like into the street carry it until they come to a proper repository. This reformation is sure to spread under the influence of example alone, and it will not be necessary to trouble the police or the magistrates very much for offenses that are condemned by the general opinion. The aroused sense of decency among the people is as necessary to keep the city clean as the efforts of the department. Indeed, the arousal of this sense is about the best service the department can render. When it becomes universal we shall all insist upon a clean city, and all do our shares toward keeping it clean.

If Gen. Quesada, Señor Cespedes, and other fierce Cuban patriots intend to prove anything except their eloquence, why don't they go down to Cuba and do it? New-York is a pleasant place, no doubt, and its citizens hospitable, as well as sympathetic, but there is no war here at the present moment, and anybody having business to transact with that active old person named Campos cannot expect to accomplish much unless he goes where the active old person is.

Dr. Remensnyder, pastor of the St. James Lutheran Church, objects to the opening of libraries and museums on Sunday, because to do so robs the employés in such institutions of their day of rest. The same consideration for sextons and their assistants, organists, members of choirs, ushers, and even clergymen themselves, would prevent the opening of churches on that day no less than that of the other places.

Monte Carlo's gambling tables paid a dividend of only 8 per cent. during the past year. This is much less than the shareholders have been accustomed to receive, and the decrease of receipts—from 22,000,000 francs to 19,000,000—as compared with the preceding twelve months, has excited much comment all through Europe, and not a little on this side of the water. In almost every case the waning of this particular harvest of fools is ascribed to the "hard times" and a consequent scarcity of people willing to risk large sums in contests with the rules of arithmetic; small-fry gamblers, it seems, have been as plenty as usual. There is something wrong about this explanation. Players for inconsequential amounts, if the modesty of their ventures be due to the slenderness of their means, should feel and manifest the effects of hard times before those of wider resources. If, therefore, the tables at Monte Carlo are now crowded with men and women who lose a few silver coins instead of a good many gold ones, is it not just possible that the change is due to a gradual rise in human intelligence, rather than to a diminution of monetary prosperity? For unnumbered years the whole world has known that to play roulette or trente-et-quarante is simply to give money away to a "bank." To know a thing, however, is different from, and in no way necessitates, acting upon the knowledge. It takes some degree of wisdom to profit by information and experience, and it may be that the general average of wisdom, slowly rising, has reached a point not far from an appreciation of the multiplication table and the related computation of probabilities.

Meeting of the Republican Club.

A regular monthly meeting of the Republican Club was held last night at the club rooms, 450 Fifth Avenue. The attendance was small.

The principal business was the introduction of the report of the Committee on National Affairs on "The Invasion of Nicaragua; the Monroe Doctrine—America for Americans," by Ellis H. Roberts, Chairman of the Coommittee.

The report criticised the Administration. It was adopted. It was decided to send copies to the State Departments of each republic on the American continent, the members of both branches of the National Legislature, and each member of the club.

The following new members were elected: Resident—Howard Payson Wilds, Columbus O. Johnson, John F. Barry, William S. Bagg, Alexander McConnell, Joel B. Erhardt, Louis Marshall, James C. Reed, and Horace Porter. Non-resident—George Westinghouse, Jr., Arthur S. Tompkins, Edward Dodd, and Arthur W. Eaton.

EARLY AMERICAN PAINTERS

Valuable Pictures Will Be Loaned to the Metropolitan Museum of Art for Its Fall Exhibition in November.

As was stated in its annual report last January, the Metropolitan Museum of Art proposes to form a representative collection of paintings illustrative of early American art. It has solicited the co-operation of all persons owning or having knowledge of paintings, portraits in oil or ivory miniatures, representing men and women of distinction in the early social, military, naval, and political history of our country.

An exhibition of this character, embracing the time immediately preceding the Declaration of Independence, and for fifty years thereafter, will be of the greatest interest to every American citizen. Many of those most prominent in the early history of our country sat for their portraits to eminent painters. These portraits have for the most part remained as family heirlooms, and are unknown to the general public.

Already great interest has been manifested in the proposed exhibition, and the Trustees are much encouraged. Many valuable pictures have been secured, and more are promised. The collection will be particularly rich in the work of Gilbert Stuart. T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston will send no less than five canvases oy this famous American portrait painter, the portraits being of the first five Presidents of the United States. Mrs. John R Stevens will loan portraits of Gen. Horatio Gates and Lieut. Col. Ebenezer Stevens of Revolutionary fame, and altogether Stuart may be studied from many various points of view.

An early communication with the Curator, George H. Story, is requested. All loans will be received under the museum's rules, for not less than six months, though they may remain for any number of years that the lenders desire. The expense of boxing and transportation will be defrayed by the museum. The Trustees are desirous of making the museum the permanent depository of as many as possible of those pictures which possess the requisite historic and artistic interest.

The 15th day of October will be the latest date for the reception of paintings, and the exhibition will open to the public on Nov. 4. Works by the following artists are particularly desired: Watson, Pine, Wright, Fulton, Fraser, Harding, Waldo, Copley, Stuart, Allston, Leslie, Weir, Inman, Healy, Smybert, Peke, C. W. Peale, Rembrandt Peale, Sargent, Newton, Trumbull, Shumway, Sully, Page, Savage, Pratt, Dunlap, Jarvis, Neagle, Ingham, West, Morse, Elliott, Leutze, Trott, Dodge, Malbone, Staigg, Cole, Vanderlyn, Cummings, and Miss Goodrich.

GOV. GREENHALGE LECTURES

TELLS A BROOKLYN AUDIENCE ABOUT JOHN WINTHROP.

Massachusetts's Present Governor Eulogizes that State's First Magistrate—Notable Persons Present.

Gov. Frederick T. Greenhalge of Massachusetts delivered a most interesting address upon "John Winthrop, the First Governor of Massachusetts," at Association Hall, Bond Street, Brooklyn, last night. It was the last in the series of addresses in the course on "The Founders of New-England," and was under the joint auspices of the Long Island Historical Society, the New-England Society, and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Gov. Greenhalge is an earnest speaker. He dwelt at length upon the great character of Gov. Winthrop, and showed that he not only had to deal with questions of state, but also those of theology, and that in all his works he was earnest, just, and merciful.

John Winthrop, he said, was born in 1588, during the time of Queen Elizabeth. The speaker told of Winthrop's early life in England, and said that in the seething mass of ideas that prevailed early in the sixteenth century John Winthrop was among the foremost. Historians had never given him adequate treatment in their works. He said that it was during the reign of Charles I. that the conquest culminated between the Reformed Church and that large body of its dependent thinkers known as the Puritans. It was a fight between the kingly prerogatives and the Pilgrim thinkers. The first Governor of Massachusetts was a man of high station in his own country, and possessed a large fortune. It was a big thing for him to cast these aside for the step he took.

He went to college at fourteen years, and, while a good student, never attained to any great distinction. He failed to get his degree, because he was married at seventeen, and they did not care to have married students at the college. His wife was a most estimable woman. His son, John Winthrop, Jr., became the first Governor of Connecticut, and he gave as much glory to that Commonwealth as did his illustrious father to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

John Winthrop, Sr., Gov. Greenhalge continued, was married four times, and had seventeen children, and he proved a most excellent husband and a loving father.

He came to this country, and as soon as he landed at Salem he took the reins of government. His greatest trials were dissensions in the church. He held to the liberal side and was accused of the crime of leniency and mercy.

Gov. Greenhalge read a number of love letters which Gov. Winthrop had sent to one of his wives, and in each he always, in closing, left her in the care of her God, whom he said would be a better husband than he, and who would care for her through all her trials.

John Winslow moved a vote of thanks to Gov. Greenhalge for the lecture, and Mayor Schieren, in a speech, seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

Before the lecture a dinner was tendered to Gov. Greenhalge at the Hamilton Club, and there were present Gen. John B. Woodward, who presided; Mayor Charles A. Schieren, the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, President of the Long Island Historical Society; Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, President of the New-England Society; James McKeen, President of the Hamilton Club; Dr. William Jarvie, President of the Apollo Club, and an old schoolmate of Gov. Greenhalge; Franklin W. Hooper, Joseph C. Hendrix, Col. Willis L. Ogden, Charles A. Moore, John Winslow, a descendant of Gov. Winthrop; William B. Davenport, S. L. Chittenden, Surrogate Abbott, Prof. Mickleborough, William H. Williams, Dr. George H. Brush, and others.

"THE LILY OF KILLARNEY"

Sir Julius Benedict's Opera Revived at the Grand Opera House.

The revival of Sir Julius Benedict's opera, "The Lily of Killarney," at the Grand Opera House last night was in some respects a successful venture, and when the performance has gained that smoothness, which is so often a deeply felt want on first nights, it will be interesting, and worthy of public attention. The book of the opera is made of Boucicault's once popular Irish drama, "The Colleen Bawn," and was produced with Benedict's music at Covent Garden in 1862. It cannot be said that the opera ever enjoyed an exetnsive popularity, and there is no reason now for regarding it as a striking work of art. But it is capable of furnishing an evening of pleasant entertainment. It is rather severe in its demands, for there are few light opera singers who are competent to act the parts as they ought to be acted and to sing the music, too. But the story is clear and comprehensible, although its sentiment is of a kind that appeals to the gallery rather than the parquet. Sir Julius Benedict's music is, of course, a replica of Weber, with a good deal of Benedictine water by way of varnish. But it is at least melodious, graceful, and natural, and can be heard with pleasure. Some of the numbers, such as the duo for Hardress Cregan and Danny Mann, in the first act, and Elly's song, "I am alone," are above the ordinary level of merit.

Last night's performance showed that further rehearsal was necessary, but it also showed that a fairly good company was engaged in the performance, and that some pains had been taken to put the work on the stage. Helen Bertram sang the music of Elly O'Connor with abundant voice and feeling, though her vocal style is not unobjectionable and her acting lacked distinction. Charles Bassett, who never acts with much spirit, sang the music of Hardress Cregan well, and Payne Clark surprised every one by his conscientious efforts at charac

CUBA'S REBELS IN MESHES

Martinez Campos Has Finished His Strategical Labor.

HE IS CONFIDENT IN HIS TACTICS

Spain's Movements Have Been Retarded by the Weather, but the Insurrection Will Soon Be Suppressed.

HAVANA, May 20.—Capt.-Gen. Martinez Campos started this morning for Cienfuegos and Santiago de Cuba.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—A private letter received in this city yesterday from Gen. Martinez Campos brings the intelligence that he is now prepared to make an active campaign against the insurgents.

He writes that his work up to the present time has been preliminary; that he has employed the five weeks since his arrival in the island in visiting his several subordinate commanders, and so disposing of his troops as to render a concerted movement possible.

Now that the preparatory work is finshed, he believes that the rebellion will be crushed out with little delay. The weather has been unfavorable to any active demonstration. The present is the rainy season, and this has retarded his movements.

Men. Martinez Campos now has 30,000 troops well drilled, well officered, and well armed, under his command. When the rebellion first began there were but 6,000 troops in Cuba. The remaining 24,000 have been arriving from Spain in detachments since that time.

It is the Captain-General's desire to restrict the operations of the rebels to the province of Santiago de Cuba. His troops have been so stationed as to prevent the rebels from moving into the eastern part of the island, where, it is said, little if any dissatisfaction against Spain exists.

PRINCE BISMARCK ON GERMANS.

Landwehrs Would Fight Like Bears, But Care Not for Conquest.

BERLIN, May 20.—Prince Bismarck yesterday received at Friedrichsruh a deputation of 800 persons from the Rhine Provinces, who brought with them, as gifts to the Prince, the freedom of sixty-two Rhenish towns.

In reply to the address of the deputation, Prince Bismarck said:

"The fact that we had to defend ourselves against our common enemies was the great blow on the anvil that forged our union, so that we stood together once more after centuries of disunion.

"If the Germans stand shoulder to shoulder they will constitute a force with such iron muscle that if they should be attacked from several sides, they can keep their enemies at arm's length, at least, as long as we remain on the defensive, as we phlegmatic Teutons are always disposed to do.

"We shall never wage aggressive or ambitious wars, or wars of conquest. What have we to conquer? A great many things might be given to us, but we should not take them, still less risk the blood possessions of our children. The German character is utterly averse to conquest.

"We shall never pursue so crack-brained a policy as the French have followed for centuries. Germans are not fitted for a policy of aggression and rodomontade. Our landwehrs are fathers of families. It will not be denied that they would fight like bears if attacked in their dens, but they have just as little desire to conquer as have bears."

AMERICAN DISPLAY AT KIEL.

Lights and Pyrotechnics to Celebrate the Baltic Canal Opening.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Navy Department has arranged for spectacular displays by the American war ships at Kiel, which can hardly fail to create a sensation.

Admiral Kirkland's four ships will be especially well equipped for displays at night. Each is provided with two or more powerful search lights, and each will be resplendent with thousands of incandescent lights.

As a special decoration, each will carry before and around the pilot house an immense shield representing the American coat of arms, the red and white bars and the stars on a blue background being reproduced by electric lamps.

The name of each ship will be brilliantly displayed in large electric letters running around the stern In addition to these two special features, incandescent lights will be strung along each vessel's stem and stern from the water to the deck, and along the deck-rail from end to end, on both sides.

Lights will be placed along the water-line on each side, just high enough to be out of the swash, thus outlining the hull. More lights will be strung up the masts and down the side stays, and up and down and around the tops of the smokestacks.

The lights will be set three feet apart, and at a distance will appear to be unbroken lines of light.

There will be about 2,000 of these electric lights on the New-York and about 1,500 on each of the other ships.

The finest display on the vessels will be the electric shield, which will be sixteen feet high and extend back on each side of the pilot house twenty-four feet.

Ample arrangements have also been made for an appropriate display of pyrotechnics. The New-York and Columbia each carries a good supply of fireworks. These include aquatic works of various designs, fireworks to burn on the water, float lights, rockets, with floating festoons, and magnesium and prismatic torrents.

There are to be four illuminations of thirty-six lights each in red, white, and blue. Set pieces will represent the German and the American arms, each 15 feet by 12.

There is to be a grand fire portrait of Emperor William, 20 by 20 feet, and one of President Cleveland, whose proportions will be represented in the same space.

The designs for the fireworks were made in this city. There are dozens of shells, batteries, and exhibition rockets of varied colors, and effects, and there is a special motto in German text: "Herzlicher Gruss an Deutschland von den Vereinigten Staaten," ("Hearty Greeting to Germany from the United States.")

BUDGET OF THE BALTIC CANAL.

Estimated Receipts and Expenses and the Tariff of Charges.

BERLIN, May 20.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day discussed the demand of the Government for 14,000,000 marks for the administration of the North Sea Canal.

Dr. Von Boetticher, Secretary of the Imperial Home Office, announced that a bill embodying the proposals concerning the dues on tonnage using the canal was being considered by the Federal Council, and would reach the Reichstag at the end of the week.

The estimated receipts are 4,800,000 marks annually, while the expenses of the canal are estimated at less than half this amount. Laden vessels will pay at the rate of 7½d. per ton on the first 600 tons, and 5d. per ton on all tonnage in excess of 600. Vessels in ballast will pay 5d. per ton.

JOHN FRANKLIN ANNIVERSARY.

Royal Geographical Society Celebrates Arctic Explorers.

LONDON, May 20.—The Royal Geographical Society this evening commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of the departure from England of the third arctic expedition of Sir John Franklin, which sailed from Greenhithe May 24, 1845, and never returned.

Among those present were the Duke of York, Thomas F. Bayard, the American Ambassador to Great Britain; a number of other prominent men, and some of the survivors of the parties that went to the arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin.

Clements R. Markham, the President of the society, made an address, in which he recalled Franklin's services. He eulogized the generosity of Mr. Henry Grinnell, the American who in 1850 fitted out an expedition to search for Sir John Franklin, and spoke in high praise of the sympathy shown by the United States in the attempts to discover the fate of the explorer.

He also lauded the brave and true-hearted Lieut. De Haven and Dr. Kane, who commanded the United States expedition that went to the arctic in the advance and Rescue in 1850.

Admiral Sir Francis McClintock, who commanded the Intrepid, one of the five vessels of the Sir Edward Belcher expedition, sent out in 1852, gave a short account of his experience. He said he believed that the American help given to the Franklin search expeditions was the beginning of the drawing together of the ties between the Anglo-Saxon nations.

Mr. Bayard said he regretted that none of his countrymen who had shared in the search for Franklin could be present at the meeting. If the names of Franklin, Ross, and McClintock were found guarding nature's secrets in the far-off arctic regions, those of Grinnell, Kane, and Peary would be found with them.

If the Furor Britannicus of the English navey led to the planting of the British flag at the remotest points of the world, it would not be long solitary, for the Animus Americanus would have to be reckoned with. Mr. Bayard's remarks were greeted with cheers.

SEVERAL CREWS ARE DROWNED.

Losses of the Joachim Christian and Other Vessels at Sea.

LONDON, May 20.—The bark which sank on Friday morning about fifty miles east-southeast of Lowestoft was the Joachim Christian of Rostock. The fishing smack Vanduara, on Thursday sighted the bary flying signals of distress. Her pumps were choked and she was in a sinking condition.

The mate of the Vanduara and another of the crew of the smack wen in a small boat to the bark. The Vanduara stood off and on all night, but at daybreak the bark and the small boat had disappeared. Subsequently two other smacks took into Lowestoft the small boat and the bodies of feur men, including that of the Vanduara's mate.

It was supposed that some of the bark's crew got in the small boat and then became panic-stricken and engaged in a struggle. There was a deep gash in the forehead of the mate of the Vanduara. No news has been received concerning the others of the bark's crew.

The Russian schooner Michael, bound from Boness for Riga, foundered off Spurn Head last evening, and all of the crew except the mate were lost.

The schooner Ida Sofia, coal laden, was picked up at sea on Friday partly dismasted. She was towed into Hull to-day. Nothing whatever is known concerning her crew, and it is feared that they have been drowned.

The Norwegian bark Ceylon has been wrecked on Goodwin Sands. Four of her crew were saved, and six others floated out to sea, and, it is believed, have perished.

The schooner Louise, from Danzig for Stirling, was capsized during a gale May 17 off Farne Islands, and all on board, with the exception of the master, were lost.

WILDE TO BE TRIED ALONE.

Released on Bail Until the Conclusion of Taylor's Case.

LONDON, May 20.—Oscar Wilde and Alfred Taylor were arraigned in the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, this morning for retrial. Wilde was accompanied by his sureties, Lord Douglas of Hawick and the Rev. Stewart Headlam, and entered the dock smiling. He is much improved in health and spirits.

The court granted separate trials, and Wilde was released on bail, his former sureties being renewed, until the conclusion of Taylor's trial, which proceeded.

FLORENCE RECOVERS SECURITY.

Government Aid Promised to the Victims of the Earthquake.

FLORENCE, May 20.—The inhabitants of this city have entirely recovered from the fright caused by the earthquakes Saturday night.

Prime Minister Crispi has telegraphed to the Syndic here that he will ask Parliament to vote a credit for the benefit of the victims. In the meantime the Government will send relief to those persons who are in need of it.

EXTRADITION OF A CASHIER.

James G. Thompson of Sedalia, Mo., Arrested in Mexico City.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 20.—James G. Thompson, formerly cashier of the Sedalia (Mo.) Bank, has been apprehended here in extradition proceedings connected with the failure of that bank.

It is believed here that he is innocent of any crime. Thompson came to Mexico a year ago, and then wrote to Mr. Crittenden, the American Consul, offering to go back, provided his trial should take place outside of Sedalia.

NO ACTION AS TO DI CESNOLA

Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum Will Not Discuss His Case Before Fall —Yesterday's Meeting.

The meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art at the museum yesterday afternoon was remarkable in nothing except that few Trustees were absent.

Those present were ex-officio President Henry G. Marquand, Vice Presidents F. W. Rhinelander, and Daniel Huntington, Treasurer Hiram Hitchcock, Secretary and Director Louis P Di Cesnola, and Thomas W. Wood, President of the National Academy of Design, and D. O. Mills, Robert W. De Forest, Samuel P. Avery, Heber R. Bishop, John S. Kennedy, Rutherford Stuyvesant, William E. Dodge, Joseph H. Choate, Salem H. Wales, William L. Andrews, James A. Garland, E. D. Adams, and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The absentees were Prof. William R. Ware, who is laid up with an affliction of the leg; J. Pierpont Morgan, John Bigelow, Charles Stewart Smith, J. Q. A. Ward, Richard M. Hunt, Daniel H. King, Jr., President of the Department of Parks, and Ashbel P. Fitch, Controller.

The meeting was private and surrounded with many precautions against information leaking out or being given except through Director Di Cesnola. On adjournment Trustees Choate, Marquand, Avery, and Wales said that no business of the slightest importance had been transacted. The doings of the board, they said, had been confined to listening to the minutes and reports of the Executive Committee, and the looking over of preliminary studies of the plans for the new building to be erected east of the main building at a cost of $1,000,000. The plans were submitted by a son of Trustee Hunt, the architect of the structure.

The trustees did not approve the studies, but added Salem H. Wales, Charles S. Smith, and James A. Garland to the Building Committee, which has consisted of Trustees Hunt, Marquand, and Di Cesnola. The next meeting of the Board of Trustees will be in November, as it has been found impossible to obtain a quorum in August.

The questions of Mr. Di Cesnola's inefficiency and grossness and the wisdom and decency of severing his relations with the museum were neither considered nor alluded to in any way, nor was the status of Prof. Ware discussed.

Those friends of the museum and Mr. Marquand, who consider Mr. Di Cesnola unfit for many reasons to be either Director, Secretary, or Trustee, and who opposed his continuation in office last February, came to a tacit agreement last week to waive further action in his case until next Fall.

"Prof. Ware," said a Trustee, "is just as he was before. He is in good standing as a Trustee, as he qualified, but not by the payment of $1,000. A mistake was made, and it has been rectified. He would have been at the meeting to-day but for his unfortunate disability."

A comment on the inaction of the Trustees in the Di Cesnola matter, was:

"Those who hold him where he is, must settle with their own consciences. Those who desire to extirpate Di Cesnola have gained the title of malcontents. Let that be so. But the question is whether it is better to defer to fine feelings in regard to Mr. Marquand, or to the duty of Trustees, as scholars, archaeologists, artists, sculptors, aesthetes, toward the best interests of the museum.

"Mr. Marquand should not feel involved in any criticism of the Director. The President has been grandly munificent, and has labored as few would have labored for the museum. The main point is whether any Trustee who is not thoroughly and acceptably identified with progressive art and archaeology, and gifted in scholarship, should have a voice in the election or retention of Di Cesnolas. In other words, were every Trustee to possess these qualifications, what chance would Di Cesnolas have of election or retention?"

President Marquand declined yesterday to discuss in any way the meeting of the Trustees.

NOW WANT THEIR MONEY

Income-Tax Payers Are Concerned About the Refunding.

NOT MUCH PAID OUT IN THIS CITY

Financiers and Business Men Agree the Decision of the Supreme Court Was Wise—Not Worried Over Uncle Sam's Treasury.

Almost as soon as the Supreme Court's decision against the income-tax law became known in this city yesterday, applications were made to the collectors to have payments returned by some who had met the tax.

As the Internal Revenue Collectors have no power to disburse moneys or refund payments except when ordered to do so from Washington, the requests were not complied with. The number of persons who paid an income tax in this city could not be accurately learned, but the sums paid in the two collection districts will not aggregate over $28,000.

Those who paid the tax will have to make application to Washington to have it refunded. For this purpose there are blanks in the possession of each collector. They, when filled out, will be examined and compared with the returns made by the collectors, and if found to be satisfactory, and the Secretary of the Treasury has power to refund the money without waiting until Congress authorizes him to do so, checks will be sent to the collectors, who will be required to distribute them.

Collector John A. Sullivan of the Second Collection District in this State, said yesterday:

"This last decision has most certainly relieved the law of all of its ambiguities, and no one can from this time on object to any of its clauses. The people in my district certainly were in no hurry to pay until they would have to, for with all the wealth in this district I received less than $10,000 for taxes. I put on seven extra men to enable me to do the necessary work, and so far their salaries have amounted to about $2,000. I do not know what I shall do with them, but expect to hear from Washington within a few days. I received between 4,000 and 5,000 returns, to fully 90 per cent of which there were protests attached."

"I am," said Edward Grosse, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Third Collection District, "without official information so far, and must wait for instructions from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Joseph E. Miller. Until then I shall go on as if the decision had not been rendered.

"My estimates were that I would get out of the Third District $2,500,000 in tax on rents and a like sum for other income, or $5,000,000 in all. We gave out 40,000 blanks. The cost of seventeen extra men for income tax, work is $4,550 so far. All can be dismissed at any time.

"About $10,000 has been paid into my office on account of income tax. This will, of course, have to be refunded. A great many paid under protest, and of assessable persons I should have but to sue about one third. My work, on account of the income tax, was quadrupled. Now I shall have to settle up all the income tax business and undo much that has been done.

"I do not know what will be done with the returns sent in by taxpayers. They are, of course, private and important, and very probably they will be returned to those who made them out."

Frederic R. Coudert, when informed of the decision in regard to the tax by a reporter for The New-York Times, said:

"The United States Supreme Court did the only thing that it could logically do in the matter. As there was no question as to the unconstitutionality of the law, its decision will be approved by all. After Attorney General Olney said that he could not see the distinction between income from personal property and realty that the first decision made, I knew that the decision would come as it has. The only mistake that the court made was in feeding its decision out piecemeal, but perhaps by so doing it made it more easy to be digested by the people.

"If I should have determined the whole matter on the first hearing, but then courts do not always do exactly as all persons think they should upon all occasions. Now that the matter is definitely settled, income may be expected to once more become normal, and many may be quoted a little higher than they really are, as there will be no inquisitor to fear."

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, said:

"The decision can have only beneficial effect. It insures the frugal and industrious against the depredations of the profligate and the idle. It demonstrates that the Communistic and Populistic element that has been conspicuous of late in legislation, cannot override the Constitution of the United States."

A. B. Hepburn, formerly Controller of the Currency, now President of the Third National Bank, said:

"It is fortunate for the country that the decision is made at this time. It will go far to reassure the business interests of the country and allay the class feeling which many have tried to excite. Moneyed interests will be relieved to know that there is a point beyond which Populistic sentiment, even when in control of legislation, cannot go."

W. W. Sherman, President of the Bank of Commerce, said:

"The people may be congratulated on having escaped from the most dangerous Populistic law ever enacted."

Russell Sage said:

"The decision marks the beginning of the downfall of Populism and extreme Socialism. It will improve our credit with other powers, for the world may now see that our Supreme Court stands as a bulwark for equity and justice against the assault of demagogy."

John A. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company, said:

"No other decision would have been logical after the Supreme Court had emasculated the law by its former decision. Original advocates of an income tax must be pleased, for the first decision made the law powerless to reach those whom the framers of the law intended to tax. I can see no reason why a bond issue should be made necessary by the decision. The amount which the Treasury expected to realize from the tax was so small that it would have made little difference. The effect of the decision will be felt beyond the boundaries of our own country. It will go to show that this tirade against property which is being raised on all sides by Populists and Socialists may be carried to a certain length, but no further. There is an authority higher than Legislatures."

Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, and formerly Controller of the Currency, said:

"The tax had seemed to me to be a tax on endeavor, rather than on capital, especially since the first decision, with the exemptions it made. I do not think the large corporations are averse to paying a reasonable tax in a reasonable way, but the managers and some of the best business men of the country have regarded the income tax as un-American and unconstitutional. The decision, therefore, will add to the cheerful feeling now prevailing throughout the country. I cannot see that the decision will have any bearing on the question of another bond issue. The amount to be collected was too small to make any appreciable difference."

George G. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank, said:

"The decision shows that the Supreme Court of the United States will sustain the supremacy of law. It deals a heavy blow at sectionalism and class legislation, of which this law was a most obnoxious example. It will save more false swearing than could have been produced by the enactment of a dozen laws. I wish the Supreme Court could put its foot down on similar sectional frauds in the way of so-called silver legislation. Taken altogether, the decision will reassure the confidence of the people in the court itself and in the future of our country and its institutions. The small loss which will accrue to the Government by the failure to collect this tax can be easily made up from some other source. We never need have any fear but that the United States Government can get money enough from legitimate objects of revenue."

Congressman Joseph C. Hendrix, President of the National Union Bank, said:

"The decision settles at the outset the theory of Populists that the taxing power of a nation may be turned, like a flexible hose, in any direction Congress may see fit. As one of the Democrats who voted against the tax in Congress at every stage of its progress, I feel ample vindication for our course. It was a piece of legislation conceived in a spirit so out of keeping with fairness, equality, and justice that its early death is cause for rejoicing."

E. O. Leech, formerly Director of the Mint, now Vice President of the National Union Bank, said:

"It is greatly to the credit of the Supreme Court that its Judges have not hesitated to interpose the powerful protection of that tribunal to save this country from the unjust and odious Populistic income tax, a tax on industry, intelligence, and thrift."

William M. Ivins said:

"After reading the arguments on the first hearing it seemed to me that the position taken by Mr. Choate, Mr. Guthrie, and their associates was unanswerable. Subsequently when it became known that the court was evenly divided upon the main question, and in addition to this, had reached conclusions which would at best leave the law only partially enforced, and in such a position that all the large incomes would escape, I concluded that upon a rehearing the court would certainly find the law unconstitutional in toto.

"It is perfectly certain that it would never have been enacted by Congress in the shape in which it was left by the decision of the Supreme Court after the first hearing. If the law had been sustained as a whole, it might have been well enough; although, personally, I do not believe in the income tax, but the country is certainly to be congratulated upon the position now taken by the court. It is, of course, a misfortune that there was not a full bench upon the first hearing. The tariff legislation was such a fizzle that now, that this expected source of national revenue has failed, the financial position of the Government again becomes very serious, and I foresee that the President will more than probably have to negotiate new loans.

"The late Congress has made a record for imbecility which has no equal in our history, and all of President Cleveland's best intentions have been frustrated by our national lunatic asylum."

Ex-President Harrison, now visiting this city, said:

"I have no special comment to make, but I think it is better that the law should be declared unconstitutional rather than that it should be left in the tangled shape in which it was placed by the previous decision. That decision sandbagged people into paying their money. It levied a tax on merchants and mercantile interests while it let the bond clipper and rent taker go free."

Henry Hentz of Henry Hentz & Co., merchants, of 22 William Street, said:

"I think that the income tax bill should never have been passed. I am highly gratified that it has been declared unconstitutional. It gives one more confidence in the Supreme Court decisions. Every sensible man must have felt that it was a direct tax and consequently was unconstitutional. Joseph H. Choate deserves the thanks of his countrymen for the efforts he has made to have the income tax declared unconstitutional.

"I favor an increased duty on beer and whisky. I do not favor a stamp tax. I think, however, that the receipts of the Government will continue to increase if we do not have a silver scare later on, which naturally would have a bad effect on business. There is certainly now an improvement in all departments of trade. Congress when it meets should not tinker with the tariff. The great delay in passing the Tariff bill last year prevented the country from feeling the good effects of the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchasing act, which was accomplished nearly ten months previous.

"I do not think that an additional issue of bonds will be at all necessary. Should the Government need money, however, the issue of short-term certificates of indebtedness would bridge us over the emergency. I firmly believe that it would be only some foolish action of Congress that could check the present improvement in trade."

Evan Thomas of the Produce Exchange said:

"I think the decision of the court was a wise decision, and in exact conformity with the equities of the case. The first decision by the court left the law a mere matter of shreds and patches. The people it was meant to catch entirely escaped, and the burden was placed upon the people who make up the life of this country, who venture their all in commercial transactions every year in moving the products of the industries of the country from West to East and from East to West. The whole burden fell upon this class of the community. It was so unequal and so un-American that the decision of the Supreme Court declaring it unconstitutional will be received with acclamations throughout the country. I do not think that there will be any necessity to raise any additional money for the Government, for, in my opinion, the working taxes and the money resulting from the tariff in the present era of improvement, will be sufficient to enable the Government to meet any demands upon it."

Gustav H. Schwab of Gelrichs & Co., agents for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, said:

"I am not opposed to an income tax. Theoretically the income tax was a good bill, but the exemption of incomes below $4,000 from taxation was its damning feature, and I am glad that it has been declared unconstitutional. An income tax on all incomes of $1,000 and over would be a good and just tax, if it could be fully collected in this country. If there is any deficiency, (which I do not think there will be, for I believe that the Governement will be able to get along all right until the next Congress meets,) why don't they double the tax on beer and whisky? That is a tax the people would not feel much. If the tax on beer were doubled it would not make a difference of more than 1-5 of a cent in the cost of a glass of beer. Beer and whisky would have been taxed much higher long ago but for the influence of the brewery interests and the whisky rings. The issue of short-term certificates of indebtedness would be a good thing if there arose a necessity for it."

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Chamber of Commerce, said:

"I am not opposed to taxation, and believe in paying one's taxes for the support of the Government. But this income tax law was so mutilated by the previous decision of the court that it was better to have it wiped out entirely and to commence all over again. I do not think that there will be any necessity for an additional issue of bonds to make good a deficiency in the revenues of the Government, as I believe that with the present revival and improvement in business the revenues from the tariff will be sufficient."

Controller Fitch was much pleased with the decision on the income tax. He was always opposed to it. He believes that the decision will be a great thing for the Democratic Party and for the country. He said:

"It is glorious news. It will relieve the party of the hardest burden it was ever called upon to bear. The people did not vote for the income tax. They did not elect the last Congress and the present Administration for the purpose of foisting any such measure on the country.

"The effect of the decision on the business and financial situation in this city, I believe, will be felt immediately. It relieves the City of New-York of paying an unjust share of the taxes of the whole country. The immediate effect, I believe, will be a settling of values and a revival of business. I am certain that the decision will be of direct benefit to the city. It will make money cheaper and increase the value of our securities.

"The decision is a great thing for the city, for the whole country, and especially for the Democratic Party, which does not believe in the income tax, never favored it in a platform, nor voted for it in any election."

While not an admirer of the law, Corporation Counsel Scott said that he regretted the decision because it would prevent the Government from imposing such a tax, even in the case of a great emergency.

Financial opinion on the line that the court's action was wise and that good was to result was demonstrated in the course of the markets yesterday, which were not affected.

For Supreme Court Decision on the Income Tax Case See Page 1.

TO SIGN THE LEASE TO-DAY

Canary & Lederer Expect to Come into Possession of the Casino—Improvements They Intend to Make.

The City Marshals are still in possession of the Casino, from which they evicted Rudolph Aronson and the Casino Amusement Company last Saturday on dispossess warrants granted by Justice Stiner for non-payment of rent and taxes. The eviction canceled the lease, and under its terms the building has reverted to the Bixby estate, which owns the land on which it stands. Canary & Lederer are in negotiation for a lease of the theatre, and it is expected that one will be signed to-day.

All the personal property of Aronson and the Casino Amusement Company will be removed from the building to-day. This includes all the seats in the theatre, the scenery, and other movable articles. Workmen were engaged yesterday in taking down the orchestra seats, and to-day all this property will be put out on the sidewalk. Unless the owners of the property remove it from the sidewalk the Bureau of Incumbrances will save them the trouble and will cart it off to the corporation yard, where, unless redeemed, it will be sold at auction.

George Lederer said last night that his firm was in negotiation with George Freifeld, attorney for the Bixby estate, for a lease of the Casino, and that the negotiations were almost completed. He expected the lease would be drawn up and signed to-day. Immediately upon obtaining possession of the building work would be begun to remodel the interior. It would be entirely renovated and the seating accommodations would be greatly improved, luxurious sofa-chairs taking the place of chairs now in the house. Changes would also be made in the boxes, and other important improvements were in contemplation.

Mr. Lederer hoped to be able to reopen the Casino on May 30, with "The Mimic World." Canary & Lederer had been negotiating with A. M. Palmer for Palmer's Theatre for this production, but these negotiations will now be dropped.

JOHN DREW'S NEW ROLE

"The Love Knot," by Henry Guy Carleton, Acted for the First Time in Middletown, N. Y., Last Night.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., May 20.—"The Love Knot," a new comedy in three acts, written by Henry Guy Carleton, for John Drew, was acted for the first time at the Casino Theatre to-night.

John Annesley and Marion Dunbar meet at Lenox, fall in love, and marry precipitately within ten days. This rash act leads to some queer complications. Marion, under the influence of a domineering mother, had previously betrothed herself to Langdon Endicott. Annesley had flirted at Bar Harbor with Katharine Kingsland, who had taken his attentions seriously, and, quite without his knowledge, proclaimed her engagement to him.

Marion writes two letters, one to Endicott, the other to her mother, announcing her marriage, and gives them to her husband to post. When they arrive in Tuxedo, these letters are both in a pocket of Mr. Annesley's top coat. No one knows of their marriage. Endicott claims his betrothed, Miss Kingsland's smiles are all for Annesley.

But worse remains behind. Annesley depends for his income upon his wealthy uncle, Daniel, who is a violent woman-hater. At the beginning of the play, it transpires that Daniel was married in his youth to a lady who secured a divorce from him. This lady is Marion's mother. By the time she has learned of the marriage of Marion and become reconciled to it, because of Annesley's supposed wealth, that bewildered young man's annual income has been reduced by his irate uncle to $1,800, and he talks glibly of "love in a cottage," while his mother-in-law is building castles in the air for her daughter.

The fabric of the play is light, but the situations are many and diverting. The young husband and wife, scarcely acquainted with each other, and billing and cooing in these early circumstances, are most amusing characters, admirably acted by Mr. Drew and Miss Adams. Drew's rôle is more complex, stronger, and more significant than his part in "Butterflies," and Miss Adams is, happily, the ingénue again. Harwood and Byron have congenial rôles.

John Annesley	John Drew
Daniel Tobin	Harry Harwood
Prof. Elias Tobin	Leslie Allen
Nicholas Goltry	Lewis Baker
Spencer Faraday Caliber	Arthur Byron
Langdon Endicott	Arthur Forrest
Hawkins	Frederic Strong
Jeannette Goltry	Anna Belmont
Lucille	May Fallner
Katharine Kingsland	Ethel Barrymore
Lucy Tobin	Annie Adams
Mrs. Woodbury Dunbar	Virginia Buchanan
Marion	Maud Adams

"The Corner Grocery" Again.

Local character sketches, in the Harrigan manner; a domestic drama of the "Shore Acres" and "Old Homestead" pattern; roystering farce of the Hoyt variety, and old-fashioned harlequinade fun are all mingled in "The Corner Grocery," with which Daniel Sully began a "summer engagement" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night. This conglomerate play is also musical, and its melody ranges from "Annie Laurie" and "Home, Sweet Home," to "Pretty Mamie Carey, She's My Girl."

Daniel Sully, who is entirely competent in the leading rôle, is well supported by his fellow singers and comedians, including a comely little woman burdened by the impossible names of Gerome Edwardyl, who has to stand for the sentiments of the piece and utter such remarks as, "The events of the past hour have filled me heart with doubt."

The audience was large and sympathetic. Al. H. Wilson, the "Dutch comedian," found that his jokes about the Chemical Bank being the smallest in town fell flat, but he had roars of laughter for his story about what his wife said when he went home drunk.

American Theatre.

Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew again appeared as Charlotte and Marat in the play called "Charlotte Corday" at the American Theatre last night. The audience was numerous and, seemed to be deeply impressed by Mrs. Potter's beauty and earnestness, and equally so by the vehemence and "realism" of Mr. Bellew. Later in the week they will present their translation of "Francillon," appearing as Francine and Lucien de Riverolles.

Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn.

Smith and De Koven's romantic comic opera, "Rob Roy," was presented for the first time in Brooklyn at the Columbia Theatre last night, and attracted a large and enthusiastic audience. The cast is practically the same as that seen in this city earlier in the season, Juliette Corden and William Pruette singing the leading parts. The opera will remain but one week at the Columbia, next week having been assigned to the Lyceum Theatre company of this city.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Koster & Bial's.—New features of the programme at Koster & Bial's Music Hall last night were the seven Craggs, in new acrobatic feats, and Harriett Vernon, the English burlesque artist, in a new series of songs. The remainder of the bill included Fred H. Leslie and his troupe of leaping dogs, the Meers brothers, in their acrobatic wire act; Marion, Hayes, and Marion, in a new dance creation, "The Students' Frolic"; the little Rossow brothers, in their amusing boxing act; Ivan Tschernoff and his troupe of trained dogs, Hill and Hull, grotesques; Stelling and Revell, in their burlesque bar act; the sisters Don, in new songs and dances, and the Faust series of living pictures.

—Keith's Union Square Theatre.—The three Zoscaris, the "dude" acrobats, made their first appearance at Keith's Union Square Theatre yesterday, and received a hearty welcome. Their act is as humorous as it is wonderful, and their remarkable agility secured instant recognition from those who witnessed their feats. The scene from New-York life, in which Inez Meensher appeared, was liked.

—Proctor's Theatre.—A bill was presented at Proctor's Theatre yesterday in which many acts new to the patrons of this house were introduced. Burtesque and Gorman appeared in a little burlesque called "My New Teacher," which was well received, and the four Richards performed an acrobatic act which aroused great enthusiasm. Mlle. Fougére sang some new French songs, and the St. Felix sisters appeared in a graceful new song and dance.

—Harlem Opera House.—The new version of "The Twentieth Century Girl" began the last week of its season, under the management of Canary & Lederer, at the Harlem Opera House last night. A large audience was in attendance, and the many clever specialties of the piece were liberally applauded. Mollie Fuller, who is to star as the "Girl" next season, was specially favored by the audience, which became very demonstrative whenever she was on the stage.

—Eden Musée.—There was a new and greatly varied programme in the concert hall of the Eden Musée last night. Ottillie sang "Ben Bolt," "The New Marguerite," and "The Song of the Husbands," introducing national airs. Prof. Martyne, the ventriloquist, gave an exhibition of his art, and Charlotte Perry, the mimic, appeared in a new monologue. The Burt sisters sang and danced, and the trained dogs and monkeys caused much merriment.

—Tony Pastor's Theatre.—Another strong variety bill was given at Tony Pastor's Theatre last night. Vesta Tilley began the last two weeks of her engagement, and sang some new character songs, which aroused great enthusiasm. The Russell brothers, Matthews and Bulger, Florence Bindley, the Wood sisters, Marti Collins and Norma Wills, and the three Bouffons completed an excellent entertainment.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:20 A. M.—2,057 Third Avenue, John Elsnar, fruit store; damage trifling.
12:30 A. M.—8 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; stable; no damage.
5:05 A. M.—107 West Fortieth Street; tenement; no damage.
7:45 A. M.—105 Broome Street; Newman Andlic, dwelling; damage slight.
2:10 P. M.—308 Stanton Street; Herman Hollander, dwelling; damage slight.
3:15 P. M.—2,133 Third Avenue; Frederick Wertham, butcher; damage, $50.
6:20 P. M.—520 West Thirtieth Street; Charles Roeller, dwelling; damage trifling.
6:45 P. M.—140 Nassau Street; John L. Fitzgerald & Co., restaurant; damage, $100.
6:50 P. M.—25 and 27 West Third Street; Epstein & Co., clothiers; damage, $800.
10:30 P. M.—213 East Thirty-eighth Street; Martin Boylston, dwelling; damage, $50.

Dining Cars on Royal Blue Line.

Two additional trains on the Royal Blue Line to Baltimore and Washington have been equipped with dining cars, making five in all. The dining-car service on the Royal Blue Line is noted for its excellence. Trains leave New-York from Station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty Street. See time table in this paper.—Adv.

PLATT MEETS GEN. HARRISON

Did Not Talk Politics Says Mr. Platt—The Joke on Senator Elkins—Gov. Morton Comes to Town.

Republican Presidential timber continues to accumulate in this city. Ex-President Harrison is still here. Gov. McKinley of Ohio is to speak at the Memorial Day exercises at the Grant Monument on Decoration Day, and Gen. Harrison has accepted Gen. C. H. T. Collis's invitation to be present at the same exercises. Gov. Morton arrived in the city last night. Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana also arrived.

Senator S. B. Elkins has been in the city for a few days. He talked with Gen. Harrison, and he also called on Thomas B. Reed while he was in town. The Senator started for his home in West Virginia last night. His departure might have been hastened by a joking report that he was being talked of either as a Presidential candidate or a Vice Presidential candidate. The politicians said that no one could blame Senator Elkins for getting out of town after such a joke as that had been made.

The joker who started the story said that Mr. Elkins had been conferring with some of his friends at the Union League Club three times during his visit. Senator Elkins said that he had not been at the Union League Club at all on this visit.

Gen. Harrison and Thomas C. Platt had a talk yesterday forenoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Platt called on Gen. Harrison in his rooms, and the chat lasted nearly half an hour. Of course the gossips formulated all sorts of theories about it. Gen. Harrison and Platt had made up their old quarrel, they were talking over the outlook in the State, and they were doing this and that in reference to politics. Such surmises were interesting, but not very valuable. Neither of the men talked about the visit, except that Mr. Platt said politics was not discussed at all. Perhaps they talked about the weather.

After this incident of the day, Gen. Harrison called on Mrs. McKee and Baby McKee, at their hotel, and after luncheon he sat again for Artist Eastman Johnson, who is painting his portrait.

Gen. Harrison dined last night with some friends at the Union League Club. Cornelius N. Bliss and Gen. Horace Porter were said to have been at the dinner.

The coming to this city just at this time of Gov. Morton probably has nothing to do with Presidential aspirations for 1896. He came from his home, at Ellerslie, and went to the Hotel Renaissance, on West Forty-third Street. He said that he had no special engagements, and that he would remain in the city perhaps for two or three days.

Thomas C. Platt called on him last night. Gov. Morton may see the ex-President to-day.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Dr. Henry J. Hesse.

Dr. Henry J. Hesse, one of the prominent physicians of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died at his home, 163 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday night, from pneumonia, which he contracted two weeks ago.

Dr. Hesse was born in 1853 in the Sixteenth Ward, and studied medicine and was graduated from the Long Island College Hospital in 1876. He then became ambulance surgeon, and was attached to the Eastern District Hospital. He became popular, and subsequently was elected to the staff of visiting surgeons at the hospital. He was one of the founders of St. Catharine's Hospital, and for years was President of its Board of Physicians and Surgeons.

He entered politics in 1885, and in the Fall of that year was elected Coroner of the Eastern District on the Republican ticket. He became known in all parts of Brooklyn after that, and three years later ran again for the same office, but was defeated by Coroner Lindsay. He became a candidate for Congress in 1889, but suffered defeat. Three years ago he became a Democrat.

He was surgeon of the old Thirty-second Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and remained a member of that organization until it disbanded. He was also a member of Holy Trinity Catholic Church, St. Leonard's Counsel, C. B. L., the Williamsburg Democratic Club, and the Muelke Bowling Club. He leaves a wife and five children.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Owen Gallagher, who since 1845, was engaged in business as an undertaker in the

YACHTS NOT SEAWORTHY

Cup Challengers and Defenders Too Lightly Constructed.

THE AILSA'S LONG OVERHANG WEAK

Human Life May Be Risked in the Contest for the Cup—Yachting Fever in Europe Extends to Austria.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GLASGOW, May 11.—On her outward voyage to the Mediterranean the Ailsa started a good many sheets of her copper forward, quite a new experience, and the explanation accepted was that the long overhang forward had weakened the vessel and permitted some working of the steel frames and planking. This weakness has been provided against in Fife's new forty Isolde by running the fin off in an easy curve into the forefoot and stiffening the overhang. The need for alterations in the Ailsa points to the inherent weakness of the up-to-date build, greatly aggravated by the wrenching leverage of the low-hung and heavy lead keel. There is a rumor that whether she is faster than the new Valkyrie or not the Ailsa will cross the Atlantic in the Autumn to be present at the international matches.

If Ailsa is faster than Valkyrie it will evidently take her all her time to cross the Atlantic, where there is no running away from a gale. But Valkyrie may be in no better position. The defender, Vigilant, made a record passage across the Atlantic, but her centreboard could be housed like her topmasts. If her centreboard had seventy tons of lead attached to it it could not have been housed, in which case the Vigilant would have been another sort of cutter in an Atlantic gale. But both the Ailsa and the new Valkyrie are built in centreboard fashion, with some seventy tons of lead attached to their fin keels and neither cutter can be comfortably kicked about in a gale.

However, the progress of yacht building and the determination to win back the America's Cup leaves no alternative but to cross the Atlantic in a challenger which can hardly be described as seaworthy. The struggle to regain the cup has nearly reached a point where the risk to human life outweighs all the glory to be attained. If the coming struggle does not bring the "cup" this side of the Atlantic the cup will most probably remain on your side for the future, since no possible interpretation of sport can be confounded with hazards to human life involved in the building of challengers unfitted to face Atlantic weather.

Had the original donors of the cup been able to foresee the troubles ahead bound up with the progress of yacht designing they would undoubtedly included in the instructions of their deed of gift a clause preventing dangerous novelties in building from competing.

The yacht-racing fever that has beset Europe is not confined to Great Brtain, France, and Germany. Austria has for a season or two been endeavoring to win back for the Adriatic its old reputation, and, stirred by the success of the French regattas, there is a yacht-racing carnival at Pola, started on May 6. The Romans, in 178 B. C., made Pola, then known as Pietas Julia, a naval port, in which many a Roman galley found shelter. The Republic of Venice captured Pola, and in the rivalry between Venice and Genoa the port and town was again and again overwhelmed. Finally, in the year 1805, the harbor of Pola is be crowded with one-raters built in this country and elsewhere, which will be raced by Austrian nobles and others.

The regatta programme for Pola includes prizes of objects of art and 5,000f. for yachts over fifteen tons; second prize, 2,500f. This race was fixed for the 6th or the 8th. The same value of prizes were to be given for the same class of yachts. The prize list for one-raters includes a series of races. There was to be a channel match from Pola to Trieste. Prince Batthany Strattmann, Rear Commodore of the Austrian Imperial Yacht Club, acquired his taste for yachting during a long residence in the South of England. Michael Ratsey of Cowes built the celebrated hundred-ton cutter Kriemhilda for him, with which he won many prizes. The cutter was the crack of the Thames for some seasons.

VOLUNTEER WILL NOT RACE.

J. Malcolm Forbes Says He Will Watch the Sport This Year.

BOSTON, May 20.—Ex-Commodore J. Malcolm Forbes, owner of the Volunteer, has decided not to race the boat the coming season, but to keep her in her present cruising rig, and be simply a spectator of what sport is going instead of being a participant in it. He has been seriously considering a change to the racing rig purchased from the Pilgrim syndicate, and his friends have brought some pressure to bear on him to that end, but he finds that he has not the time to give to racing, and so decides to remain in the cruiser class and take the season easily.

When Commodore Forbes changed the Volunteer from a schooner to a sloop a year ago it was with the idea of using the racing rig. By some mistake, however, the mast was set further aft than was intended, so that the big mainsail made the boat gripe badly, and rendered steering in a breeze almost an impossibility. Commodore Forbes was much disappointed at the outcome, but rather than make further changes, which would involve expense and deprive him of the boat for a portion of the season, he substituted his old schooner mainsail for the racing one and let the rig go at that. The result was that the boat balanced well and steered well, but would have had no chance in racing, so the meeting which had been arranged with Royal Phelps Carroll's Navahoe at the Eastern annual regatta did not come off, nor did the Volunteer enter for the Goelet Cup, as Commodore Forbes had intended. It is in this cruising rig that the Volunteer is now fitting out. In it she is comfortable, but not fast enough for racing.

"It would be very interesting," Commodore Forbes said to-day, in speaking of his decision not to race the boat, "to see what the Volunteer could do in racing trim with the new ones, but racing takes more time than I feel I can give to it this season, with the other interests I have on hand. Then, too, it would be merely a question of how much the Volunteer would be beaten, for I have no idea that she could beat the new ones or do anything more than make a fair showing with them. It would be interesting to have her as a measuring stick for the new boats, but the necessary changes entail expense and the racing time which I do not care to give. So I shall simply take the season comfortably in my present cruising rig, and enjoy it from a cruising standpoint."

Eastern yachtsmen are considerably disappointed at Commodore Forbes's decision, for they had hoped to see the cup defender of 1887 in racing trim again.

LUMBER FOR DEFENDER'S DECK.

One Lot Returned Because It Was Not Well Seasoned.

BRISTOL, May 20.—The thirty-footer Anoatok, George Owens, Jr., Boston, owner, had two trial trips in the harbor and bay yesterday, and during the trips she had a brush with Nat Herreshoff's fin keeler Alerion. Mr. Owens had the tiller on his boat, and during the runs she held her own with Nat's fast thirty-footer. She is remarkably quick in stays, while her work to windward was very good.

The consignment of Michigan pine lumber which arrived here from a Boston firm is to be returned by the Herreshoffs. The pine was the deck planking for the cup defender, and is not well enough seasoned to be put on the deck of the boat. There will be no delay, however, as the Herreshoffs have arranged with a Providence firm to supply the deck planking for the Defender, and it is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

The Saunders new boat Ellide was given her first trial trip last evening, and worked excellently, being very fast and quick in stays. Dr. Hollingsworth of Philadelphia, her owner, will be here to-morrow morning to give the boat a trial trip.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., May 20.—Passed east: Steam yachts Halcyon, Vice Commodore Howard C. Smith, and Katrina.

Sloop yacht Viola, C. V. Wayland, from Stony Creek, Conn., arrived here this morning and was hauled out to clean and paint.

Cutter yacht Huron, C. L. Hatch, was launched and will go in commission this week.

Came to anchor here: Thirty-four-rater Vorant II., George E. Tyson, from Riverside, Conn., and sloop yacht Banshee, Henry Doscher, from New-Rochelle.

Changes in Canoe Race Dates.

Louis L. Coudert, Secretary of the Regatta Committee of the New-York Canoe Club, states that the date of the first trial races for the International Challenge Cup, originally set down for June 22, has been changed to June 27, in order to better suit the convenience of canoeists living at a distance from New-York City, who might wish to participate in this race, as well as in the two following ones. There seems to have been some misunderstanding as to what is meant by holding the second series of trial races, (scheduled for June 29) "in conjunction with the Marine and Field Club." This means that the work of canoeists sailing in the Marine and Field Club races on the 29th of June will be taken into consideration by the committee in its selection of the cup defender.

HARVARD WILL NOT RETRACT.

Yale's Request About the Charges Against the Football Team Refused.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 20.—The correspondence between Harvard and Yale relative to the arrangement of a football game next Fall was given out last night. The two letters are given below:

Yale University Football Association,
New-Haven, Conn., May 11, 1895.

Mr. Arthur H. Brewer:

Dear Sir: I regret that your illness prevented your coming to New-Haven, as you promised to do in your letter of April 23. Your visit would have given me the opportunity of informing you of Yale's position with regard to a Harvard game next Fall. During the last four or five months charges have been made against our team, repeated with persistence, the original charge having come from a Harvard coach. We steadily refrained from complicating the situation by any recriminations or statements except by publishing a denial on the part of the officials of the Springfield game of the truth of the charges, which reflected not only on the Yale team, but on the good name of our university itself.

While we do not hold you or your team responsible for these accusations, it was in your power to have contradicted them and thus to have neutralized their serious effect, not only upon us, but upon the sport. Under these circumstances we feel that it would not be for the best interests of football or of the universities to run even a chance of repetition of Yale's experience since the Harvard game. Unless, then, such contradictions come from you, would it not be wiser to allow the feelings thus engendered to cool with time rather than to enter upon a contest with these recollections still fresh in our minds? Should you still be unwilling to do us justice in this way, we have concluded to arrange no game with you. Let me assure you, however, that in case a proper contradiction of these charges is made we shall take pleasure in arranging a game with you, and have up to this time reserved a date in the hope that it may be brought about. Other negotiations will not permit us to hold that or any other date open later than May 22. Very truly yours, "S. B. THORNE.

This letter refers to the article by Dr. W. M. Brooks which appeared in The Boston Globe the morning after the Harvard-Yale game, and which he is not prepared to retract.

Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass., May 18, 1895.

To the Athletic Authorities of Yale University:

Dear Sirs: The recent letter from Capt. Thorne to Capt. Brewer, which raises an important question of intercollegiate athletic policy, has been referred to the Harvard Athletic Committee. The committee, believing that it would have been better to let bygones be bygones, regrets the revival of the discussion concerning the last Springfield football game. Since, however, Capt. Thorne asks Harvard to contradict the opinions publicly expressed by her chief coach the day after the game, the committee must frankly say that compliance with this request is impossible.

There is nothing in the feeling of the Harvard players, or of Harvard men generally, which would prevent their meeting the Yale men next November in a spirit of generous rivalry. If, however, the feeling at New-Haven is such that Yale is unwilling to arrange a game with Harvard for next Autumn, the committee can only express the general regret of Cambridge men that the two colleges must lost this opportunity of showing that they have the will and the ability to play football with each other in a friendly and sportsmanlike spirit. Yours truly,

JAMES BARR AMES,
Chairman Harvard Athletic Committee.

LEHIGH AND STEVENS.

Teams from These Colleges to Play Lacrosse Next Saturday.

The final championship game of lacrosse between Lehigh and Stevens will take place at the St. George Cricket Grounds at Hoboken next Saturday, and speculation is rife as to the probable chances of the Stevens players. This is the deciding game of the series, and the whole student body, with their parents and best girls, will turn out to see the battle. On form, the balance should turn in Lehigh's favor, since the doughty athletes from South Bethlehem defeated Johns Hopkins so handily last Saturday, but in the past the Stevens teams have always put up a remarkable game against their greatest rivals, and may yet upset present calculations.

At present the team is in a very much crippled condition, owing to the enforced retirement of Whitman, on account of a broken collar bone, and the temporary injuries of Bruckner and Christy. Whitman, who was a tower of strength on the defense, has been for the present replaced by Buckley, '98, who is a powerfully built and hardworking lacrosse enthusiast, but still very raw in his stick handling. The defense as a whole is strong, but hardly able to withstand the fierce onslaughts of the Lehigh attack, which is now playing a grand game, unless they immediately settle down to more vigorous checking and faithful training.

Stevens's attack is still very crude, owing to the absence of seasoned and experienced players, but the material is conscientious and hard working, and under the careful coaching which it will secure this week may develop into winning form. There is considerable indignation expressed about the Institute on account of the continued questionable policy pursued by the team of the New-York University. Although the improved form of the Stevens team prevented the University players from again defeating them in last Saturday's game, yet the continued presence on the team of a number of players, who are old Canadian experts, and whose connection with the university has not been proven, offers a serious menace to the present purity of lacrosse, and the sentiment at Stevens is against further association with the New-York University team under the present amateur status.

MOODY'S SCHOOL GAMES.

Three Records Were Broken in Spite of a Strong Wind.

MOUNT HERMON, Mass., May 20.—The seventeenth annual field day exercises at Moody's Mount Hermon Schools took place to-day. A strong wind prevented as good records as were hoped for, but three school records were broken—the pole vaulting by Holton, standing broad jump by Gleason, and half-mile run by Carr. Summaries:

Standing High Jump.—Won by Gleason, 4 feet 6 inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by Holton, 9 feet 5 inches.

220-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by McDougal, 0:30 1-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by Fulton, 6:5½.

Standing Broad Jump.—Won by Gleason, 10 feet 5 inches.

220-Yard Dash.—McDougal, 0:24 2-5.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by McDougal, 33 feet 7 inches.

Running Hop, Skip, and Jump.—Won by McDougal, 38 feet 1 inch.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by McDougal, 18 feet 11½ inches.

One-Half Mile Run.—Won by Carrick, 2:12 2-5.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by McDougal, 0:10 2-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by Kelley, 5 feet 3 inches.

Throwing Hammer.—Won by Felton, 101 feet 5 inches.

Mile Run.—Won by Carrey, 5:12 2-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by Fulton, 2:55 4-5.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by McDougal, 0:19 1-5.

One-Mile Walk.—Won by Merritt, 9:07½.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by Dockwell, 0:57.

The Intercollegiate Games.

The committee in charge of the twentieth annual games of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, which will occur at Berkeley Oval, Friday and Saturday, May 24 and 25, are making strenuous efforts to improve the management of the games this year. Instead of being an all-day affair, the trial heats will be run off on the first day and the semi-finals and finals on the second day. The first event will be called promptly at 2 P. M., and there will be absolutely no waiting for contestants in any track or field event. It is expected that the last event will have been decided by 5:30 P. M., instead of after dark as hitherto. The rule requiring every competitor to pay an admission fee, which will be refunded to those actually participating, has reduced the number of entries from an unwieldy crowd to a representative selection of the cream of the athletic talent of the twenty colleges in the association.

SEVENTH'S MEN SHOOT.

The Creedmoor Range Will Be Used by This Regiment All the Week.

CREEDMOOR, May 20.—A detachment of the Seventh Regiment, composed of Companies C and F, under command of Major Abrams, practiced here to-day. This entire week the range will be occupied by detachments of the Seventh Regiment, two companies each day, and the results are watched for anxiously by each member of the regiment, inasmuch as the winning or losing of the O'Donohue Trophy is decided by the practice, both class and volley, as well as attendance on these days.

Following are the results in class practice:

Company.	Number Practicing.	Second-Class Qualifications.	Marksmen.
F. S. & N. C. S.	5	5	5
Company C.	101	101	101
Company F.	101	101	101
Company H.	1	1	1
Total	208	208	208

The volley firing resulted as follows:

Company.	Number Firing in Ranks.	Possible Score.	Actual Score.
Company C.	96	960	442
Company F.	96	960	477
Total	192	1,920	919

Harvard Juniors Won.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 20.—The Harvard class boat race was rowed this evening over the regular two-mile course. The juniors won by a lead of a length and a half over the sophomores, who in turn led the seniors by half a length. The freshman crew was in too demoralized a state to row. The time was 11:33. A heavy wind and sea made the time slow. Following was the make-up of the winning crew:

Position.	Name.	Weight.
Stroke	A. M. Kales	145
7	F. M. Forbes	152
6	C. S. Stillman	164
5	G. S. Derby	167
4	C. Brewer	147
3	C. Fairchild	149
2	B. Frothingham	147
Bow	S. V. Mann	153
Coxswain	E. B. Day	

Average weight—153 pounds.

Pigeons Fly Well.

The first journey from this city to New-England lofts this season was flown yesterday. The entry was twelve birds from the loft of H. G. Thurston, Fall River. The start was at 9:45 o'clock. The first returns were Capt. Simmons's Rex and Dummy, found in the loft at 1:27 P. M. The distance is about 163 miles, making the average speed, counting from time of finding, about 1,257 yards per minute. The next journey for the returns will be from Philadelphia.

MINOR SPORTING NOTES.

—The fifty-fourth games of the New-York Athletic Club will be held at Travers Island on Saturday, June 15. They are open to all amateurs. The handicap events will be: 100-yard run, 220-yard run, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, one-mile walk, throwing sixteen-pound hammer, pole vault, two-mile bicycle, one-mile run, and the scratch events: 120-yard hurdle race, 220-yard hurdle race, running broad jump, one-mile bicycle, putting sixteen-pound shot, throwing fifty-six-pound weight, running high jump. Entries will close on June 5 with John C. Gulick, the Secretary of the club.

—There is to be a match race in harness for $500 at the Parkway track to-day between C. M. Nelyer's brown mare Rose and Henry Skelton's bay mare Anna.

—The second Spring games of the Metropolitan Insurance Athletic Association will be held next Saturday at Eastern Park, Brooklyn.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Pittsburg	16	7	.696
Cincinnati	16	8	.667
Chicago	16	9	.640
Boston	12	7	.632
Cleveland	12	10	.545
New-York	12	10	.545
Philadelphia	10	10	.500
Baltimore	8	9	.471
St. Louis	10	15	.400
Brooklyn	7	13	.350
Washington	6	15	.286
Louisville	5	15	.250

Yesterday's League Games.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	—6	
Washington	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2—5	

Base hits—Pittsburg, 10; Washington, 10. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Washington, 2. Batteries—Hawley and Ehlsey; Mercer and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	3	0	3	2	0	3	5	7	1	—24	
Philadelphia	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	—6	

Base hits—Chicago, 11; Philadelphia, 10. Errors—Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Griffith and Kittridge; Carsey and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

The Cleveland-Brooklyn, St. Louis-New-York, Cincinnati-Boston, and Louisville-Baltimores games were postponed on account of wet grounds.

Harvard, 10; Colgate, 9.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 20.—The Colgate nine played here to-day and was defeated in an eleven-inning game. Score:

Harvard	1	3	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	1—10	
Colgate	2	0	0	2	2	1	2	0	0	0—9	

Base hits—Colgate, 11; Harvard, 8. Errors—Colgate, 7; Harvard, 4. Batteries—F. S. and P. A. Munro; Paine, Highlands, and Scannell.

TO RACE AT GRAVESEND TO-DAY.

A Good Day's Sport Certain—The New Sporting Club.

Racing will be resumed at the Gravesend track of the Brooklyn Jockey Club this afternoon, the best card of the season, not excepting Handicap Day, being offered. Handspring, who is supposed to be the best two-year-old of the year, makes his appearance in the opening race of the day. It will be interesting to horsemen to know if it is possible that so good a horseman as Frank McCabe is deceived in him, as he has apparently been in Axiom.

The Hanover Stakes, for three-year-olds, and the Parkway Handicap, for the aged horses, will certainly produce good races, though it looks as if Sir Walter had the latter at his mercy, unless he was broken up in the running of the Brooklyn Handicap, as were Hornpipe, Ramapo, and some of the other contestants.

The following are entries for the several races to be decided this afternoon.

First Race.—For two-year-olds; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; five furlongs.

Name.	Weight.	Name.	Weight.
Hanovarian	118	Joe Rogers	118
Doctor Wyle	118	Handspring	118
Fred Trude	111	Peter	111
Peep o' Day	111	Peterman	111
Little Dorritt	108	Fascination	108
Arline	108	Bernadine	108
Santazza	108		

Second Race.—For maiden three-year-olds; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; one mile.

Name.	Weight.	Name.	Weight.
Mirage	122	Corn Cob	105
Bedouin	105	April Fool	105
Hazleton (imp)	105	Ingoldsby (imp)	105
Belmar	105	Monte Carlo	102
Kishem	100	Emma	100

Third Race.—The Hanover Stakes of $2,000, for two-year-olds; $50 each, $100 additional for starters; to the winner, $1,500; to the second, $300, and to the third horse, $200; selling allowances; half a mile.

Name.	Weight.	Name.	Weight.
Benamela	108	Carib	100
Bremier	108	Forum	100
Bessie Browning	105	Buccaneer	95
Sagamore	103	Merry Maiden	90
Brisk	103	Heresy	90

FOURTH RACE.—The Parkway Handicap of $2,000; for three-year-olds and upward; $50 each; to the winner $1,500, to the second horse $300, and to the third horse $200. One mile and a sixteenth.

Sir Walter	124	Comanche	111
Bassetlaw	105	Beldemere	105
Patrician	100	Sabilia	98
Firebrand	93	Buckrere	98

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth.

Long Beach	108	Now or Never	106
St. Michael	108	Captain T	106
Prig	107	Little Matt	102
Harry Alonzo	108	Doric	101
Charade	106	Van Brunt	96

SIXTH RACE.—For all ages; heavy handicap; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $750 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six furlongs.

Wernberg	122	Ed Kearney	120
Jack of Spades	118	Assignee	115
Adelbert	113	Connoisseur	112
Factotum	111	Lustre	100
Ornus	108	Manchester	104
Dungannon	103	Claurece	103
Kerry Gow	102	Shelly Tuttle	100

The members of The Jockey Club had a meeting yesterday afternoon, but nothing was done looking toward indorsing the proposition of a Sporting Club on the plan of Tattersalls in England. This is a pet scheme of Lucien O. Appleby, who has been doing all he can to make it a go. The plan, as has already been explained in The Times, is to form a club to which all bettors and layers of odds who have a social standing indicated by membership in any of the prominent clubs in this city and Brooklyn will be admitted on payment of a nominal fee.

The club is to be merely a settling place in which bettors and layers may meet and settle their accounts, with a billiard room, reading room, café, and possibly a grillroom for the use of members. The club will be situated in a leased building near Madison Square, probably just west of Broadway. This is an imperative necessity under the credit system of betting on the races, and all the reputable bookmakers are to have desk-room in the place, where they will meet their customers on the morning after a race.

While The Jockey Club cannot officially approve of the scheme, it is known that its members are in favor of the plan, and believe it is the one way that will settle the whole betting question to the satisfaction of all concerned. The new club will certainly be opened about June 1.

WINNERS OVER THE JUMPS.

Steeplechasing at the Country Club of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—The steeplechase races at the Country Club to-day attracted not over 1,500 people, owing to the threatening weather of the forenoon. Favorites won three of the events, and the other winners were well played. In negotiating the Liverpool jump in the last race, Lynch, the boy on Spread Eagle, was thrown, but outside of the shaking up he was not hurt. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—Quarter mile on flat. Pawnee, 154 pounds, (Capt. Johnson,) 4 to 1, won; Vermouth, 150 (Blackwell,) 3 to 1, second. Mickie, 150, (Rosengarten,) 6 to 5, third. Gypsy Boy, 4 to 1; Lustre, 4 to 1; The Mouse, even money; also ran. Time—0:25½.

SECOND RACE.—Half mile on the flat. Wazee, 153 pounds, (Dohan,) 2 to 1, won; The Sheik, 145, (Capt. Johnson,) even, second; Miss Clay, 150, (Mr. Eustis,) 5 to 1, third. Time—0:54 2-5.

THIRD RACE.—One and one-half miles; over six hurdles. Independence Day, 148 pounds, (Mr. Wadsworth,) 2 to 5, won; Briar Cliffe, 145, (Wilson,) 3 to 1, second. Time—3:08¼. Two starters.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs, on the flat. Atlanta, 140 pounds, (Frayling,) 1 to 2, won; Scud, 125, (Wilson,) 5 to 1, second; John Lackland, 132, (Evenson,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:21. Princess Blandina, 5 to 1; Tringle, 5 to 2, and imp. Loyalty, 2 to 1, also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Hunters' Handicap Steeplechase, about two and a half miles. Latitude, 150 pounds, (Eustis,) 3 to 1, won; The Shamrock, 140, (Blackwell,) 6 to 5, second; Mavourneen, 148, (Wadsworth,) 10 to 1, third. Time—5:29 2-5. Imp. Talbot, 3 to 1; Barney, 6 to 1, and Chevy Chase, 6 to 5, also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Belmont Handicap Steeplechase, about two and a half miles. The Peer, 150 pounds, (Eustis,) 4 to 5, won; Hiawasse, 135, (Frayling,) 6 to 5, second; Spread Eagle, 138, (Lynch,) 3 to 1, third. Time—5:07.

TRUSTEES START A STORM

Police of Babylon Ordered to Arrest Sunday Cyclists.

WHEELMEN ARE JUSTLY INDIGNANT

Chief Consul Potter Tells the Riders to Go Ahead, and Says the Division Will Sue for Every Arrest.

When local wheelmen heard yesterday that the Village Trustees of Babylon, L. I., had issued an order directing the police to arrest all cyclists who attempt to ride within the town limits on Sundays, they were justly indignant, and none was more so than Isaac B. Potter, the Chief Consul of the New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen.

Many long runs are taken on Long Island on Sundays by thousands of cyclists of the metropolis and Brooklyn, and it often happens that hundreds pass through the village at a time, as was the case only last Sunday. On this occasion, 240 wheelmen, comprising the participants in the annual century run, promoted by the Riverside Wheelmen of this city, made up one party.

Knowing that the Trustees of Babylon or any other village have no lawful cause to demand the arrest of a cyclist riding on the public streets on Sundays, so long as he acts properly, a reporter for The New-York Times asked Chief Consul Potter what action the division might take should such an unreasonable order be carried out. Mr. Potter said that he had heard of the Trustees' order, and had prepared a statement which he would like to have The New-York Times print.

Mr. Potter then read the statement, which was as follows:

"I should like to give notice to all cyclists who see fit to ride on the public streets or roads in the village of Babylon, either on Sunday or on any other day of the week, for the purpose of business, convenience, or pleasure, that the New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen, will take up and prosecute, without cost to any wheelman, an action against the village authorities or any officer acting or claiming to act in his behalf, whenever a wheelman shall be obstructed, arrested, or forcibly detained while passing through the said village on the public highways or streets.

It is, of course, within the province of the village authorities to prevent the use of sidewalks by wheelmen, or to require the use of bells and lamps, but beyond these reasonable regulations, they are powerless to prevent the free use of the public streets by wheelmen who choose to ride through Babylon on Sunday or any other day."

Cyclists living in Babylon will, it is said, call an indignation meeting in the near future. They appear to be very much worked up over the matter, and promise to make it hot for the Trustees on their own account.

Wants a Return Cycle Path.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday Alderman Guilfoyle offered a resolution that the Commissioner of Parks be requested to insert in his budget sufficient money to construct a return path on the easterly side of the Ocean Boulevard. He said 25,000 bicycle riders were interested in the new path, and that the Good Roads Association had taken $3,500 out of its own pocket to pay for the path on the westerly side. The new path, he said, was to be not less than eighteen feet wide. Alderman Walsh opposed the resolution, and, together with Alderman Clark, who saddled on an amendment that the Eastern Parkway also have a bicycle path from Prospect Park to the city line, the resolution was sent to the Committee on Parks and Bridges.

Alderman Guilfoyle made a strong fight to get the resolution through, and Alderman Leich, a Republican, helped defeat the resolution by saying that Mr. Guilfoyle was a Democrat, knew a good thing, and wanted to push it along. He was opposed to a Democrat getting the credit for the work. He succeeded in getting the resolution buried for at least two weeks.

Sunday Century Runs Criticised.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., May 20.—The Rev. W. P. Ferguson, pastor of the Methodist Church here, in his remarks to the Sunday school scholars yesterday, severely criticised Sunday century runs participated in by wheelmen, and said that they were a nuisance to the place and he wished they would keep away from it. The minister told the pupils that he hoped they would resist the temptation of Sunday bicycle riding. At the evening services in his church the Rev. Mr. Ferguson preached on "Ideal Manhood." He said it could never be reached while century runs and Sunday excursions were popular. Mr. Ferguson is a strong advocate of bicycling. His two children ride wheels, and it is said he thinks of purchasing a wheel for himself.

Flushing's Bicycle Census.

FLUSHING, N. Y., May 20.—How many bicycles are there in the town of Flushing is a question that has been asked repeatedly of late. The estimate has been placed all the way from 400 to 1,000. To settle the question and at the same time to establish the importance of the cycle in the community, the Mercury Wheel Club is undertaking a census of silent steeds in the entire town. In order to expedite this census each rider has been requested, through the columns of a local paper, to mail a notice of his ownership of a wheel to the club. The census will also show the club to which riders belong and whether they are members of the League of American Wheelmen.

Cyclist Murphy in Town.

"Charlie" Murphy, the crack Brooklyn racing man, returned to town from Savannah yesterday, where he has been training for the past month, preparatory to the national circuit campaign. He leaves for Westborough to-day and later will go to Waltham, where he will doubtless race on Decoration Day. Reports have it that Murphy is pedaling faster than ever before. His Brooklyn friends will soon have an opportunity to see about this for themselves, for he says he will take part in the State meet at Manhattan Beach on June 15.

Press Wheelmen's Special Meeting.

President A. J. Bisnett of the Press Wheelmen has called a special meeting of the club for to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. It will be held in the club rooms at 120 Nassau Street. The "housewarming" has been postponed until next Sunday morning, when the members will entertain their friends from 2 to 5 o'clock. The club has 180 members in good standing and applicants on the list.

Good Roads Meeting To-night.

Mayor Schieren, Park Commissioner Squier, Commissioner White of the Department of City Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction Maxwel., Major Charles H. Luscomb, and others will speak at a meeting to be held at Avon Hall, Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, this evening, for the purpose of promoting the cause of good roads. The meeting has been arranged by the Brooklyn wheelmen.

Sachtleben at Erzeroum.

LONDON, May 20.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish an Armenian special dispatch stating that William A. Sachtleben has arrived at Erzeroum en route to the scene of the murder of Frank Lenz, the American bicyclist who was killed while making a tour of the world on his wheel. The dispatch adds that the Turkish authorities have given Sachtleben no facilities to pursue his search.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists desiring to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The Alpha Wheel Club of Norwalk, Conn., will hold its annual ten-mile handicap road race on Saturday morning, June 15, over the usual course, from the green to Gregory's Point and return and repeat. On the afternoon of the same day the club will hold a tournament of eleven events on the Fair Grounds, as follows: One mile novice; one mile, Fairfield County championship; one mile, handicap, open; one mile, Norwalk championship; half mile, flying start, open; two miles, handicap, open; half mile, boys under sixteen; two miles, open; special, one mile, for Alpha Wheel Club Championship Cup. Prizes aggregating $600 in value will be distributed to winners in the road and track races. Entries should be sent to George H. Allen, Norwalk, Conn., before June 8.

—R. D. Alliger, Jr., of 131 East Seventy-ninth Street, W. J. Hutchinson of 105 West Twenty-eighth Street, New-York, and T. M. Nelson of 171 Putnam Avenue, William Winkleman of 118 Arlington Avenue, Gustav Pearson of 696 Bergen Street, and Henry Knelsco of 280 Troutman Avenue, Brooklyn, were arrested in Jamaica, L. I., on Sunday for riding their bicycles on the village sidewalks contrary to a local ordinance. Each one was fined a small amount and warned not to repeat the offense. Oscar and Helmer Peterson of Cedarhurst, L. I.; Robert Kreuscher of Rockaway Beach, and Frederick Mayer, of Brooklyn were arrested at Far Rockaway, L. I., for riding their bicycles on the sidewalks on Sunday. They were reprimanded and discharged.

—The Sahodalica Wheelmen of Morristown will hold their first club races of the season to-morrow afternoon, when there will be a five-mile contest for novices, and a five-mile handicap. The start will be made from Sneeden's Crossing, in Madison Avenue, past the Golf Club grounds, and return. Handsome prizes will be given to the winners.

—Entries for the race meet at Crescent Oval, Plainfield, on Decoration Day, close with C. E. Teel, Plainfield, to-morrow. The Crescent Wheelmen have worked hard to make a success of the first national circuit meet, and the indications point to a satisfactory result.

—Twenty-five members took part in the run of the Carteret Cycle Club of Elizabeth, on Saturday afternoon, a large proportion of the number being women. The run was to Rahway via Westfield and return.

—Among the professional riders who will take part in the tournament at Toronto, beginning on the 24th inst., are Frank Waller, "Joe" Gannon, Harry Kanaska, Starbuck, Meixell, Van Amburg, and Bartholomew.

—The annual club handicap road race of the Elizabeth Wheelmen will take place on June 1, on the Morris Avenue course. The distance will be ten miles, and the handicap limit, six minutes.

—E. N. Crandell, G. H. Wessel, E. H. Keys, and Charles Rosner were admitted to membership in the Manhattan Bicycle Club last evening.

—The Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs will hold an important meeting at the Columbia, in East Fourteenth Street, on Friday evening.

—The Liberty Wheelmen will be represented in the Irvington-Millburn handicap by Frank White, G. Bennett Smith, and Julius Bindrum.

—On Thursday evening the South Brooklyn Wheelmen will give an entertainment at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street.

—George Scofield, so the Pequod Wheelmen believe, will be in the hunt in the Irvington-Millburn run on Decoration Day.

—Zimmerman will make his last appearance previous to his departure for Europe at Mount Holly, N. J., on June 15.

—C. J. B. is informed that the Long Island century run will be held on Saturday, June 8.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

TUESDAY, MAY 21.

Meeting of Brooklyn Good Roads Association, at Avon Hall, 8 P. M.
Racing at Gravesend, 2:30 P. M.
Summer night's festival of the Pastime Athletic Club, at Harlem River Park, 8 P. M.
Columbia interscholastic tennis tournament, at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge.
Tournament of the Lenox Lawn Tennis Club, at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.
Columbia Grammar School games, at Berkeley Oval.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22.

Baseball, Orange at Princeton, N. J.

THURSDAY, MAY 23.

Baseball, Cornell at Princeton, N. J.
Racing at Gravesend, 2 P. M.

FRIDAY, MAY 24.

Meeting Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, at the Columbia, 8 P. M.
Intercollegiate games, Berkeley Oval, 2 P. M.

SATURDAY, MAY 25.

Racing at Gravesend, 2 P. M.
Intercollegiate games, finals, Berkeley Oval, 2 P. M.
Anniversary dinner of the Riverside Wheelmen, at the Arena.
Baseball, Yale at Orange.
Yachting.—New-Rochelle Yacht Club special race; opening Larchmont Yacht Clubhouse.
New-York Canoe Club races, off Bensonhurst.

HOUSEWARMING OF THE PRESS CLUB

Keys of the New Quarters Gracefully Presented to President Howard by Ex-Gov. Flower.

There was a housewarming at the new quarters of the Press Club, 34 West Twenty-

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Reports from Berlin Concerning Northern Pacific.

GREAT NORTHERN'S CO-OPERATION

President Hill's Road May Guarantee the Bonds of a New Northern Pacific Company—Details Not Yet Settled.

The cablegram from London which was printed in this newspaper yesterday announcing that a definite course of action had been agreed upon by the united German committees of Northern Pacific security holders is believed here to have substantial foundation.

Edward D. Adams, Chairman of the Reorganization Committee, is now in Berlin, and there is no reason to doubt the statement that his committee has been authorized by the Deutsche Bank of Berlin and other large foreign holders of Northern Pacific bonds, to prosecute the work of reorganization on lines in which the Great Northern Railway, and its President, James J. Hill, will be essential factors.

It is proposed to reorganize the Northern Pacific property by foreclosure. A new company will be formed and entirely new stock and new bonds are to be issued. According to advices from Berlin, the bonds are to be guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Great Northern Railroad Company. Such a step would naturally place the control of the Northern Pacific in the hands of those who control the Great Northern.

James J. Hill declined to talk about this matter for publication during his brief stay in this city last Saturday. His reticence was undoubtedly due to the fact that he regarded the propositions submitted as still under consideration by the Northern Pacific bondholders, and he preferred to have the first information come from that source. When shown the cablegram from London, in Chicago yesterday, President Hill said: "Part of this is true, and part of it is not. It is impossible now to say what the Northern Pacific bondholders, generally speaking, will agree upon. The matter is in the hands of others, and until their conclusions are reached, it would be manifestly improper for me to make any comments."

J. Pierpont Morgan and the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, will undoubtedly head the syndicate which will underwrite the new Northern Pacific securities and supply the reorganized company with the necessary working capital. Should the powerful influence and co-operation of the Great Northern be secured, as is proposed, the future management of the company will be dominated by President Hill. His ideas, too, will be very potent in the work of reorganization, which, at the best, must necessarily take considerable time.

W. H. Stevenson's Ohio Project.

Col. William H. Stevenson, formerly Superintendent of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad and President of the Housatonic and other New-England roads, has become connected with the Lancaster and Hamden Railway, in Ohio, a coal road now being constructed between Columbus and Wellston, and is forming a syndicate to complete the road, which will furnish a valuable and greatly desired line for an outlet from the Jackson coal fields to the lakes, via roads leading north from Columbus.

It is propcsed to extend the line from Wellston or McArthur southward to a point on the Ohio River opposite Huntington, West Va., or Ashland, Ky., having in view the reaching, via the Big Sandy Road, of the vast deposits of cannel and coking coals in Eastern Kentucky and West Virginia. It is expected that the line between Columbus and Wellston will be completed during the Summer.

A Trainmen's Association.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., May 20.—At a meeting yesterday the Boston and Albany Passenger Trainmen's Association was formed for the purpose of paying death, sick, and accident benefits. This association includes baggagemen, brakemen, station baggagemen, and checkers at stations between Boston and Albany. These officers were elected: President—William Wadsworth of South Framingham, Mass.; Vice President—George Plant of Springfield, Mass., and Secretary and Treasurer—Cyrus Hammond of Boston. A board of five Trustees and a Finance Committee of three were also chosen. The headquarters will be in Boston.

Mr. Huntington Going Abroad.

Collis P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Railway, will sail for Europe on the steamship Majestic to-morrow. He expects to remain abroad six or eight weeks, and within that period he will probably confer with foreign holders of Central Pacific securities.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—A certificate of consolidation of the Batavia and Northern Railroad Company with the International and Oak Orchard Harbor Railroad was filed with the Secretary of State, in Albany, yesterday. The new road is the Batavia and Northern Railroad Company, with a capital of $500,000. The Difectors are George A. Wingate, Jacob Cole, William H. Haggard of Brooklyn; Robert Avery, James H. Cox of New-York City; D. S. Beckwith and Charles E. Hart of Albion; Nelson Bogue and Oren C. Steele of Batavia.

—A dispatch from Chihuahua, Mexico, says that the McCormick Mower and Reaper Company of Chicago and Enrique Creel, a prominent banker of Chihuahua, have obtained a concession from the Government for a railroad from Chihuahua to the Ocampo mining district. The Government gives the line a cash subsidy of $8,000 per mile. Two preliminary surveys of the road have been made, and it must be completed within two years.

—A number of capitalists from Somerville, N. J., including G. A. Dilts, W. H. Long, John Anderson, George V. Vanderveer, Frederick Vanderveer, George W. Cooper, Charles S. Voorhees, and Wilson J. Rouser, are planning to extend the Rockaway Valley Railway from the present terminus at Watnong to Morristown.

—It was stated yesterday on the authority of Washington Adams, General Manager of the Chicago and St. Louis Electric Railway, which is being built between St. Louis and Chicago, that arrangements have been made with Chicago bankers for placing $9,000,000 of the $11,000,000 bonds to be issued by the company.

—Secretary Hoke Smith has approved the following grants of lands to railroads: To the Central Pacific, supplemental list of 56,893 acres in Nevada; Union Pacific, clear list of 1,440 acres in Kansas; and to the Northern Pacific Railroad, supplemental list of 8,421 acres in the State of Washington.

—Judge Hanford of the United States court has appointed Leverett S. Miller of St. Paul and C. P. Chamberlain of Spokane receivers of the Central Washington Branch of the Northern Pacific Road. The appointment is made on petition of a majority of the bondholders.

—The General Passenger Agents of the St. Louis Western lines have determined to form a local passenger association to regulate business west-bound from St. Louis.

—An issue of $2,300,000 new bonds has been authorized by the Directors of the Denison Northern Railroad.

—P. J. Armour has acquired control of the street railway lines of Kansas City.

Boards of Health at Loggerheads.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., May 20.—A contest between rival Health Boards and rival health officers in this village has been brought to a crisis by the birth of a child. The parents of the new-comer want its arrival properly recorded by the Registrar of Vital Statistics. This duty devolves upon the Health Officer, but before it can be performed in this instance the claims to legality of the contestants will have to be determined. Both sides have appealed to the State Board of Health.

The Board of Health is appointed annually by the Village Trustees. A new board was appointed on March 26, but the old board claimed to hold over.

Should the State Board of Health render a decision, it is believed here that the defeated side will carry the matter to the courts for settlement. It is not many years ago that Sea Cliff suffered from the effects of rival Boards of Village Trustees, and the matter was not disposed of until after a long legal fight.

DON'T MISS THE ROTUNDA

if you care to see what a picture in White can be made from every-day things. They're money savers, too.

SEASONABLE SILKS

White or daintily printed or tinted. Lovely Silks and surprisingly low priced.

At 39c—Twenty pieces 27 in. white Japanese Silk, jacquard figures, 4 designs.
At 98c—Choice grade jacquard figured Pongee. Just right for graduating dresses.
Complete assortment of white Japanese Silk, from 25c the yd. and upward.

Rotunda.

GRASS LINEN

Not white—the flax color, ficelle—like a string. One of the swellest Summer dress materials. One of the scarcest stuffs in New-York. 50 in. wide, **48c** yard.

Broadway.

DOTTED SWISS

That special lot, 42 in., just the right width for waists, **50c** the yd. In new dots. Others at **14c,** and some at **29c,** regularly 50c.

Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES

Manufacturers' ends, 4½ yds. long. Just the thing you need for the white sewing now. About enough left for to-day's selling. You get the 4½ yds. at about the price of one.

5c yd., worth 20c.
10c yd., worth 40c.
18c yd., worth $1.

Broadway.

APRON LENGTHS

Hemstitched and embroidered, beautiful quality, wide and full. Right for nurses or waitresses, **37c** for piece of 1 1-4 yd. Mostly worth $1, some double that.

Broadway.

RIBBONS

That bright daylight Ribbon store is unmatched in this country. On Tuesday 30 cartons of Double Satin Ribbons, finest quality, with cord edge, from the best maker of this country. Usually 50c; we say **25c** yd. Nearly all colors.

Broadway.

STRONG UMBRELLAS

On Tuesday 28 in. Silk Umbrellas for strong men, good size, firm, well made; not the flimsy things a strong man would be ashamed to carry. Fine quality taffeta or laventine silk, lock paragon frame, close rolled, with newest sort of Weixel cherry wood. Congo and furze handles. Sterling silver trimmings or finest gold plate, price **$3.** Good as anything we know at double.

Broadway.

TURN OFF THE SUN

from your porch if you please. Bamboo blinds that let nothing pass but the air, **60c** each and up; Bamboo Portieres, **75c** each and up.

Third Floor, Fourth Avenue.

KIRK'S JUVENILE SOAP

Delicious odor, hard milled, finest quality of Toilet Soap, **15c** cake.

Broadway.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

See the things, let them do the talking—but not if you are afraid to buy.

Women's combination Suits of the famous "Ypsilanti" and Swiss makes. Full fashioned, perfect fitting, a large assortment in silk, lisle thread, cotton, merino, and silk-and-wool, in all qualities from the cotton at **75c** each to the finest made.
Swiss ribbed silk Vests, all colors, low neck, no sleeves, **$1** each.
Swiss ribbed lisle thread Vests, ecru and white, **35, 50, 75c** each.
Men's Summer weight natural wool Shirts and Drawers, **$1.50** each.
Men's ribbed lisle thread Shirts and Drawers, **75c** each.
Children's French ribbed black cotton Hose, stainless dye, **35c** pr.; were 50c.
Women's fast black extra fine cotton Hose, spliced heels and soles, 3 pairs for **$1;** were 50c pair.

Broadway and Ninth Street.

MEN'S BICYCLE WEAR.

Anything, everything, chosen by those who know a bicycler's need.

Blue and ligue gray, **$6** the suit; mixed cassimeres and tweeds, **$7.50** to **18;** blue cloth, **$10.**
Extra trousers, reinforced seats, **$2.25** and up; corduroy, **$3.**
Pure lamb's wool Sweaters, double collar, all colors; men's, **$2.25, $3.25, $4;** boys', **$1.85.**
Bicycle Hose, all wool, **$1.35, $2,** and **$2.50** pair.
Black ribbed cotton Hose, 35c pair; 3 pair for **$1.** Were 50 and 75c. pair.
Leather Belts, **50, 75c,** and **$1.**
Yachting, traveling, and bicycle Caps in blue cloth, flannel, plain, and mixed tweeds and white duck, **50, 75c,** and **$1** to **$2.50.**

Broadway and Ninth Street.

SUMMER SHOES

Just the kinds women will want; the surprise is in the little prices.

Women's vici kid Oxfords, some plain, some tipped, all hand-made, values, $2.50 to $4; price **$1.20.**
Women's kid welted Boots, some laced, some buttoned, quick $2.50 value, but the lot may close at **$1.60.**
Women's vici kid button Boots, new narrow toe last, solid welted soles, patent leather tip, all sizes and widths, **$2.75.**

Second Floor, Tenth Street.

LACE CURTAINS CLEANED

and refinished at **70c** the pair—then stored till Sept. 1 free of charge.

Third Floor, Fourth Avenue.

SIX RUGS

Royally rich, but at two-thirds.

Gheordies, 9x11.7, **$46.65;** was $70.
Gheordies, 10x12.9, **$60.65;** was $100.
Kermann, 9.4x14.3, **$90;** was $135.
Ellora, 12x15.6, **$60;** was $90.
Turkish Persian, 10.5x13.9, **$93.35;** was $140.
Bandhurr, 9.10x17.7, **$100;** was $150.

Third Floor.

FLORENTINE FRAMES

Brass finish, new patterns, 200 at **48c.**

Broadway.

CHAMBER TOILET SETS

Porcelain, hand decorated, full gold traced, 12 pcs., extra large slop jar, regularly $12.50, at **$6.45.** By far the best value we ever had in high-grade sets. Only 60.

Basement.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts FOURTH AVE. **Hilton, Hughes & Co.** SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts FOURTH AVE.

NEGRO INCENDIARIES SENTENCED

Go to Prison for Terms of Two to Thirty-four Years.

BRIDGETON, N. J., May 20.—The members of the gang of incendiaries and highwaymen which terrorized this section for over a year, and who were caught a few weeks ago, were arraigned this morning for sentence. All of the prisoners were negoes. They conducted a regular series of robberies. Their method of operation was to set fire to a barn or haystack, and in the excitement attending the fire rob as many houses and stores as possible.

The starting of fires did not yield good returns, and the men turned their attention to highway robbery. Within six weeks a score of men were robbed in the outskirts of the town. These finally led to the detection of two of the members of the gang. One of them turned State's evidence. The men were tried last week and found guilty. They were called this morning to hear their sentences. Nicodemus Brown, the leader of the gang, who has borne himself with bravado since his arrest, turned gray to-day when he heard his fate. He will have to serve thirty-four years in State prison at hard labor. Ellsworth Brown was sentenced to thirteen years. Clarence Hogan and Francis Champlon, ten years each; Charles Harmon, eleven years; Joseph Grimes and John Smith, two years each; Sherman Pierce, six years; John Jones, two years. William Allison will be sentenced May 28. It is thought a short term in the penitentiary will be given him.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 20—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 80s; prime mess firm at 62s 6d. Pork—Prime mess Western fine firm at 61s 3d; do, medium, firm at 53s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 42s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 32s; short ribs, about 25 lb, steady at 32s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, steady at 32s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, steady at 32s. Shoulders—About 12 to 18 lb, steady at 27s. Cheese unsettled and irregular; difficult to quote. Tallow—Prime city, nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 18s. Spirits of turpentine steady at 22s 3d. Resin—Common steady at 3s 10½d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 34s. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter steady at 5s 5d; No. 2 red Spring firm at 5s 9d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 6s 9d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 4s 10¾d; May firm at 4s 10¾d; June firm at 4s 8¾d; July firm at 4s 8¾d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at £2@£2 10s. Receipts of wheat for the last week from Atlantic ports, 38,600 quarters; from Pacific ports, 22,000 quarters; from other sources, 19,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the last week, 10,900 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet but steady; American middling, low middling clause, May delivery, 3 47-64d@3 48-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 3 47-64@3 48-64d, sellers; June and July delivery, 3 47-64@3 48-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 3 48-64@3 49-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 3 50-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 3 51-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 3 52-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 3 53-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 3 53-64@3 54-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 3 54-64@3 55-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 3 56-64d, sellers.

LONDON, May 20.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, April shipment, via Cape, 37s 3d per quarter. Sugar, 11s 6d@11s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 8s 9d@10s 9d for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—May, 10s 5¼d; August, 10s 9d.

LONDON, May 20.—At the wool sales today 14,300 bales, including a good show of merinos and a fair selection of Tasmanian wool, were offered. The competition was brisk, except for faulty and inferior sorts, which, however, occasionally attracted a little more attention. French operators sometimes showed a little more activity. Good deep-grown lustrous crossbreds continue in favor, while wasty sells with difficulty. The present series of sales will close on Saturday, May 25, instead of as previously announced. Following are details of the day's sales, with the prices obtained: New South Wales—4,200 bales; scoured, 5¾@1s 5d; do, locks and pieces, 5½@11d; greasy, 4¾@5¼d; do, locks and pieces, 2¼@7¼d. Queensland—1,500 bales; scoured, 5½@1s 6d; do, locks and pieces, 6½@11d; greasy, 5@9d; do, locks and pieces, 2@6¼d. Victoria—3,000 bales; scoured, 2½@1s 4½d; do, locks and pieces, 4½d@1s ½d; greasy, 5d@1s; do, locks and pieces, 4¾@1s 3d. South Australia—900 bales; scoured, 7d; do, locks and pieces, 5½d; greasy, 3¾@6d. West Australia—100 bales; scoured, 6d; do, locks and pieces, 7¼d; greasy, 4@4¾d. Tasmania—2,100 bales; greasy, 6d@1s; do, locks and pieces, 2¾@7¾d. New-Zealand—2,300 bales; scoured locks and pieces, 6½@9d; greasy, 3¾@9d; do, locks and pieces, 3¾@8d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal—27 bales; scoured, 11½d@1s 2d.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 20th day of May, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$94,305,710.26	
Gold bullion	51,413,448.68	
Total	$145,719,158.94	
Outstanding gold certificates	48,642,959.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	77,050.00	
Total	$48,565,909.00	
Balance		*$97,153,249.94
Standard silver dollars	$345,028,867.00	
Silver bullion	603,939.85	
Total	$346,232,806.85	
Outstanding silver certificates	329,418,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	6,393,206.00	
Total	$323,025,208.00	
Balance		23,207,598.85
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$24,656,346.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	123,987,125.25	
Total	$148,643,471.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	148,643,280.00	
Balance		191.25
United States notes	$76,314,981.64	
Outstanding currency certificates	43,175,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	1,120,000.00	
Total	$42,055,000.00	
Balance		34,259,981.64
Treasury notes of 1890	$29,375,611.00	
National bank notes	4,667,024.86	
Fractional silver coin	16,620,655.57	
Fractional currency	50.28	
Minor coin	1,247,999.15	
Deposits in national banks	15,447,815.62	
Bonds and interest paid	1,808,062.52	
Total	$69,167,219.00	
Less national bank 5 per cent. fund	7,473,136.91	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,132,811.49	
Disbursing officers' balances	25,018,783.59	
Post Office Department account	2,585,707.01	
Miscellaneous items	1,982,822.84	
Total	$41,193,261.84	
Balance		27,973,957.16
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$182,594,978.84

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$415,220.59	$8,159,149.70	$136,147,198.43
Internal revenue	729,671.91	7,131,581.21	127,773,117.98
Miscellaneous	74,220.20	1,325,102.71	13,290,120.57
Total	$1,219,112.70	$16,615,833.62	$277,210,436.98

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$146,000.00	$4,379,000.00	$85,651,456.75
War	403,000.00	3,025,000.00	46,767,688.12
Navy	215,000.00	1,648,000.00	26,504,521.84
Indians	95,000.00	432,000.00	9,241,728.69
Pensions	280,000.00	11,190,000.00	129,475,124.90
Interest	24,437.81	1,086,049.14	30,553,501.40
Total	$1,163,437.81	$22,360,049.14	$328,254,021.70
Excess of receipts over expenditures	55,674.89	†5,744,215.52	†51,043,584.72

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890		$170,050.00	$11,429,505.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$29,877.00	872,267.50	11,433,439.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	To Date.	This Day.
United States notes (since 1879	$271,813,979	$23,728
Treasury notes (since 1890)	74,053,043	12,400
Total	$345,867,622	$36,128

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.
†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

Pianos.

At this season of the year, just previous to the general

SUMMER STAGNATION

in business, a piano can be bought or rented at lower prices and on more favorable terms than at any other time. We therefore offer

SPECIAL SPRING SELECTIONS

IN THE FAMOUS

HARDMAN PIANO.

("The only Piano which Improves under Usage.")

For the city, country, mountains, seashore, at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES

for cash, or on easy monthly payments.

We make a specialty of renting large numbers of pianos for seaside or country use at very low figures. A call upon us, if you wish a piano for any purpose whatever, will certainly be to your advantage.

Slightly used and second-hand pianos of all manufactures at unprecedently low prices and on easiest monthly payments.

Tuning, carting, and repairing promptly done.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
138 FIFTH AVENUE.

Excursions.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company's

Personally Conducted Tour

TO

WASHINGTON, D. C.

LAST TOUR OF THE SEASON LEAVES NEW-YORK 11 A. M. May 23; arriving New-York, on return trip, evening of May 25.
EXPERIENCED TOURIST AGENT AND CHAPERON
will accompany party throughout.

RATE, COVERING ALL EXPENSES,

$14.50

For itineraries or further particulars apply to Ticket Agents, or to Tourist Agent at 1,196 Broadway, New-York.

ERIE LINES.

DECORATION DAY,

SHOHOLA GLEN,

$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00

Express train leaves Chambers St., 9 A. M.
Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.
Five hours at the Glens. Home by 8:30 P. M.

Greenwood Lake Glens.

75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.

Special train leaves Chambers St. 9:45 A. M., West 23d St. 9:40 A. M., and Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Glens 6 P. M.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.,

7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A.M., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:50 P. M. Additional trains, Saturdays only, 2:00, 7:03 P. M. **SUNDAYS,** 8:20, 9:40, 10:50 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:00, 4:10, 5:30, 6:40, 7:50 P. M.
(No trains via Whitehall St. and Bay Ridge.)

Hotels.

The Warwick

BROADWAY & 40TH ST., N. Y.

Everything new and first-class throughout.

FINEST CAFE IN THE CITY.

Rooms, singly or en suite. Large outside rooms, $1. Entrance to restaurant on 40th St.

Hotel San Remo,

FRONTING CENTRAL PARK AND WEST SEVENTY-FIFTH STREET.

A high-class family hotel, of quiet elegance; choicest location; cuisine of superior excellence; choice furnished and unfurnished Apartments; accommodations for transients. THOMAS B. GALE, Proprietor.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

18th ST. AND 4th AV., N. Y.

A select family hotel of the highest reputation on the American plan. Rates to suit the times.
C. L. BRIGGS.

Instruction—City Schools.

NEW-YORK, New-York.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, and 34 East 57th Street.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Sts., New-York.

Instruction—Country Schools.

Camp Scoia, Lake George, Summer Camp for Boys. Best references. Terms moderate. Address Scofield and La Fayette, 8 West 71st St., W. H. Scofield, Princeton, '89. F. M. La Fayette, Williams, '92.

SUMMER SCHOOL AT NANTUCKET.—For boys wishing to do special work, and boys wishing to make up college conditions; delightful home life. For information inquire F. P. JOHNSON, 578 5th Av.

SUMMER SCHOOL AT THE PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) Military Academy.—Location healthful; care and instruction excellent. Send for circular to Col. LOUIS H. ORLEMAN, Principal.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY?

Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get **free** at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with

BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK

and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 731, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., Ticket Offices foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. **ILLUSTRATED HOMES,** containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 340 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

On May 29 and 30 excursion tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region; tickets good returning May 31.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.
Opens June 1st.
Romer Gillis, Manager, 71 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

THE WENTWORTH

NEWCASTLE, N. H.
Railroad Station, Portsmouth, N. H.

OPEN FOR SEASON JUNE 29.

Anticipating the demands of first-class hotel patrons, the management have since last season provided twenty-four bathrooms, scientifically constructed on sanitary principles, which can be had either en suite or with single rooms.

Elegant toilet rooms for men and women have been built on each floor, centrally located and convenient to all, together with a complete electric light plant.

We can now offer conveniences superior to any other Northern shore resort, which, combined with our great natural advantages, make this the most desirable house on the coast.

FRANK JONES, Proprietor.
W. K. HILL, Manager.

Mr. W. K. Hill will be at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York, and at his office, 3 Park Place, for one week, beginning May 20, where he will be pleased to meet interested parties, or if desired will call at residence.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

White Mountains.

THE LEADING RESORT OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H., FOR THE RELIEF OF HAY FEVER.

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

For years the Summer home of the late Henry Ward Beecher. Quiet and homelike. Season, June 15—Oct. 1. Reasonable rates and special inducement to families.

W. A. BARRON, Mgr.

BARRON'S WHITE MT. HOTELS.

FABYAN'S, CRAWFORD HOUSE, SUMMIT HOUSE.

For reservation of rooms and rates apply to OSCAR G. BARRON, Mgr.,
Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York, until June 1. After that, Fabyan's, N. H.

NEW-JERSEY.

HATHAWAY INN,
Deal Beach, N. J.

Enlarged; modern appointments; elegantly furnished, everything new; entirely shaded; beautiful lawns; perfect beach. Address
THOMAS & WELCH,
Fifth Av. Hotel, N. Y., or Deal Beach, N. J.

THE OCTAGON,

SEA BRIGHT, N. J.

Will open about middle of June.
The leading, the largest, and best appointed at Sea Bright. Send for terms and pamphlet.
GEORGE B. SANDT, Prop.

THE ELBERON,

ELBERON, NEW-JERSEY.

This unique Summer Resort will open for the season about June 1. For circular and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

BELMAR, N. J.
THE CARLETON.
Eighteenth season under the present popular management; all modern improvements; opens June 1. W. H. STOYLE.

Cape May.

CAPE MAY,

One of America's most fashionable watering places; finest beach in the world; unsurpassed sea bathing; by Government reports 5° cooler than resorts within 100 miles; deep sea and sounds fishing; sanitary arrangements perfect; broad and well-shaded drives; a magnificent boulevard along ocean front; forty hotels; 3,000 cottages; reached by Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads.

THE WINDSOR,

CAPE MAY. Directly on the Beach.
Steam heat; sun parlors. R. HALPIN.

NEW-YORK.

"The Halcyon"

AND COTTAGES,
FORMERLY HALCYON HALL,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.,

Will open May 29, under new management; the finest Summer resort in the country; 1,000 ft. elevation; terms very much reduced; beautiful scenery, fine drives, excellent cuisine. For particulars, H. R. ROBERTSON, JR., PROPR., ROOM 59 TIMES BLDG; ALSO OFFICE OF E. P. DUTTON & CO., 31 W. 23D ST., FROM 3 TO 5 P. M.

Millbrook Inn,

Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y., IS NOW OPEN.

Trains at 8 A. M. and 5:45 P. M. by New-York Central R. R., via Dutchess Junction. Arrangements can now be made. Address,
THOMAS WETHERAL, Manager.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,

Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.,

WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON JUNE 20.
N. S. HOWE, PROPRIETOR.
POST OFFICE ADDRESS, PAWLING, N. Y.
Mr. Howe will be at the Windsor Hotel, New-York, from May 13 to June 1, mornings.

Sharon Springs, N.Y.

Pavilion Hotel, Open June 15.
European Applications of Sulphur Water, Inhalation, Baths, and Douches for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases. Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

Ferncliff Hotel and Cottages, Greenwood Lake, N. Y.

Select family hotel; superior accommodations; baths, gas, all improvements; stabling; large boathouse; boating, fishing, billiards, pool; 2,000 square feet of verandas. Plans, photographs, and terms at the hotel, or 31 West 26th St., New-York. E. J. DICKSON, Proprietor.

Ye LANCASHIRE INN,

LIBERTY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

SPECIAL RATES FOR MAY AND JUNE.
HIGH-CLASS ALL-YEAR HOTEL.
All modern conveniences. Send for particulars.
F. W. LANCASHIRE & CO., Proprietors.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.

First-class accommodations. **90 MINUTES** from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R. 8 fast trains daily, each way. Send for circular.
C. V. LANSING, Manager.

PROSPECT HOUSE

AND COTTAGES,
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON,
WILL OPEN ABOUT JUNE 1. The house and grounds are open for inspection, and rooms can now be engaged. At N. Y. office, Mand. Av. Hotel. Horace M. Clark, Mgr. T. J. PORTER, Prop.

Long Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

MANHATTAN HOTEL,
NOW OPEN.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
OPENS JUNE 22.
Address T. F. SILLECK, Manager,
1 9 2 Broadway, N. Y.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT. 30 MINUTES FROM LONG ISLAND CITY.

ARVERNE HOTEL,

ARVERNE, LONG ISLAND.
Send for descriptive pamphlet.
B. H. YARD, Proprietor.
Applications for Rooms can be made to W. Johnson Quinn, Hotel Empire, N. Y.

LONG BEACH

On the Atlantic. Forty-five minutes from New-York. HOTEL OPENS JUNE 20.
New-York Office Now Open.
For terms and circulars, call or address
THOMAS H. BRUSH,
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

"THE EDGEMERE,"

between Arverne and Wave Crest, Edgemere, L. I.; new Summer resort; 16 miles from city; new hotel; magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; electric lights, electric elevators, ice plant; surf and still water bathing, boating and fishing; send for circular. Three completely furnished cottages. A. E. DICK, 253 Broadway, N. Y.

HOTEL NEW POINT,

AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.,

Opens June 22. 30 miles from New-York; always cool; handsomest hotel on GREAT SOUTH BAY; 150 feet from water; piazzas inclosed in glass; open fireplaces; bathing, boating. Terms moderate. Stabling for horses. E. HATHAWAY, (47,) Times Building, N. Y. (Wednesdays.)

Staten Island.

HOTEL CASTLETON,

NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, N. Y.
Overlooking New-York Harbor; 25 minutes' sail from foot of Broadway. George Murray, Prop.

PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.
NOW OPEN for the season; the most accessible suburban seaside resort; 25 minutes' delightful sail from South Ferry; popular prices.
D. J. SPRAGUE.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.

Adirondacks.

ST. HUBERT'S INN.

New, strictly first-class, in the midst of the grandest scenery in the ADIRONDACKS. Near the beautiful AU SABLE LAKES. Opens June 15. Special rates for the early season.
BEEDE & HOUGHTON, Prop's.
Beedes, Essex Co., New-York.
At Fifth Av. Hotel May 28-30.

HOTEL DEL MONTE

opens May 15.

This new hotel is situated on a pleasant drive from Saranac Lake Village and to Saranac Lake, just inside of the lake's elevation of 2,000 feet, near Hotel Ampersand.
For rates, &c., address
J. E. & W. H. MEAGHER.

UPPER SARANAC LAKE.

HOTEL WAWBEEK.

Most attractive location, and best table and service of any hotel in the Great Forest; daily concerts by solo artists. Special rates for July. Write for illustrated pamphlet.
HARLOW H. CHANDLER, Manager,
Wawbeek, N. Y.

ROCKY POINT INN.

Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Open June 15th. For illustrated folder, &c., address "Rocky Point Inn Company, Old Forge, N. Y."

Catskills.

GRANT HOUSE,

JEFFERSON HEIGHTS, CATSKILL, N. Y.
Opens May 20. Rates reduced for June.
For rates, circulars, &c., address
J. D. BAILEY, Manager.
Hotel Marlborough, Broadway & 30th St., N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

LAUREL HOUSE,

KAATERSKILL FALLS, N. Y., opens June 15.
J. R. PALMER, Proprietor.
who may be seen at the St. Cloud Hotel, Broadway and 42d St., N. Y., with diagrams.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Open June 20. 3¼ hours from New-York.
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE CO., Catskill, N. Y. (New-York office, 1,335 Broadway, Room 4.)

CATSKILLS.—Location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed. Coe's Mountain House, Windham, N. Y.

Richfield Springs.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

On Lake Canadarago, 1,750 feet above sea level Strongest sulphur waters in the world for the cure of rheumatism, gout, &c.

HOTEL EARLINGTON

(In new Park, directly opposite Bathhouse)
WILL OPEN JUNE 29.
Rebuilt, enlarged, refurnished; new billiard rooms and bowling alleys; new bicycle track, tennis courts and croquet grounds, all in Earlington Park.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

Beaut

THIRTEEN IN THE BAND

Thus Starts the Women's Branch of the Socialist-Labor Party.

MISS M'DANIEL FOR SINGING SONGS

Mrs. Cooper Thinks a Mistake Is Made in Sending Children to Public Schools—Mr. Sulzer Proposes Dancing to Aid the Branch.

Thirteen women assembled last night in a small room on the top floor of 64 East Fourth Street, to form the Women's Branch of the Socialist-Labor Party.

Although Mr. Ebelson, the general organizer of the Socialist-Labor Party, had gone to the expense of advertising his intention of organizing the women of New-York, only Miss Brackett and Miss Frances McDaniel were on hand at the hour mentioned in the advertisement.

Miss McDaniel, who looks a natural Salvation Army lass, dressed in black, with the addition of a little knot of red ribbon, appeared, at 8:30, to feel discouraged. She spoke to Miss Brackett of the general failure which attended her efforts to enlist active persons in the Socialistic propaganda.

Some time ago she tried very hard to make the Socialist women in the United States combine in the making of a large national Socialist banner, which was to be presented to the State which gave most votes to the party at the next election. The banner was to be kept for a year, and then given to the State giving the greatest number of votes at the following election, and so on. Either from apathy or lack of money, this scheme never came to anything, though Miss McDaniel was firmly convinced that it would have gained more votes for the Socialist Party than any other step which could be taken.

While Miss McDaniel was talking, Mrs. Sulzer came in with her husband, followed by Mrs. Thomas, with her daughter. Two other women had strayed into the room, and the General Organizer hinted that the time for business had come.

Mr. Ebelson is not what would ordinarily be called a handsome man. His black beard is so strong and vigorous that he would need to shave himself three times a day to make his face look clean, and it was evident that he had not shaved himself for twenty-four hours at least. His nose is very long, running out at the point, until it hides his lips, and disappearing at the bridge until it is the reverse of Roman.

In his capacity as General Organizer, Mr. Ebelson said he had frequently seen great things come from even smaller beginnings, so he proposed that Miss McDaniel should be Chairman. Miss Brackett, a tall, heavy woman of the Lady Jane type, wearing eyeglasses, a chip straw hat, and a black Spanish cloak, was appealed to by Miss McDaniel to take the chair, but declined. She was the most cheerful-looking of the women present.

At that moment a tramp of feet was heard outside, and seven more prospective members of the women's branch filed in. Some men, who seemed to be Deputy Organizers, under Mr. Ebelson, followed them, and the little room was crowded with thirteen women and eleven men.

Miss McDaniel formally opened the meeting with a general review of women's position throughout all ages. In all emotional epochs of the world's history women showed that they were men's equals by displaying their emotions. The time had come for women to assert themselves. If woman would only be emotional she should never fear for the success of the branch.

Mr. Ebelson thought it proper to say at this juncture that if women were depending upon their sex to protect them from the violence of the militia they were making a great mistake. They all remembered that during the recent trolly-car strike in Brooklyn an officer whose name he did not recollect treated the women just as if they had been men. Women should organize against the capitalists, both economically and politically.

This little speech from Mr. Ebelson brought out the remark from Miss McDaniel that she did not believe in the political organization of women, especially when she considered that people went to so much trouble to get a little legislation nowadays when, if Socialism were properly established, there would be no need at all for any legislation. She thought the Socialist propaganda would be best promoted by singing Socialist songs.

Miss Brackett said that she knew very few songs of this kind, but she had recently heard a capital one to the tune of "John Brown's Body." She would get cheap copies of this song, which could be sold for 5 cents apiece.

Mrs. Thomas, an elderly lady with white curls, brown gloves, and lace ruffles, was asked to favor the meeting with her views on this subject. She declined on the ground that her forte was private conversation, and not public speaking. Her girlish daughter, about sixteen years old, whom she had brought with her, was apparently gratified at her mother's moderation.

Mrs. Clara Cooper said the great mistake of parents consisted in sending their children to the public schools. Mothers should train their children to be Socialists and everything would come out right.

Mr. Sulzer said that Mrs. Cooper had hit the right nail on the head. He knew 10,000 Socialists in New-York City, who had never been in American public schools and who were all foreign born, while he could not name twenty-five Socialists who had come through the public schools here.

The environment made men, he said, and there was nothing in the environment of the American street, school, and shop to make men Socialists. Most Socialists went out every night to attend meetings, and in doing so forgot their own children.

"If you want to get young women to come here," continued Mr. Sulzer, "you must have dancing and such things. You should have little dances, and let the young men and young women become acquainted with each other, and then you will be successful. After people get to be thirty or thirty-five, they do not often change their creeds."

By this time Mr. Ebelson felt that his turn had come again, so he invited all the women who wished to join to step up and sign the roll. This was done by the luckless thirteen, and the meeting was adjourned with promises of a mass meeting of at least forty or fifty women in the near future.

PROTEST MADE TO THE MAYOR

Objection to Third Avenue Cable Road Using the Boulevard.

The Washington Heights Progressive Association has forwarded resolutions to Mayor Strong and the Board of Aldermen protesting against the grant of a franchise to the Third Avenue Railroad Company to operate a cable road upon the King's Bridge Road, north of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and upon the Boulevard, north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The resolutions set forth that the Boulevard and the King's Bridge Road are the only available avenues in that section of the city upon which a surface railroad can possibly be built; that if this franchise is granted the Third Avenue Railroad Company will virtually have a monopoly of the entire surface railroad facilities in that section; that it will be unjust, unfair, and against the wishes, needs, and necessities of the general public, and will be a serious menace to the development of the entire upper west side of the city.

The Mayor is petitioned not to grant a franchise to the Third Avenue Company, and only to such corporation as will guarantee to the residents of the vicinity a passenger service along the west side of the city and west of Central Park to South Ferry for one fare of 5 cents.

The resolutions are signed by Christian Trinks, President; John C. Koopman and John C. Klett, Secretaries, and about 100 members of the association.

COMING EVENTS.

—Grand dramatic concert in aid of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall, Fortieth Street and Broadway. this evening, 8:30 o'clock.

—New-York Board of Trade meeting to consider fire insurance on collapsed buildings, to-day, 3 P. M.

—Annual meeting New-York Institute for the Blind, Washington Heights, to-morrow, 2 P. M.

—National College Trustees' meeting, 146 Grand Street, 4 P. M., to-day.

COWPERTHWAIT'S NEW STORE, 104 WEST 14TH ST., is the only place without old stock. Fresh, new Spring carpets at lowest prices.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Moale-Speyers Wedding.—The wedding of Miss Laura Speyers, eldest daughter of Mrs. Albert Speyers, to Philip Randall Moale, will take place on Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Church of the Ascension, Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Percy Grant, rector of the church. The bride will be given away by her brother, Clarence Speyers. The bridesmaids will be Miss Maud A. Leland, Miss Marion Peters, Miss Marion Hall, and Miss Edith Lawrence Speyers. They will wear gowns of white organdie, trimmed with Valencienne lace, and large white lace hats, faced with moss green velvet and trimmed with Marguerites. They will carry bouquets of Marguerites. The bride's dress will be of white silk bengaline, trimmed with lilies of the valley. Her veil will be of tulle and will be festooned with orange blossoms. Her bouquet will be of lilies of the valley. William Briscow will be the best man, and the ushers will be Alfred Du Bois, Charles Carey, Robert Wright, and Henry Hall.

—Benefit for the Altar Society.—An entertainment for the benefit of the Altar Society of St. Francis Xavier Church will be given at the Colige Hall, adjoining the church, 40 West Sixteenth Street, at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening. Among the women interested in the society are Mrs. Joseph Drexel, Miss Elizabeth Dixon, Mrs. Joseph Marie, Mrs. Floyd-Jones, Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. Paul Thebaud, Mrs. Arnold, Miss Binsse, Mrs. Waddington, Miss Leary, and many others. The chief attraction of the entertainment will be vocal and instrumental music.

—Mrs. H. M. Brooks Visiting Her Brother.—Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks of 1 East Forty-fifth Street closed her city home last Saturday and is now visiting her brother, Eugene Higgins, at Glen Farm, Morristown, N. J., where she will remain for a fortnight, after which she will open her villa at Newport for the season.

—To Spend the Summer in California.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Sharon, who arrived home from Europe on the steamship Majestic last Wednesday, will remain at their town house, 323 Fifth Avenue, for a fortnight. They will start early in June for their country seat near Menlo Park, Cal., where they will spend the Summer.

—Back from Colorado.—Mrs. Edward Renshaw Jones and Miss Jones of 20 Washington Square North, who have been on a trip to Colorado, have returned home. After a short stay in the city they will leave for Quogue, L. I., and open their cottage there for the Summer.

—Lindsay-Gregory Wedding.—Cards have just been received in this city announcing that Miss Francis Stella Gregory, daughter of Dr. Gregory of 3,525 Lucas Avenue, St. Louis, and John Douglas Lindsay, Assistant District Attorney of this county, will be married at the home of the bride on June 3.

—Miss Desvignes Going Abroad.—Miss Carlotta Desvignes, the well-known contralto, will sail to-day on the steamship Lahn for England. She will spend some time at her home in London before going to Paris, and will return to this country in September to sing at the Worcester Festival.

—Bain-Love Wedding.—Mr. and Mrs. John Wesley Love have sent out cards for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Olive Love, to John Bain, Jr., to take place on the evening of June 5, at 8 o'clock, at their home, 35 East Sixty-eighth Street. The reception will be from 8:30 o'clock until 11.

—The O'Mahony Concert.—Edward O'Mahony, the basso, will give a concert at Chickering Hall this evening. Among the artists who will take part are Misses Hallenbeck, Van Kirke, Raymond, Mathews, Broadfoot, Mrs. H. O'Donnell, Harry Pepper, and Victor Clodio.

—To Visit Bar Harbor.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Abercrombie and Mrs. Abercrombie's sister, Miss Elizabeth Osgood, will close their town house, 25 North Madison Square, late in June and will spend the greater part of the Summer at the Marvin, Bar Harbor, Me.

—Mrs. Day's Garden Parties.—Mrs. Clarence S. Day of 420 Madison Avenue will give the first of her garden parties at her country place, Upland Farm, Harrison, N. Y., on May 25.

—To Spend the Summer at Easthampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Leon Moran will close their town house next week and open their cottage at Easthampton, L. I., for the Summer.

—The Art Loan Exhibition.—The art loan exhibition, which has been a great success, will close on May 29. Among the recent additions are two Turners and a Constable from the gallery of Cornelius Vanderbilt.

—Their Country House Opened.—Mr. and Mrs. John Di Zerega have closed their city residence, 38 West Forty-eighth Street, and are at their country seat, Island Hall, Pelham, N. Y.

—The Monday Teas.—The last of the series of French talks and teas took place yesterday at the home of Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, 111 East Thirty-first Street.

For The

COUNTRY HOUSE.

(Pottery & Glass Dept.—3d floor)

Jardinieres from $4 to $40.

A large assortment of plates for breakfast, dinner, etc.

Blue and white Dinnerware in any quantity, very moderate in price.

A complete stock of plain and cut glassware, also a quantity of wine-glasses, tumblers, carafes, finger-bowls, cream-dishes, etc., *reduced to one-half the original price.*

TIFFANY & CO.

UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The Rev. E. L. Fox, pastor of the Eleventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in a letter to The New-York Times, requests that gifts of second-hand clothing be sent to the East Eleventh Street Methodist Episcopal Mission, 545 East Eleventh Street, for the children that the mission is going to send into the country for two or three weeks. The mission is hampered in its efforts to get the children into the country by a lack of clothing.

—Assistant Foreman John Carroll, who was in charge of a working gang at the new Harlem River Bridge on Sunday morning, when Michael Gallagher was killed in a caisson blast, was taken before Coroner O'Meagher yesterday. As there was no evidence that Carroll was to blame, the Coroner paroled him until to-morrow, when the inquest will be held.

—Martin Anderson, twenty-three years old, of 112 York Street, Jersey City, while working in the bottom of the elevator shaft of the building at 330 Washington Street was instantly killed yesterday. The elevator had been hoisted to the fourth floor while being repaired. The fastening became loose and it droppd on Anderson.

—John Gavin, a laborer, twenty-six years old, of 357 Second Avenue, was found dead in a cell yesterday morning in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station where he was a prisoner for intoxication. The ambulance surgeon from the Presbyterian Hospital was unable to tell what was the cause of death.

—Protests have been filed with the Excise Board by the Society for the Prevention of Crime against the renewal of the licenses held by Theiss Brothers for 134 and 136 East Fourteenth Street, and by John O'Neil for the Monumental Hotel at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue.

—The autopsy made yesterday on the body of David Morrison of 175 West Eighty-fifth street, who died Sunday while riding a bicycle, proved that he died of apoplexy and not as a result of injuries received in a collision.

—Patrick Mooney, an engineer on the Wilkesbarre and Eastern Railroad, residing in Middletown, N. Y., was run over and killed by a train while walking on the tracks in that city on May 7.

—The two Italian counterfeiters arrested Saturday in this city were arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields. Their examination was adjourned until May 23.

—There will be music at Mount Morris Park this evening at 8 o'clock by Eben's Seventy-first Regiment Band.

Brooklyn.

—The will of the late Sophia Halzbauser was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. She left $4,400 in small sums to relatives, and the balance of her estate, valued at $25,000, to the Bethlehem Orphan Asylum at College Point, Society of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Dr. Martin Luther Orphan's Home at Brook Farm, Mass.; Evangelical Lutheran Concordia Seminary at St. Louis, Mo., and the Concordia College of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Morrisania. Twenty-six relatives have filed objections to the probate of the will.

—In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, Justice Gaynor, in the suit of Paul Halpin against the Mutual Brewing Company, has granted leave to the West Side Bank and Samuel K. Nestor & Co., to issue executions on judgments recovered, and he also granted permission to Christian F. Tietjen to foreclose two mortgages.

—Fire Commissioner Wurster yesterday opened bids for the erection of four engine houses. The lowest bidder was Leonard Brothers, who bid for the Sixtieth Street house $12,482; Eighteenth Avenue, $12,462; Fifth Avenue, $12,992, and Bay Ridge Avenue, $12,992.

—The Congregation Havercham, a Hebrew society, has been worshipping for several years at 116 Seigel Street, but as they could not pay the rent for May, $12, the landlord yesterday got judgment against the society.

—Mrs. Catherine Engell, forty-five years old, fell from the roof of a one-story frame extension at 886 Broadway, yesterday morning and was instantly killed. She weighed 270 pounds.

—Justice John Petterson of the Broadway Court, was sixty-two years old yesterday, and the lawyers and clerks congratulated him on the event.

Long Island.

—It is said that the stone jetties built in Brown's River, near Sayville, by the Government, are a failure, and that engineers are to be sent there to examine them. The boatmen claim that the jetties are too far apart to admit of the force of the river current keeping the mud and seaweed from filling up the channelway.

—The Queens County Board of Supervisors and the Highway Commissioners of the town of Oyster Bay will jointly hold a mass meeting at Oyster Bay Village this morning to discuss the macadamizing of the Jericho and Hempstead Turnpikes.

—The sixth anniversary of the founding of the Patchogue chapter of the Epworth League was celebrated at the Methodist Church there Sunday. There are three local societies, with a total membership of 600.

—There is no Grand Army post in Sag Harbor, and the pupils of the union school, desiring an American flag to hoist on the school, started a fund and raised sufficient money to purchase a flag.

—Work on the new high school for Jamaica Village has been started, and the Board of Education hopes to have the building completed by the opening of the Fall term.

—The Rev. Joseph Speer, pastor of the Presbyterian Churches at Brentwood and Commack, has been appointed Chaplain to the New-York City Insane Farm, at Central Islip.

—Burglars broke into the saloon of Charles Koehler, in Jamaica, early yesterday morning, and secured $12 in money and several boxes of cigars.

Yonkers.

—Yonkers Commandery, No. 47, Knights Templar, has elected the following officers: Eminent Commander—Lyman Cobb, Jr.; Generalissimo—E. Alexander Houston; Captain General and Organist—J. Porter Freeman; Treasurer—J. M. Tompkins; Recorder—A. C. Mott; Senior Warden—James S. Fitch; Junior Warden—William H. Doty; Standard Bearer—W. B. Edgar; Sword Bearer—R. H. Mellefont; Warden—E. Belknap; Prelate—G. B. Wray; First Guard—Ambrose Atwell; Second Guard—S. Van Hennick; Third Guard—Carl Eickemeyer.

—At the annual meeting of the Stenographers' Association, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—James Ivurs; Vice President—Miss C. O. Wiederhold; Recording Secretary—Miss K. Graham; Corresponding Secretary—Miss M. Ross; Treasurer—Miss M. Chapman.

—The Yonkers Board of Trade will hold a meeting at its rooms this evening at 8 o'clock. In addition to the regular business reports will be heard from the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, and action will be taken on revision of the constitution.

—M. J. Walsh, of Court Palisade, Ancient Order of Foresters of America, of this city, has been chosen as representative to the coming convention of the Supreme Court of that order in the United States, which is to be held at Cleveland in September.

—At half-past one yesterday morning fire was seen in a shed owned by H. W. Sheridan, 215 Ashburton Avenue. The flames were extinguished before they had done more than $100 damage.

—A meeting of the Common Council is called to be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock to consider the matter of lighting the streets of the city by contract.

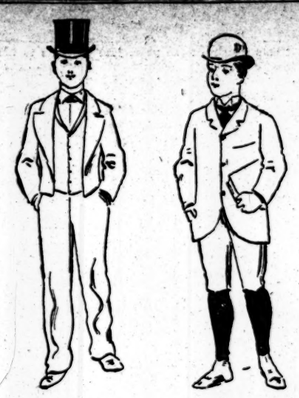
—The pupils of the calisthenic class of the Woman's Institute Club will give a second exhibition of their exercises this evening at 8 o'clock.

—The closing reception to be held by the Daughters of Rebekah, I. O. O. F., will take place on Friday evening.

—A stated meeting of the Board of Health will be held this afternoon at 8:30 o'clock.

Westchester County.

—W. E. Burke's New-York Circus in Mount Vernon was closed yesterday on the attachment of Andrew Hansen of the Mount Vernon Hotel for $89 for board.



Old English. Young American.

School-boys' clothes—long or short-trousers—differ from men's only in price.

Long-trousers suits begin at $9 and stop short of extravagance.

Short-trouser suits—at cost to build up business—begin at $4.

Money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 32d St.

Linens,

for Summer Furnishing.

Exceptional value in Tablecloths, Napkins, Sheets, Pillow Cases and Towels.

72 in. Damask, 65c., 75c., 85c. & $1.00.

5/8 Napkins, $1.10 to $5.00 per dozen.

3/4 Napkins, $1.75 to $7.50 per dozen.

Large size Napkins, $9.00 per dozen, formerly $12.50.

Hemmed & Fringed Towels, $1.50, $1.75, $1.85 & $2.40 per dozen.

Webb's Hand-woven Towels, $3.00 to $15.00 per dozen.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

SPECIAL SALE of Table Cloths and Napkins.

We offer, during this week, an invoice of Fine Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, at a large reduction from recent retail prices.

Table Cloths:

8-4	8-10	8-12	8-14	8-16
1.75	2.25	2.75	3.25	3.75

Table Cloths 2½ yards wide:

10-4	10-12	10-14	10-16	10-18
3.15	3.75	4.38	5.00	5.62

Napkins per dozen:

5-8	3-4	7-8
2.00	2.75	4.00

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Contractor Delaney of Yonkers also sought an attachment from City Judge Appell, but as that official was attending the show and would not come out, the other firm got the first attachment on the property. Now Delaney says he will sue the city for damages on account of the delinquency of its official, the Judge.

—The May Term of the Westchester County Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer began at the Court House, White Plains, yesterday morning, Justice C. F. Brown, presiding. There are 165 causes for trial on the calendar, but most of them were laid over for the term.

—The annual city election takes place today in Mount Vernon, when a Supervisor, Assessor, and Alderman for each ward will be elected. The Myers ballot machine will be used for the first time. The voting will be between the hours of 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

—The Mount Kisco Presbyterian Church has extended a call to the Rev. A. G. Fessenden of New-York City to become its pastor. Mr. Fessenden is now the assistant pastor of the North Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. S. B. Rossiter is pastor.

—The Board of Town Officers of the town of Ossining has appointed Aaron L. Young, Alonzo Draper, and Richard Terhune Town Auditors to serve until the next Spring election, when Auditors will be regularly elected by the people.

—The Mount Vernon Sentinel, which has been a weekly newspaper, began yesterday as a daily morning sheet in the interest of the Republican Party. It is owned by ex-Mayor Edward Brush.

—It is expected that work will be begun this week at the State Camp of Instruction at Peekskill toward putting the grounds in order.

Flint's Fine Furniture

To Make The Country Guest Room

blossom into beauty.

Here oak—rich, solid; there, maple—lustrous, dainty; yonder, birch with its beautiful varicolored veins.

On these pieces, carvings of old-fashioned garden flowers, delicate almost as the flowers themselves; on those, scrolls, and beadings, and ribbon knots; there the wood veins form panels of exquisite designs.

Everywhere freshness and art and maker's prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO., 43, 45, and 47 West 23d St. NEAR BROADWAY.

New-Jersey.

—A memorial baptismal chancel is to be erected in the southwest corner of Trinity Episcopal Church, Hoboken, during the Summer, in remembrance of the late John Stevens of Castle Point, for many years the Treasurer and also one of the Vestrymen and Wardens of the church.

—A little dog that did not weigh over five pounds drove all the clerks out of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company's office, at Hoboken, yesterday morning. The dog was rabid. A policeman shot it, and then the clerks went back to work.

—Silvain Herkimer of Boston, who recently passed a forged check for $50 on Milton Robiee, cashier of Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, was convicted, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday, and sentenced to five months in the penitentiary.

—Alexander Kinzning, seventy-five years old, of 20 Hoadley Avenue, Jersey City, has been missing since May 7. He had $200 with him when he left home, and his relatives fear that he has met with foul play.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE. 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

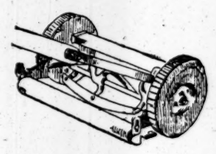
O'Neill's,

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th TO 21st ST.

DUNN SAYS The weather will be FAIR to-day.

SUMMER HOUSEFURNISHINGS. Our big basement contains a wealth of those Innumerable articles of utility which make housekeeping a pleasure. These prices have been set for this week.

Lawn Mowers.



One of the necessities of the Summer home. Large assortment. A good serviceable machine in three sizes, as follows:

12 in.	14 in.	16 in.
2.14	2.39	2.49

Finer grades with high wheels, especially desirable for large lawns.

14 in.	16 in.
6.48	6.69

Garden Hose.

25 feet of good, serviceable, three-ply Hose, complete, with couplings and nozzle, regular $2.00 grade, 1.49.

50 feet of high-pressure Hose, warranted, complete with couplings and nozzle, 4.95.

Hose Reels.

Hardwood Hose Reels, well made. 49c. each.

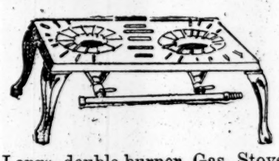
Screen Doors and Windows.

Screen Doors 98c. ea.

Screen Windows 25c. ea.

Screen Doors and Windows made to order at lowest prices.

Gas Stoves.



Large, double-burner Gas Stoves, like cut, 1.98 each.

Black iron, two-burner Gas Stoves, with six feet of tubing, complete, for 98c.

Water Coolers.

Japanned Water Coolers, galvanized iron linings, 78c., 98c. and 1.17.

Oil Stoves.

Double Burner Oil Stoves, extra large and strongly made, four 4½-inch wicks, 2.19 each.

Small One-Burner Oil Stoves, with Iron Tank, 55c. each.

Ice Chests and Refrigerators.

We are the New-York selling agents for the celebrated "Leonard" cleanable Refrigerators and Ice Chests. Over 35 sizes to select from. Can fit any desired space in city flat or country home.

Ice Cream Freezers

"Gem" or "White Mountain" Ice Cream Freezers. No Kitchen complete without one.

2 qt.	3 qt.	4 qt.	6 qt.
1.24	1.50	1.84	2.38

Coffee Pots.

Puritan Coffee Pots, balance of a large manufacturer's stock, all full nickel plated and perfect in every respect; four sizes.

$1.00 Size	$1.25 Size	$1.50 Size
48c.	53c.	59c.

Clothesline.

Braided Cotton Clothesline; 100 feet for 29c.

Toilet Sets.

Japanned Tin Toilet Sets, three pieces, suitable for cottage use, assorted colors, 1.19 Set.

Washstands.

Enameled Iron Washstands, several sizes and designs to choose from, same design as cut, 6.98 each.

Grocery Dept.

SPECIAL PRICES

For To-day, Wednesday and Thursday.

Jersey Tomatoes, solid packed, 3 lb. cans. 8c. can.

California Egg Plums, heavy syrup, 2½ lb. cans. 12c. can.

California Apricots, heavy syrup, 2½ lb. cans. 12c. can.

Bartlett Pears, 14c. can.

White Nectarines, heavy syrup, 3 lb. cans, 18c. can.

Finest Maine Corn, no better packed, 11c. can.

Finest New-York Corn, 8c. can.

Lunch Tongue, full 1 lb. can, 28c. can.

Finest Little Neck Clams, 10c. can.

Pure Fruit Syrups, (warranted,) assorted flavors, full pint bottles, 23c. ea.

Ross's Belfast Raspberry Vinegar, 25c. bottle.

Belfast Ginger Ale, 1.14 doz., 5.50 case of 5 doz.

Fruit Preserves, "Brighton" brand, 5 lb. glass jars, six different kinds, 85c. jar.

Sole Agents in New-York State for Lincoln Lithia Water.

Pudding Dishes.

Pudding Dishes and Bakers. These are very handy articles, made of extra heavy tin, embossed and nickel plated, with a removable fireproof inside cooker—three sizes—at less than half regular prices.

Small,	Medium.	Large,
98c.	1.25	1.48

Garbage Pails.

Covered Garbage Pails, heavy galvanized iron, large size, 1.11.

Ash Cans.

Ash cans, well made, of heavy galvanized iron, a bargain at 1.98.

All purchases delivered by express free of charge at any point within 100 miles of New-York City.

WATERS PIANOS

An elegant new 7 1-3 octave, 3-stringed WATERS UPRIGHT PIANO, fine tone and all improvements, only

$225

cash, or $250 on installments, payable $10 down and

$7 MONTHLY.

Stool, cover, tuning, and delivery free. Old pianos taken in part payment for new ones.

Second-hand pianos at great bargains and on payments of only $5 per month. Send postal for catalogue, with reduced prices and terms.

HORACE WATERS & CO., 134 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 18TH ST.

A Policeman Run Over in Broadway.

Policeman John McCue of the Broadway squad was knocked down and run over by one of A. Finck & Son's brewery wagons at Seventeenth Street and Broadway late yesterday afternoon. His right leg was broken and his head injured. He was removed to the New-York Hospital, where he will be confined several weeks with his injuries.

Louis Morgenholdt of 340 West Thirty-ninth Street, the driver of the wagon, was arrested and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station.

BEST & CO

Children's Shoes for Summer Wear.

Nothing is more important in a boy's or girl's outfit for the country than the right kind of Shoes. They must be strong, stylish, and fit correctly, or they will not be satisfactory.

We meet every requirement with our own lasts, and a range of widths, lengths, shapes and styles to be found only here where the outfitting of children is the exclusive business, while our prices are as low as are warranted by the superior quality of the goods, for instance:

Our Russet Goat Shoes—made from the finest imported stock, for all ages.

Infants—Sizes 2 to 7—A, B, C, D & E widths—hand sewed, $1.14.

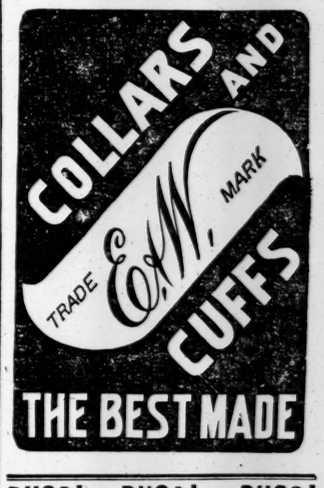
Sizes 4 to 8, light springheel, pliable sole for first walking shoes, $1.75.

Children's—Both lace and button—spring heels—medium heavy soles. Sizes 8 to 10½, $2.00. Sizes 11 to 2, $2.60—2½ to 4, $3.25.

Boys'—Hand Welts. Opera Toes. Sizes 13 to 2, $3.00. Sizes 2½ to 5½, $3.50.

Also a full line of Boys' Tan Vici Kid Lace Shoes, suitable for dress wear—hand sewed—2½ to 5½ $4.00.

60-62 West 23d St.



RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

Our "NEW HARTFORD" will pass for an Oriental: large sizes, 37½c. per square foot.

Wool "SAKAI," large sizes, 17½c. per sq. ft.

Jute "SAKAI," large sizes, 12½c. per sq. ft.

JAPANESE RUGS, our own special designs, sizes not to be found elsewhere, at about the price of an ART SQUARE.

We have also made from remnants and odd pieces of all grades of carpetings, RUGS with borders, suitable for all kinds of rooms; just right for hotels, cottages, and Summer residences. All at remnant prices. (Bring size of rooms.)

Lace Curtains.

Greatest Assortment Ever Shown.

All the various makes,

Ranging in Price from 50c. to $50 per pair.

A special line of INDIA AND TURKISH CURTAINS at $1.35 per pair.

Furniture.

For this week, a line of HALL STANDS at about one-half value, FINE PARLOR FURNITURE, Our Own Upholstering, at popular prices.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO., SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

Tuesday
May 21-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

ICELAND'S TWO POLICEMEN

Mme. Magussan Tells Sorosis that More Are Not Needed.

THE NORTHERN COUNTRY DESCRIBED

She Lectures in Behalf of the Educational Needs of Her Countrymen—Mme. Clara Ruge Speaks on Rembrandt.

Sorosis indulged yesterday in her semi-monthly feast of wit and reason, and, with her usual lavishness, spread before her members a bounteous table.

Mme. Magussan, the charming little Icelandic woman, told of her home and people, and Mme. Clara Rugé, the art lecturer, through the courtesy and generosity of Mrs. Henry Dormitzer, gave an illustrated talk upon Rembrandt and his work. The husband of Mme. Rugé is sub-librarian at the University of Cambridge, England, and is at present collaborating with William Morris in the preparation of a translation of the Icelandic eddas and sagas.

Much interest was taken in Mme. Magussan and the island home of which she told and of which so little is generally known.

"It is a country of 40,000 square meters," she told Sorosis. "The firths are of varying heights and breadths, hemmed in by high mountains, making picturesque scenery. The bays are very beautiful in the Summer, surrounded by high terraces, and the calls of the shepherds tending their sheep on the heights are repeated by the echoes three times distinctly.

"In the lowlands of the valleys are the habitations of the people, the buildings for various purposes arranged in clusters and facing the firths. The roof thatch is of turf, and in the Summer fresh grass grows upon it, and sometimes wild flowers, making a pretty pastoral picture. Round the houses is a little patch of green called the tunn, or home-fields, which, close to the buildings, becomes a bright yellow with the buttercups and dandelions with which it is thickly studded.

"The Winter lasts from October to April, and sometimes longer, when blocks of arctic ice come down with the polar current in April and bring on another Winter, which frequently lasts until July, and even August. When that is the case, there is practically no Summer, as happened in 1882.

"Iceland is a country which develops the virtues of patience, unselfishness, and self-denial. No one will refuse to help a neighbor as long as he has any provisions himself, and, while there is hay in a farmer's barn the cattle of the people about him will not suffer."

Mme. Magussan told of the settling of Iceland by the aristocracy of Norway at a time previous to 872, when they became dissatisfied with the Government of their own country. There is a population of 70,000 people in Iceland, she said.

"The people have a vast literature in their own language, adapted to their temper and needs. Their institutions are as home-born and home-bred as their traditions and general characteristics. Their ancient literature is regarded by the scientific world as superior to anything produced by the Teutonic mind in the mediaeval ages. The Icelandic people are civilized. If you place the Sagas or Eddas into the hands of the shepherd boy, he forgets all his hardships.

"As to the products of Iceland, there is no grain, no fruits, except a few blueberries; no timber but that which, soaked with brine, is washed up on the coast; no roads in the civilized sense of the word; few bridges, though many dangerous rivers rush headlong to the sea from the stupendous masses of ice glaciers; no wheeled vehicles, except at the township, where only peat and merchandise are transported in them. The only communication is by means of sure-footed little ponies in Summer and by foot in Winter. There is no coast communication in Winter. We have only a few sea-going craft, and Scotch vessels come only at long intervals.

"Trade lies dormant for months, and it is chiefly effected by barter. The whole country lies in the bondage of the most oppressive truck system in the world. The greater part of the produce is used, not to purchase with at pleasure, but to pay debts to extortionate traders. The peasants go back empty-handed to families unprovided for for the Winter.

"During the last few years there has been a larger emigration to Canada than to any other country, because of the hard times, rigor of the climate, &c. Still, the people love their dear old country and are not going to abandon it, as has been stated. The poverty of the country is the cause of the simplicity of the manners of the people and the monotony of their lives.

"The round of agriculture begins in the Spring, the men and women taking part in the work. Later, the care of the ewes and lambs begins, and the sheep shearing takes place. This cannot be called shearing accurately, for no shears are used; only the wool being taken when the animals shed their coats. This is not so cruel as the method usually employed, and the wool, not being taken out by the roots, is of better quality than that obtained in other parts of the world.

"The season for gathering the eggs of the eider ducks is a time for great merry-making. Then, women and children go out into the boats to the neighboring islands and take a certain number of eggs. The beautiful birds are so tame that it is possible to get near enough to them to stroke them. There is a severe penalty imposed upon any one molesting them, and there is no desire among the people to do so. The down is never taken from the birds, and that which the mother bird herself has taken from her breast to line her nest with is taken after she has no further use for it. This eiderdown, which has reached a state of perfection upon the bird, is better than that used for commercial purposes, in other places, after it has been through a long and laborious process of cleansing.

"When the long Winter sets in there is the round of domestic duties. In the evening, after the household tasks are completed, the family gathers in the sitting room, which is usually also the dormitory of the women. The mistress of the house sits at the spinning wheel, at the upper end of the room, surrounded by her children. Her husband sits near her, carding her wool or employed in carving some useful article. Below sit the maids at their spinning wheels, arranged on either side of the room, and below them are the men, either carding or carving. The loom, which is a heavy piece of machinery, is kept usually in the men's dormitory, where it is run by one man, who is thus obliged to be alone, but who sings cheerfully at his work. All the garments used in the family are spun, woven, knitted, and made up in the family. That Queen Victoria uses only Icelandic gloves when she wears woolen hand covering proves that they are good.

"There is only one Church in Iceland, the Episcopal Lutheran, and confirmation is compulsory with children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen. The child must then be able to read the family service fairly well, understand the catechism, and know by heart a book which contains the gist of the Bible teachings. This is about all the education a girl receives, but there is an excellent Latin school which the boys can attend for six or seven years, besides the theological and medical schools.

"I have been asked about our police force. We have but two policemen, and they are in the principal town. One of the present officers is a student and a former officer was a poet. There is nothing for these two men to do except in the Summer, when foreign seamen are around.

"To return to our agricultural pursuits. I think no workers anywhere have as little sleep as our mowers. They get up early, sometimes at 1 o'clock in the morning, and go to bed at midnight, with only one hour and a half off in the middle of the day.

"Our women do not take the husbands' names when they marry. At home I am not Mme. Magussan, but Sigrior Einasdotter, daughter of Einar, my father's Christian name."

Mme. Magussan is a plump, comfortable looking little woman, with rosy cheeks. She wore the full dress costume of her country yesterday, a black shirt, embroidered in wine color, a wine-colored waist, and a cap which resembled a horn of plenty turned upside down on her head, and hanging from it to the waist a lace-edged veil.

She is anxious to start a school for her countrywomen. She has already a building, and has secured fifteen pupils, but so few of them were able to pay the small tuition fee that her funds soon gave out. She has now at the Art Museum, in Boston, some Icelandic art treasures, family heirlooms of silver, &c., which she wishes to sell and thus raise money for her school. Ruskin and William Morris, she says, have pronounced her collection very valuable.

STEVENS & CO. HAVE ASSIGNED

Head of the Firm Had a Plan to Connect Out-of-Town Commission Houses with New-York and Chicago.

James D. Stevens came here from Chicago in 1893 with a scheme to connect out-of-town commission houses with the New-York and Chicago markets by a wire system through an office under his management. He established connections, hired spacious offices at 56 Broad Street, in front of which he put out a gaudy blue sign, and which he equipped within as if he meant business at wholesale.

Louise R. Stevens, his wife, became his general partner in the firm of Stevens & Co. In September last Lawrence Plant of New-Orleans joined the firm as special partner for $50,000, and Theodore Hagaman and Peter Bodine assumed similar obligations for $25,000 each.

Stevens & Co. made an assignment yesterday to George W. B. Corliss, their managing clerk. Liabilities were said to be from $90,000 to $100,000. The reason reported for the assignment was that the firm had been on the wrong side of the market. It appeared by the statement of the firm's attorney that the loss would be distributed among from seventy to eighty customers.

Notice of the assignment reached the Cotton Exchange shortly before the close of business. The firm was represented also at the Produce and Consolidated Exchanges. No notice reached the former. At the latter, H. E. Jenkins, who executed orders for the firm as the agent of Lamson Brothers of Chicago, one of the private-wire connections, assumed responsibility for all contracts he had made.

Mr. Stevens's connection with the Cotton Exchange dates from last September. At one time he dealt in cotton options quite extensively. He is said to have been an unbeliever in advancing prices, and to have sold in a rising market. Recently he had shown less activity than in the early part of his Exchange career. The impression among cotton brokers, after they had read his notice, was that he had margined his contracts well, so that losses on that account would be light.

At the firm's office a disposition appeared to treat the affair as one of mystery. The assignee declined to explain the failure, to say whether Mr. Stevens had snarled himself by speculation on his own account, or to make any statement. Answers to questions were refused by others also in the office.

CONFEDERATE REUNION IN TEXAS

Opened with a Parade of State and Government Troops.

HOUSTON, Tex., May 20.—The encampment feature, preceding the Confederate reunion, was opened this morning under unfavorable conditions. Twenty companies of the Texas Volunteer Guard are now in camp. They aggregate 1,000 troops. The grand military street parade which was to have taken place this morning at 10 o'clock was postponed until the afternoon owing to a heavy rainstorm.

Gov. Culberson and staff arrived last night. Other distinguished visitors now here are Gen. Stewart, Commander of the Maryland Division of Veterans; Major Gen. Reedy, Oklahoma Division, and Gen. Lee of Mississippi. Gov. Turney of Tennessee, Major Gen. Schofield, Gen. Gordon, and Miss Winnie Davis are expected Wednesday, when the reunion will be formally opened.

A large detachment of United States troops is also in camp. About 5,000 visitors, including the veterans and military, are here. The city is elaborately decorated.

A contingent of Texas editors arrived here from their annual meeting at Waco. They were entertained with a banquet this afternoon, which was presided over by Congressman Hutcheson.

Elaborate programmes have been prepared for each day at the camp ground, and entertainments at the Auditorium nights.

WILL DELIVER THE BONDS ABROAD

Treasury Officials Who Will Go to London for the Purpose.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Treasury bond party is completed. It consists of Assistant Secretary Curtis, Chief Clerk Logan Carlisle, Lawrence O. Murray, and William Messervey, the latter two clerks.

Mr. Curtis will leave New-York City next Wednesday, and the other three will leave New-York May 29. The $30,000,000 bonds have or will be taken over by the United States Post Office authorities in incompleted form, and will be properly executed after their arrival. The Treasury party, it is stated, will have nothing to do with the custody of the bonds in transit.

Gold by the Etruria to the amount of $900,000 was deposited at the Assay Office yesterday on account of foreign subscriptions to the new Government bonds. It will be added at once to the Treasury gold reserve. There was deposited at the Sub-Treasury, in conformity with last week's call on associate members of the syndicate, $625,000, which will be credited to the syndicate and not entered in the Treasury assets. The amount deposited under this call has been $1,345,000. Depositors have received checks or Clearing House funds for it from the principals in the syndicate.

Tillman Law in the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Attorney General William A. Barber of South Carolina, in the Supreme Court to-day, made his expected motion for leave to file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus for the release of E. C. Beach, a Constable of that State, who is in the custody of United States Marshal Hunter for contempt of Judge Simonton's court, in seizing a shipment of whisky made to L. G. Byrd, a resident of Charleston, for his own use and consumption, in violation of Judge Simonton's injunction. Chief Justice Fuller informed Mr. Barber that the court could not undertake at this advanced period of the term to hear oral arguments. The Attorney General responded that he understood and believed that briefs in the case would be filed within a week.

When the court adjourned, which it did at 4:15 o'clock, it was to meet again next Monday. The Chief Justice announced to the bar that the court would finally adjourn for the term, Monday, June 3.

ADMIRAL MEADE REBUKED

The President Expresses Regret at His Behavior.

BLOT ON HIS CAREER AS AN OFFICER

An Indorsement on the Order by Which Meade Is Retired from the Navy—Talk About a Rejoinder.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Admiral Meade has encountered the magnanimity of the Administration he derided and defamed, instead of the punishment which he feared and richly deserved. He was placed upon the retired list of the navy to-day. Secretary Herbert's recommendation that he be retired was indorsed by the President as follows:

Executive Mansion, May 20, 1895.

The within recommendation is approved and Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade is hereby retired from active service, pursuant to Section 1,443 of the Revised Statutes.

The President regrets exceedingly that the long active service of this officer, so brilliant in its early stages and so often marked by honorable incidents, should at its close be tarnished by conduct at variance with a commendable career and inconsistent with the example which an officer of his high rank should furnish of subordination and submission to the restraints of wholesome discipline and manifest propriety. GROVER CLEVELAND.

There has been some foolish talk to the effect that Meade undoubtedly would appeal from the President's remarks or contribute a characteristic rejoinder, taking the ground that the department had no foundation for the constrained retirement order issued. This talk has been based on the theory that there must be ground for a reprimand, and that there could be no presumption for such action any more than there could be for a court-martial. But the President's indorsement is not a reprimand in the sense that such documents are commonly known in the navy. It is a letter from the Chief Executive to a subordinate, who is to continue on the public pay-rolls despite his offensiveness and uselessness. The President has the right to remonstrate with an officer when he believes there has been an offense against the naval regulations or a violation of propriety. There is moral, if not legal, authority for such a view.

Meade, having an opportunity to deny his act or explain his remarks, returned a reply that amounted to an acknowledgment and an affirmation of his performance. In these circumstances, the President, knowing the present impossibility of successfully court-martialing Meade, took the only course open, and expressed his regret that the officer should have closed his career with an ungentlemanly and improper act, quite at variance with rules which govern society and the service. There is no opportunity nor occasion for response from Meade, and there is no chance of the matter now being made a partisan question of national proportions. It has sunk into insignificance already, and will not be brought forth to annoy and occupy undue public and official attention, provided Meade has learned that it is wiser to remain quietly a pensioner than to criticis the source of his income.

There has been continued talk of the new commander of the North Atlantic Station. It is possible that a selection will not be made until the return of the New-York and other ships from the visit to Kiel. The applicants are Admirals Ramsay, Walker, and Brown, and the likelihood is of the appointment of Ramsay.

HEARINGS BY ALDERMANIC COMMITTEES

In Favor of Licensing Cable-Car Gripmen—Proposed New Ferry.

The Aldermanic Committee on Railroads gave a hearing yesterday on Alderman Goodnian's resolution, which declares that the manner in which passengers are thrown forward and backward by the sudden stopping or starting of cable cars is exasperating and at times dangerous; that the trouble is due to the employment of inexperienced or indifferent gripmen or an imperfection in the construction of the grip, and that legislation should be obtained to correct the evil.

Lawson N. Fuller thought with Alderman Goodman that it would be well to require that gripmen should be licensed after examination by mechanical experts, and that upon complaint and proof of incompetency the license should be revoked. No action was taken by the committee.

The Committee on Ferries and Franchises gave a hearing on a petition for the establishment of a new ferry from Twenty-third Street to Grand Street, Jersey City.

F. A. Irish, Julius Lehman, J. Rhinelander Dillon, and others, representing firms in and near West Twenty-third Street, spoke in favor of the ferry.

Ex-Judge Ernest Hall, in behalf of the Erie Railway, appeared to oppose the ferry, but said that he had only been retained on Saturday, and would like time to look into the question. At his request, the hearing was adjourned until next Monday.

INSTRUCTION FOR INDIAN TEACHERS

Preparations for the Holding of the Annual Summer Institutes.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning has decided to hold the annual Summer institutes of Indian schools at three cities—Sioux City, Iowa, July 1 to 6, inclusive; Tacoma, Washington, July 21 to 27, and El Reno, Oklahoma, Aug. 5 to 10. Superintendent of Indian Schools W. N. Hailman will conduct the institutes. Agents and school superintendents are directed to aid in gathering appropriate material and in securing speakers possessing the necessary skill for a fruitful presentation of subjects relating to the Indian school service.

At each institute a few practical subjects will be discussed. In range these subjects will embrace not only the school work proper, but the industrial work, the matrons' department, the outing system, and every other means by which the Indian schools can be helped in their efforts to assimilate the Indian with American civilization and to wean him from government support and lift him to complete self-reliance. It is the desire of the Indian Bureau to have in attendance at these institutes educated Indians and persons generally interested in Indian education, as well as Indian school employes and others in the Indian service.

Magician Herrmann's Motion Denied.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, Justice Cullen denied a motion for a bill of particulars made by the defendant in the suit of George W. Lederer against A. Herrmann, the magician.

Herrmann employed John D. Allen as architect to prepare plans for a new theatre on Fulton Street near Hoyt, but the work was abandoned, and Mr. Allen assigned his claim to Lederer. Lederer admits that $1,200 was paid on account. Counsel in opposition said that, according to the agreement, Allen was to receive 5 per cent. on $107,700, the cost of the contemplated structure.

Pilot Gideon Mapes Dead.

Gideon Mapes, the Sandy Hook pilot who was striken with paralysis while guiding the White Star freighter Cufic into port last Friday, died Sunday night in St. Vincent's Hospital. Mr. Mapes was born sixty-five years ago, near Smithtown, L. I.

ONE HUNDRED HOMELESS FAMILIES

Fire Destroys Many Business Blocks and Residences in St. Albans, Vt.—Loss $750,000.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., May 20.—A woman was engaged in heating her curling iron over a kerosene lamp in the home of a French family near Fonda's lumber yard yesterday, when the lamp exploded and scattered the flames over the carpet, which immediately caught fire. Thus was started the most disastrous fire that ever visited a Vermont town, and which, before it had been extinguished, had burned over fifty acres, sweeping the heart of the business portion, destroying property valued at $750,000, and wiping out fifty business places and seventy-five houses, all in three hours' time.

One hundred homeless families are sheltered in the churches and schools of the city. Many merchants lost their entire stocks, and most of the families burned out saved nothing. At the corner of Foundry and Kingman Streets the new United States Post Office and Custom House was situated, and a little further up Kingman, toward Main Street, stood the establishment of The St. Albans Messenger Company, publishers of The Daily and Weekly Messenger. Two Government buildings and The Messenger block are in ruins. The loss to the Government is $50,000. The Messenger Company property was valued at $45,000, and was insured for $20,000. The fire destroyed every building on Kingman Street, and swept up to Main Street, where it spread in both directions.

Some of the heaviest losers are:

Arthur L. Weeks, boots and shoes, $12,000, insurance $10,000; A. J. Lang, clothing, $11,000, insurance $7,000; Harvey & Sullivan, furniture, $8,000, insurance $6,000; Folsom & Morton, hardware, $12,000, insurance unknown; C. E. Marceau, boots and shoes, $6,000, insurance $4,000; S. C. Greene, stoves and tinware, $2,000, insurance $1,000; S. S. Bedard, tenements, loss $5,500, insured; Dr. S. W. Paige, block, $6,000, insurance $4,000; J. F. Welsh, druggist, $6,000, insurance $3,500; St. Albans Gas Company, $3,000, insured; the Curtis Pierce estate, block, $12,000, insurance $4,000; Farrington & Post, law office, loss $2,000, partly insured; Jerry Scofield, two tenements, $3,000, insurance $2,400; James Luke, house, total loss; F. R. Fletcher, house, total loss; Dr. J. N. Jenne, tenement and barn, loss $3,100, insurance $1,000; St. Alban's Messenger Company, block and printing establishment, $45,000, insurance $20,000; Hanson Lewis, six tenements, $11,000, insurance $7,800; Samuel Crown, furniture, loss $2,000, insurance $1,000; P. Pelky, lumber yard, $4,000, no insurance; St. Alban's Foundry Company, loss $5,000, partly insured; Peter Breen, two tenements, $3,000, partly insured; Charlie Chung, laundry, $800, no insurance.

There are many losses under $2,000. Hundreds of families lose all they possessed. Citizens are taking measures for their relief.

The new Government building is nearly a total loss. The walls of the first and second stories are standing, but the roof has fallen in and the building is practically ruined. It was rapidly approaching completion, and would have been ready for occupancy by Aug. 1. Something over $60,000 had been expended on the structure, which was to be occupied for a Post Office and Custom House.

The ruins cover nearly fifty acres, embracing four entire blocks, bounded by Lake and Hoyt Streets and Main and Foundry Streets. The houses destroyed were mostly new, and many were owned by the occupants.

PARADE OF SUNDAY SCHOOL UNIONS

Brooklyn Children to Celebrate an Anniversary on Friday.

The Brooklyn Sunday School Union will celebrate its sixty-sixth anniversary on Friday, and the Sunday schools of the western district of Brooklyn will parade on that day.

There will be in the different divisions 186 Sunday schools and 79,800 children in the line of march, if the weather is fair. The regular anniversary exercises, consisting of prayer, reading the Scriptures, addresses, and singing of the anniversary hymns, will take place in the various churches where the Sunday schools are to assemble.

The main parade, and the one in which probably the greatest interest is taken, will be that in Prospect Park, where it is hoped that Gen. Benjamin Harrison will be present to review the children as they pass across the green to the reviewing stand. Alfred Tilly is the Chief Marshal of the parade, and his assistants are J. W. Firth and Charles B. Barnes.

The divisions will parade as follows:

Hancock Division, Capt. William Kelly, Marshal; Hancock Street, between Tompkins and Nostrand Avenues.

Clinton Division, Charles H. Taft, Marshal; Clinton Avenue, from De Kalb Avenue to Fulton Street.

Bushwick Division, Frederick H. Mix, Marshal; Bushwick Avenue, Kosciusko Street, to Cornelia Street.

Tompkins Park Division, George F. Brown, Marshal; Willoughby Avenue, from Marcy to Sumner Avenue and Throop Avenue, from Vernon Avenue to Hart Street.

South Brooklyn Division, H. L. Spence, Marshal; Third and Fourth Avenues, from Forty-fifth to Fifty-second Street.

Bedford Division, Albert E. Andrews, Marshal; Gates Avenue, from Franklin to Grand Avenue, and Grand Avenue, from Gates to Putnam Avenue.

Ocean Hill Division, Lewis Vreeland, Marshal; Herkimer Street, from Howard Avenue to Stone Avenue.

Heights Division, Dwight Studwell, Marshal; Pierrepont Street, from Fulton to Willow, and Willow to Cranberry Street.

Arlington Division, Charles P. Davis, Marshal; Atlantic, Arlington, Pennsylvania, Williams, Van Sicklen and Fulton Avenues.

Stuyvesant Heights Division, John F. Hill, Marshal; Stuyvesant Avenue, from Hancock to Monroe Street, and Putnam Avenue, between Lewis and Stuyvesant.

Carroll Park Division, J. W. Mackey, Marshal; Clinton Street, between Sackett Street and Third Place.

The officers of the Sunday School Union are: President—Silas M. Giddings; Vice President—Russell W. McKee; Corresponding Secretary—Henry E. Drake; Recording Secretary—John R. Morris; Treasurer—Henry G. Fay; Counsel—Benjamin H. Bayliss.

MAJOR MOORE NOW OUT OF OFFICE

He Leaves the Street-Cleaning Department—Successor Not Named.

Major Charles K. Moore yesterday formally resigned his four-thousand-dollar office as Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Street Cleaning, in the following letter:

May 20, 1895.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner, &c.:

In view of the serious financial difficulties now confronting this department, for which I am in no way responsible, I do not desire to continue as your subordinate for a single day. I therefore withdraw my resignation which was to take effect June 1, prox., and respectfully request an immediate acceptance of my resignation now tendered, to take effect to-day. Respectfully,

CHARLES K. MOORE.

Hotel Endicott, City.

Col. Waring accepted the resignation of Major Moore in the briefest official letter he has yet written. He simply said:

"Your resignation of this date is hereby accepted, to take immediate effect."

Commissioner Waring said it might be a week before he filled the vacancy, but that it was possible an inspiration might strike him any moment, which would bring some fitting man to the front. Major Moore will take up his old business of a civil engineer.

Firemen and Legislative Acts.

At the meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, It is the duty and right of this board to take cognizance of and be fully informed upon all matters touching the interest, good order, discipline, and organization of this department,

Resolved, That no uniformed officer of fireman of any grade, or uniformed employe of this department will hereafter seek to promote or in any manner interfere with any bill or measure affecting this department which may be before any legislative or municipal body, without having first submitted his proposed action to this board and received notice of its approval or disapproval thereof.

MR. CARLISLE ON SILVER

The Secretary of the Treasury in Defense of Sound Money.

HIS OPENING SPEECH IN LEXINGTON

Some of the Fallacies of the Free Coinage Advocates Exposed by Historical Facts.

THE NATION'S FINANCIAL POLICY REVIEWED

Secretary Carlisle Protests Against the Way in Which His Speech in Congress Has Been Garbled.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 20.—Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle, addressed a large assemblage here to-night, in advocacy of a sound-money policy. His remarks were listened to with attention and frequently interrupted by applause. Mr. Carlisle said:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens: Although absent from the State for a very considerable time, I have never ceased to feel a deep interest in everything that concerns the welfare of its people, and especially the welfare of my old constituents in this Congressional district. My personal and political relations with them have been so close and intimate in the past that, notwithstanding our long separation, it is sometimes difficult, even now, for me to realize that I am not still their Representative. But my close relations to the people here do not in the least diminish my obligations to my fellow-citizens in other parts of the State, who have never failed to give me a generous support in all my aspirations, and it would be unbecoming in me to withhold the expression of my thanks for the confidence they have reposed in me, or refuse to participate in the discussion of public questions which vitally affect their interests.

They have a right to call me into their counsels and require me to bear my share of responsibility for the course of political events and the results of political action whenever, in their judgment, it is proper to do so, and, therefore, when it became manifest that my presence in the State during some part of the time devoted to the discussion of pending questions was desired by a considerable number of my Democratic friends, I did not feel at liberty to remain absent. It may or may not add to the force of my arguments, or the weight of my advice, to assure you that I am not and do not expect to become a candidate for any office in the gift of the people, or their representatives, and that I do not appear in the State in the interest of any candidate. My interest in the solution of the questions now pending is precisely the same as that of any other American citizen who desires to see his country prosperous and happy, and while my views as to the policy which will most certainly produce these results may be entirely erroneous, they are honestly entertained and will be frankly stated. It can make no difference to me, personally or politically, whether they are popular or unpopular, here or elsewhere, although it is always more agreeable to be in accord with the prevailing public sentiment than to be in opposition to it.

My respect, however, for the intelligence and patriotism of the American people constrains me to believe that, no matter what their preconceived opinions may be upon any question, they will not refuse to give it a full and fair investigation or fail to reach a just conclusion when both sides have been heard. Therefore I shall speak to you this evening with full confidence that, whatever may be your present opinions on the subject to be discussed, you are willing to re-examine the grounds upon which they have been formed, and change them if they are found to be erroneous.

Effects of the Financial Depression.

There has never been a time since the close of the civil war and the settlement of the questions growing out of it when passion and prejudice have exerted such a powerful influence in controlling the action of the people upon political and economic questions as during the last two years. A great wave of depression has swept over the whole industrial, commercial, and financial world, more injurious in its effects in some places than in others, but entailing great loss and distress nearly everywhere. It did not begin twenty years ago, as some of our friends are in the habit of asserting, but less than five years ago. Its first serious effects were felt in Argentina, where the people and the Government, notwithstanding the warnings of experience in all ages, determined to try again the experiment of a cheap and inflated currency. It failed, of course, as it always has, and always will, wherever tried, and its failure, by reason of the extensive commercial and financial connections between that country and English capitalists, produced a crisis which seriously involved many of the great financial institutions in Europe and had a depressing influence in all the money markets of other countries; for, in these days of rapid communication and close commercial relations, an injury to credit in any part of the globe is immediately felt all around the world. Foreign holders of our securities, in order to procure means to meet their obligations at home and in Argentina, sent them here in large amounts for redemption or sale, and, consequently, the feeling of apprehension and uncertainty, which already existed to a considerable extent, was intensified in all the great centres of trade and finance.

But if our own domestic affairs had been wisely and economically conducted, our people would have soon recovered from the effects of this foreign disturbance. We possessed all the essential elements of prosperity, except a sound and reliable financial system, and that we might have secured within a reasonable time, or, at least, we might have greatly improved our condition in this respect, if political or party considerations had not influenced our legislation. It is true that our revenue laws were not in a satisfactory condition, but they had been in force a long time, and the people had been compelled to adjust their business to them, and, after the election of President Harrison, did not expect any beneficial change until another Administration should come in.

When Mr. Cleveland's first Administration went out of office, on the 4th of March, 1889, the Government had an ample revenue for all purposes; the free gold in the Treasury amounted to $196,689,614; agriculture, manufactures, and commerce were in a reasonably healthy and prosperous condition, and the prospect for the continuance of a fairly active business era was apparently as good as it had been for many years. During the four years of Mr. Cleveland's Administration the sum of $341,448,449 was paid on the public debt, and at its close there was left in the Treasury a balance of $330,348,916, including the gold reserve. This vast sum had been accumulated by taxation upon the people, and they had a right to expect that it would be faithfully applied to the extinguishment of the public debt and to the payment of the necessary expenses of the Government without waste or extravagance; but it requires a very brief statement of the results of President Harrison's Administration to show how these just expectations were disappointed. When his Administration closed, on the 4th of March, 1893, and a Democratic Administration came in again, the cash balance in the Treasury had dwindled down to $162,450,577, including the gold reserve, or $82,450,577 exclusive of the reserve, notwithstanding the payments upon the public debt during his term amounted to $105,000,000 less than the payments made during the preceding four years. In addition to the actual receipts of the Government, which were very large, Congress, by a law passed in 1890, turned into the Treasury, as a part of the general assets to be used for public purposes, a trust fund amounting to more than $54,000,000, which belonged to the national banks and had always been held for the redemption of their notes, and this fund, or what was left of it, helped to swell the balance at the close of the Administration.

Bad Republican Legislation.

Then came with President Harrison a Republican Congress, and for the first two years of his Administration that party had absolute control in both branches of the legislative department, as well as in the executive, and was therefore wholly responsible for the Government of the country. That Congress will be distinguished in history for three things only: First, the enactment of the law of July 14, 1890, providing for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion each month and the issue of legal-tender Treasury notes to pay for it; secondly, the passage of the so-called McKinley Tariff act, which largely increased taxation upon the people and at the same time diminished the revenues of the Government; and, thirdly, the inauguration of the most wasteful and extravagant system of public expenditures that ever existed in this country in time of peace, the evil effects of which must continue to be felt for years to come. The effect of this legislation and of the general policy of the Republican Administration was that, when the Democratic Party secured possession of the executive power for the second time, it found the financial affairs of the Government in a most unsatisfactory and precarious condition, and rapidly growing worse. The revenues had been greatly diminished and the current expenditures had been enormously increased by the passage of laws making permanent and other appropriations which the Treasury was bound to pay; the compulsory purchase of silver bullion and the issue of legal-tender Treasury notes were still going on, and silver was being piled up in the Treasury at the rate of more than 154 tons per month; distrust of our ability under the circumstances to meet the obligations of the Government and maintain the parity of the two metals prevailed and was increasing in all the great financial centres at home and abroad, in consequence of which gold to the amount of more than $36,800,$$$ had been withdrawn from the Treasury and shipped to other countries during the three months just preceding the inauguration of the new Administration, and not a dollar had been brought in; in short, unwise legislation had already produced its inevitable results, and whatever criticism the impatient spirit of a disappointed and restless people may have prompted them to make upon the present Administration, I am sure impartial history will place the responsibility for what has occurred where it properly belongs, and I am willing to wait until it it is written.

It must not be understood from this that I am not ready at all times to vindicate the legality, the justice, and the good policy of the course pursued by the present Administration in its efforts to maintain the credit and honor of the Government, inspire confidence among the holders of its obligations, and preserve the stability and value of the various kinds of currency in the hands of the people; but the present and future are far more important than the past, and my time can be more profitably employed on this occasion in discussing the questions now pending than in reviewing transactions already closed.

Great Question of the Hour.

Whether we shall continue to preserve our existing monetary system, under which all the dollars in use, whether they be gold, silver, or paper, possess equal purchasing power in the markets, or provide by law for the free and unlimited coinage of silver dollars containing 412½ grains of standard silver, and make them the units and measures of value in the exchange of commodities and in the payment of debts, is by far the most important question that has been presented for the consideration of the American people during this generation; and that question now confronts us. The free coinage of silver and the substitution of a new unit and measure of value for the existing one in the business transactions of the country is not an ordinary experiment which can safely be tried to-day and abandoned to-morrow if found injurious, because the immediate consequences of such a step would be so far-reaching and so enduring that they would continue to be felt for years after the policy had been reversed. It is incumbent, therefore, upon those who insist upon the adoption of this revolutionary policy to show plainly and conclusively in advance not only that it would result in no injury, but that it would be positively beneficial, for if not positively beneficial the change would at least be wholly useless. This cannot be done by appeals to the excited passions and prejudices of the people, by attempts to array one class of our citizens or one section of our country against another, or by loose extravagant statements unsupported by facts and reasons. The questions involved are too serious, the interests to be affected are too large, and the common sense of the people is too strong to justify or even excuse this course of treatment.

The allegation, even if it were true, that a great crime was surreptitiously committed in 1873, or at any other time, does not prove, or even conduce to prove, that the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would be beneficial to the country under the conditions now existing. But, gentlemen, it is not true that the act of Feb. 12, 1873, which made the gold dollar the unit of value and dropped the standard silver dollar from the coinage, was passed by stealth, or that its purpose or effect was to deprive the people of the use of any coin then in use or then in existence in this country. That bill was pending in Congress for nearly three years and was under consideration during five sessions of that body; it was distinctly recommended in two reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Mint, and it was officially printed and laid on the desks of members of the House and of the Senate thirteen different times before the final vote was taken on it. It was read at length in the open Senate several times and in the House at least once, as shown by the record; it was reported from committees seven times, and the discussion upon it in the House fills sixty-six columns of The Congressional Globe, and in the Senate seventy-eight columns. As at first reported to the Senate and passed by that body in January, 1871, the bill did not provide for the coinage of any silver dollar whatever, but expressly limited the coinage of that metal to subsidiary pieces—half-dollars, quarters, and dimes. In this form, without any provision for the coinage of any kind of silver dollar, the bill was passed in the Senate on the 10th day of January, 1871, upon the call of the yeas and nays, and the record shows that the two Senators from Kentucky, the Hon. Garrett Davis and the Hon. Thomas C. McCreary; the distinguished Democratic Senator from Ohio, the Hon. Allen G. Thurman; the present Senators from Nevada, the Hon. William M. Stewart, together with all the other Senators from the Pacific slope, voted in the affirmative, while Senator Sherman, Senator Morrill, and twelve others voted in the negative. The reason given by Mr. Sherman for voting against the bill was that the Senate had, in obedience to the wishes of the Senators from the Pacific coast, so amended the bill, after it was reported from the committee, as to abolish the charge of one-fifth of one per cent. for coining gold, thus making the coinage of that metal entirely free.

The bill went to the House of Representatives, but it was not disposed of during that Congress, and at the first session of the next Congress Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania introduced it in the House and it was referred to a committee. So far as the coinage of the silver dollar was affected, the bill introduced by him was precisely the same as the one that had passed the Senate—that is, it made no provision for such a coin. However, when the bill was finally reported back from the committee to the House it was so amended as to provide for the coinage of a subsidiary piece, to be called a dollar, and to contain 384 grains of standard silver, the same as the French five-franc piece, and it was to be a legal tender to the extent of $5 and no more. In this form it passed the House by a very large majority—in fact, the opposition to it was so weak that the yeas and nays were not even called. The Senate struck out the five-franc subsidiary dollar and substituted for it another subsidiary coin, called the trade dollar, containing 420 grains of standard silver, and provided that it should be a legal tender to the amount of $5 and no more.

A committee of conference was appointed, the Senate amendment was agreed to, and the bill became a law by the approval of President Grant on the 12th day of February, 1873. This brief historical statement of the proceedings, which is fully sustained by the official record, shows that it was well understood in Congress that the old standard silver dollar of 412½ grains was not to be thereafter coined at our mints, and that the only difference of opinion that ever existed, even temporarily, between the Senate and the House was whether they would substitute in its place a subsidiary coin containing 384 grains, or a subsidiary coin containing 420 grains of silver. No proposition was made in either body to continue the coinage of the old dollar, or to make any silver coin the unit of value or a full legal tender in the payment of debts.

The Act of 1873.

The plain truth is, that this act of 1873, which has been the subject of so much misapprehension and denunciation, was simply a legal recognition of a monetary condition which had existed in fact in this country for about thirty-five years, or ever since a short time after the passage of the Coinage act of 1834. From about the year 1838 until after the passage of the Bland-Allison act, in 1878, no silver dollars were in circulation in this country, and our whole currency consisted of gold coins and bank notes, except in 1862 to 1878, when our active circulation, outside of California, and its neighboring territory, was all paper. There was, during the latter period, about $25,000,000 in gold in circulation on the Pacific Coast, and the United States was collecting customs dues in gold and using it in the payment of interest on the public debt, but there was no silver in circulation anywhere in this country, not even the light weight subsidiary coins. The value of the United States note or greenback was always measured by gold and not by silver, and the commodities had a gold price and a paper price, but never a silver price, because silver, except the half-dollars, quarters, and dimes, coined under the act of 1853, had been out of use here for more than twenty years before the commencement of the war, and even these subsidiary coins had not been in use for eleven years prior to 1873.

Our own monetary history had already furnished two most striking illustrations of the operation of the natural law under which the coins which are overvalued by statute always drive out of circulation the coins which are undervalued. Our own experience had again demonstrated what the history of the world already showed—that whenever the coinage laws of any country permit the free coinage of both metals with full legal tender qualities at a ratio of value which does not conform substantially to their intrinsic or commercial ratio in the markets of the world, both kinds of coin cannot be kept in circulation at the same time. The reason is that, both being full legal tender, the least valuable coin will always be used in making payments, and will become the sole measure of value, and the most valuable will be hoarded or sent out of the country into the markets

ARCHBISHOP CLEARY HONORED

APPRECIATION OF HIS WORK IN BEHALF OF IRELAND.

Address from Members of the Irish National Federation of America—Response of Canadian Archbishop.

A number of prominent friends of the Irish home-rule cause were present yesterday at the presentation of an address to the most Rev. James F. Cleary, Archbishop of Kingston, Canada, by the officers and Trustees of the Irish National Federation of America. The address was presented at the rectory of the Church of the Holy Innocents, West Thirty-sixth Street, where the Archbishop is staying temporarily. The compliment was paid to the Archbishop because of his untiring labors for the Irish home-rule cause in Canada, and for the aid received from him, his priests, and people.

Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet welcomed the Archbishop to this city, and called on Secretary Joseph P. Ryan to read the address, which was as follows:

New-York, May 20, 1895.

Most Reverend Archbishop:

We have called as representatives of the Irish National Federation of America to thank you for the magnificent services you have rendered the Irish cause in Canada. We thank you, not alone for the financial support rendered, but even more for that stalwart patriotism that refused to believe that the best way to help the national cause is to desert it in its hour of sorest trial; that for the best way to support the right is to abandon it the moment error presents itself, or that the best way to encourage the Irish people to suppress discord is to desert them on the eve of possible victory.

Not unmindful of the weaknesses of human agencies in all things, you have pointed out to us that the difficulties that beset Ireland in her struggle for self-government are not uncommon, but are those which afflict all people in their struggle for national freedom. In your Archdiocese, you have set the standard of financial support at a generous figure, in proportion to the wealth of your people. And by the wisdom of your counsel and the lines of present duty which you have announced and in which you have so gallantly led your priests and people, you have appealed to the heart of every Irish Nationalist. Again, most Reverend Archbishop, permit me, in the name of the Irish National Federation of America, to thank you for the opportunity afforded to make this acknowledgment personally and officially.

THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, President.

Archbishop Cleary, in effect, replied as follows:

"Gentleman: I have had no opportunity to prepare a formal reply to your address, but I will say that it is very agreeable to me to receive it from such worthy gentlemen, representing the Irish National Federation of America. I do not deserve all the kind things you say of me in regard to my services to the Irish Home Rule cause. The people of Irish birth or descent in my archdiocese are comparatively poor. But they cherish the patriotic spirit of their race, and are always ready from their scanty means to contribute to the aid of the Irish national cause. They give generously for that purpose. Our French fellow-citizens also contribute freely, for, observing how Canada has prospered under home government, they are desirous that Ireland should enjoy like opportunities for her advancement. Although some reforms have been granted her, much remains to be done. Despite Mr. Gladstone's efforts to redress Ireland's grievances, the country is still suffering under burdens which home rule would remove.

"As regards practical aid to the home-rule movement I would observe that Toronto gave $4,500 at the first meeting, when Mr. Blake and myself visited that city. Every priest in my diocese has subscribed to the home-rule fund, although we have among us clergymen of various nationalities. We are united in supporting the Irish people in the attainment of their rights. We hope that all obstacles in the way of Union will disappear. Success depends upon it. Any man who does not see and acknowledge that fact should not be elected to Parliament. It is charged that the Irish people are naturally prone to dissension, but when a movement is threatened with ruin from international strife, that is the time for good men to rally to its support and overcome all such obstacles to its triumphant success. In the face of powerful interests hostile to home rule, it is the bounden duty of all men of the Irish race, at home and abroad, to combine for its support, and present a solid front to their antagonists. When the principle is adopted that the majority must rule in order to maintain unity of action, then every member of the Irish Parliamentary party should act accordingly, or resign.

"It is charged that the Irish people, through instability of character, are unfit for self-government. Tell me of any people that were oppressed as they have been that were not plagued with internal strife. Whenever a people are denied self-government, you will find them a prey to dissension, because such quarrels are fostered by the conditions under which the people are ruled. Other countries cannot justly accuse the Irish people with unfitness for self-government because of internal dissension. In France there have been scenes of bitter strife. England herself has had her civil wars. She cannot honestly look Ireland in the face and accuse her of inability to manage her own affairs because of differences among her people. All the great reforms won in England during the present century have been attended by party warfare of more bitterest kind.

"In conclusion, I thank you again for the compliment you have paid me and my people."

Among those present at the presentation were Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Dr. William B. Wallace, the Rev. M. O'Farrell, rector of the Church of the Holy Innocents; Major John Byrne, the Rev. E. J. Prendergast, ex-Commissioner Sheehan, the Very Rev. Denis P. O'Flynn, the Rev. J. M. Kiely, Brooklyn; John J. Rooney, the Rev. M. J. White, Newark; the Rev. Eugene Sheehy, Rockhill, Ireland; the Rev. Francis P. Moore, and the Rev. James Mangan.

Edison Wins a Small Suit.

NEWARK, N. J., May 20.—Inventor Edison was called as a witness to-day in the suit of Erhardt Bruder against the General Electric Company. The plaintiff sued to recover damages for loss of health, due, he claimed, to mercurial poisoning as a result of work in the pump room of the defendant's place. Counsel for the defense claimed that at the time Bruder claimed his health suffered there was no such concern as the General Electric Company. A long argument ended in the plaintiff withdrawing his suit. There were five other suits against the company on the same ground as Bruder's, but, in view of the sudden termination of the latter's action, none of the others was moved.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...4:37|Sun sets...7:16|Moon rises...2:39 A. M.

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	5:20	5:32	11:17	11:57
Governors Island	5:37	6:00	11:50	12:38
Hell Gate	7:30	7:53	1:18	2:06

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MAY 21.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Alvena	Kingston	May 16
Cherokee	Charleston	May 17
City of Birmingham	Savannah	May 17
El Dorado	New-Orleans	May 15
Hathor	Hamburg	May 6
Herschel	St. Lucia	May 13
Indian Prince	St. Lucia	May 11
La Gascogne	Havre	May 11
New-Orleans	New-Orleans	May 15
Rhynland	Antwerp	May 11
Scandia	Havre	May 10
Stuttgart	Bremen	May 9
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	May 11
Tallahassee	Savannah	May 15
Yoxford	Gibraltar	May 5

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	May 19
City of Bermingham	Savannah	May 19
City of Para	Colon	May 16
Concho	Galveston	May 15
Kronprinz F. Wilhelm	Gibraltar	May 12
Neustria	Gibraltar	May 9
Thingvalla	Christiansand	May 8

THURSDAY, MAY 23.

Advance	Colon	May 16
Chateau Lafite	Bordeaux	May 10
Marengo	Antwerp	May 11
Trave	Bremen	May 14
Werkendam	Amsterdam	May 11

FRIDAY, MAY 24.

Bohemia	Gibraltar	May 10
Boston City	Swansea	May 11
Campania	Liverpool	May 18
Fuerst Bismarck	Hamburg	May 16
Germanic	Liverpool	May 15
Galileo	Hull	May 10
Pawnee	Gibraltar	May 10
Patria	Hamburg	May 12
Prins Maurits	Port au Prince	May 18

SATURDAY, MAY 25.

La Champagne	Havre	May 18
Paris	Southampton	May 18
Sicilia	Christiansand	May 11
South Cambria	Gibraltar	May 11

SUNDAY, MAY 26.

Ethiopia	Glasgow	May 16

MONDAY, MAY 27.

Amsterdam	Rotterdam	May 15
Alene	Kingston	May 23
Cevic	Liverpool	May 17
Ems	Bremen	May 18
Madiana	St. Thomas	May 23

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Iroquois	May 21	Jacks'ville.	5 Bowling Gr.
Cherokee	May 21	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Bovic	May 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Athos	May 21	Haiti	24 State St.
Cahn	May 21	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	May 22	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Vigilancia	May 22	Havana	113 Wall St.
Friesland	May 22	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	May 22	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Normannia	May 23	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Niagara	May 23	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Orinoco	May 23	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Cufic	May 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Algonquin	May 24	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Maracaibo	May 24	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Etruria	May 25	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	May 25	London	4 Broadway.
City of Rome	May 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Allsa	May 25	Jamaica	24 State St.
Thingvalla	May 25	Christiania	F'ch, Edye Co.
Yumuri	May 25	Havana	113 Wall St.
Peninsular	May 25	Lisbon	99 Pearl St.
S. of Nebraska	May 25	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Fulda	May 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Fontabelle	May 25	Barbados	39 Broadway.
Philadelphia	May 25	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Dania	May 25	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Chat'u Lafete	May 25	F'ch, E'e Co.	
Veendam	May 25	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gascogne	May 25	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Bolivia	May 25	Gibraltar	7 Bowling Gr.
Seminole	May 25	Jacks'ville.	5 Bowling Gr.
Runic	May 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Trave	May 28	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	May 29	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Orizaba	June 29	Havana	113 Wall St.
Germanic	May 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Rhynland	May 29	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Advance	May 30	Colon	35 Broadway.
Neustria	May 30	Barcelona	31 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	May 30	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Trinidad	May 30	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Werkendam	May 30	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
City of Para	May 31	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Campania	June 1	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Sicilia	June 1	Copenhag'n.	37 Broadway.
Mississippi	June 1	London	4 Broadway.
Ethiopia	June 1	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Alene	June 1	Kingston	24 State St.
Hathor	June 1	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Amsterdam	June 1	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Champagne	June 1	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Prins Mau'ts.	June 1	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Ems	June 1	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Cevic	June 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Caracas	June 4	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Kaiser W. II.	June 4	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	June 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	June 5	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Westernland	June 5	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	June 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Santiago	June 6	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Havel	June 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Aug. Victoria	June 8	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Umbria	June 8	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Irrawaddy	June 8	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Mohawk	June 8	London	4 Broadway.
Furnessia	June 8	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Hekla	June 8	Christiania	F'ch, Edye Co.
S. of California	June 8	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Maasdam	June 8	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	June 8	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Bourgogne	June 8	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Tauric	June 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Saale	June 11	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	June 12	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	June 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	June 12	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	June 13	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Lucania	June 15	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	June 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Vega	June 15	Lisbon	148 Pearl St.
Venetia	June 15	Copenhag'n.	37 Broadway.
Nomadic	June 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Majestic	June 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Monday, May 20.

SS Banan, (Nor.,) Hansen, Gibara 4½ days, with fruit to H. Dumois & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Fort William, (Br.,) Hird, Ponce May 3, Fajardo May 6, Humacao May 8, Mayaguez May 9, Arecibo May 11, and St. John's, Porto Rico, May 13, with mdse and passengers to the New-York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Runic, (Br.,) Lancaster, Liverpool May 10, with mdse to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Bluefields, Masingo, Baltimore, with mdse to H. C. Foster.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) Jenkins, Hull May 3 and Boston May 18, with mdse and one passenger to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah May 17, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Ardandhu, (Br.,) Walker, Cardenas May 13 and Matanzas May 15, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. yesterday.

SS Tjomo, (Nor.,) Bjonness, Demarara May 4 and Barbados May 11, with sugar and one passenger, to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Vigilancia, McIntosh, Havana May 16, with mdse and 51 passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:29 A. M.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Griffith, London May 9, with mdse and 41 passengers to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:20 A. M.

SS State of Texas, Evans, Fernandina, Fla., May 15 and Brunswick May 17, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Bermuda, (Br.,) Carey, Bermuda May 17, with mdse and one passenger to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

Ship Ealnaut, (Dutch,) Gerdes, Antwerp 47 days, in ballast to G. H. Banderbrock.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Meier, Bremen May 11, Southampton May 12, with mdse, 22 cabin and 431 steerage passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:13 P. M.

SS Antonio Zambrana, (Nor.,) Krohg, Sanchez, (San Domingo,) 5 days, with fruit to J. C. Gedney; vessel to W. W. Hurlbut & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Indian Prince, (Br.,) Lee, Santos March 23, Rio de Janeiro March 29, Bahai April 4, Pernambuco April 9, Para April 22, Trinidad May 1, Grenada May 2, Barbados May 7, and Lucia May 9, with mdse and 6 cabin passengers to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

Bark E. S. Powell, Hodgkinson, Charleston, S. C., 6 days, with railroad ties to J. E. Lasher & Son; vessel to S. C. Evans.

WIND—Sandy Hook, May 20—9:30 P. M.—South, moderate breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Wyanoke, for Newport News and Richmond; Habana, (Spanish,) for Havana; Peconic, (Br.,) for Oporto; Newport, for Colon; Allianca, for Colon; Spain, (Br.,) for London.

Ships Wandering Jew, for Anjer for orders; Bangalore, (Br.,) for Anjer for orders; Galgate, (Br.,) for Portland, Oregon.

Notice to Mariners.

TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., May 20.—The following notice to mariners has been issued by the Lighthouse Board, Third District:

The post lights at Mouse Island (lower and upper) and Press Barn Bar, (front,) Connecticut River, recently extinguished on account of freshets, were relighted May 20. All the lights on the river are now in good order.

The experimental whistling buoy established temporarily April 26, close to Gedney Channel Whistling Buoy, on the line between Sandy Hook Light Vessel and the entrance to Gedney Cut, New-York Lower Bay, was discontinued May 15.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 20.—SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, from Stettin, &c., for New-York, passed Lewis Island yesterday.

SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Capt. Buhner, from New-York May 7 for Dover, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, sld. from Genoa for New-York May 17.

SS Graffoe, (Br.,) from Calcutta April 27, via Colombo May 7, for New-York arr. at Aden yesterday.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Savage, sld. from Swansea for New-York yesterday.

HAMBURG, May 20.—SS Prussia, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, sld. for New-York at 4 P. M. yesterday.

COPENHAGEN, May 20.—SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Capt. Scheel, from New-York, arr. to-day.

PARA, May 20.—SS Gregory, (Br.,) Capt. McFarlane, from New-York, arr. here yesterday.

RIO JANEIRO, May 20.—SS Bellaura, (Br.,) Capt. Moppett, sld. for New-York yesterday.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York via Pernambuco, arr. here May 17.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with growing children; go in country or travel with family; best city reference. 712 9th Av.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In private family; best city reference. 147 West 62d St., Hoffman's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl as first-class chambermaid in private family; best city reference. 372 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Or assist with growing children; best city reference. Miss Burke, 203 East 26th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl; will assist with other work; three years' good reference. Call, to-day, at 121 East 90th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist with children; good city reference. 16 West 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or to do light housework; good reference. 167 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes a place for a good servant as chambermaid or for housework. 125 East 34th St., two days, 11 to 2.

CHAMBERMAID.—German; willing to assist with washing; good reference. 248 East 57th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Lady desires situation for competent girl as chambermaid and seamstress; would assist with growing children or wait on lady. Apply at 16 West 50th St., between 10 and 12.

A LADY CLOSING HOUSE FOR THE SUMMER wishes to find a situation for her chambermaid and waitress, whom she can recommend highly; present employer. Call, Monday, at 527 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady can highly recommend her chambermaid and seamstress; willing to take care of a child; American family only. Can be seen at 62 West 40th St., from 11 to 3 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes situation for her chambermaid and seamstress; very neat sewer; prefers light chamberwork; can be seen Monday, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at 119 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By young girl, alone, in small private family; willing to go to the country for the Summer; has two years' best reference from present employer. Monday, 11 to 3 P. M., 33 West 84th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent French girl, or to take care of child in private family; good reference. H. B., 222 West 35th St., French boarding house.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Competent person; or would wait on ladies and do sewing; willing to travel; good city reference. F. L., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and MAID.—By a young Swedish girl; excellent city reference; leaves on account of family going abroad. 7 East 33d St., present employer.

CHAMBERMAID.—By refined German Protestant girl as chambermaid and fine seamstress; will wait on lady; in American family; city references. 229 East 121st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family. Call, from 10 to 12, at 46 East 34th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting or sewing; four years city references from last place. M. W., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; go out of city; best reference. 359 West 15th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young French girl, from Paris; in private family; well educated; best personal references. 155 West 26th St., care of M. Henri Court.

CHAMBERMAID.—By good chambermaid; country preferred. Apply present employer's, between 10 and 12 A. M., Wednesday, 32 West 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID and ASSIST WITH CHILDREN.—By a young girl, or as parlormaid; best city reference. Call at present employer's, 17 West 21st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Norwegian girl as chambermaid; first-class city references. Call, Tuesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 309 West 75th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; best reference from present employer. 33 West 84th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small family. 46 East 34th St., 10 to 12; present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in a small private family; good city references. M. S., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent woman; good city reference. B. C., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place a young woman as chambermaid or waitress. 22 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl in private family; good city reference. Mrs. Sween, 277 West 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as experienced chambermaid. Call at present employer's, from 11 to 2, 131 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid or waiting; can be highly recommended. 112 East 54th St.; ring Bannon's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and to wait on a lady; first-class reference. A. C., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By English Protestant; or care of grown children; city reference. K. C., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a girl for chamberwork and assist in the dining room. Present employer, 804 5th Av.

CHAMBERWORK and WAITRESS.—By a young girl to do light chamberwork and waiting; would like to go to the country the 1st of June. 138 East 40th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—Lady, 35 years of age, seeks position of any kind, either as companion, housekeeper, visiting governess, or in office; can furnish highest testimonials as to character and ability. Address, for one week, X. Y. Z., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—A lady leaving the city wishes to find situations for her two servants; one a cook, the other chambermaid and laundress. Call, Wednesday, at 116 East 30th St., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

COOK.—By an American young woman as cook in private family; is washing willing to go in the country; present employer can be seen. M. C. D., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business; private family; best city reference. L. T., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands her business; with or without kitchenmaid; employer can be seen. 805 6th Av., between 45th and 46th Sts.; ring three times.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—A lady closing house for the Summer, wishes to find a situation for her cook and laundress. Call Monday, present employer's, 527 Madison Av.

COOK.—By a Frenchwoman as first-class cook; knows all branches of cooking; in private family; highest city reference. X. B., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent and reliable woman; understands all branches of cooking; go to country with family; best city reference. 265 7th Av.; ring Hurley.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent in all branches of cooking; where kitchenmaid is kept; English and French references. Louise, Box 398 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By French woman; first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; thoroughly competent and reliable; city or country. Marie, 118 West 31st St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent cook; understands French and English cooking in all its branches; excellent bread and pastry maker; country preferred. M. L., 140 West 53d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS, Chambermaid and waitress, to go together; city or country; first-class city references. M. B., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as cook and laundress; three years' city reference; willing to go to the country. 2,155 8th Av., near 110th St. Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—By girl as good cook, in all its branches; cream pastries; best of soups and game, hot breads of all kinds. Can be seen at present employer's, 311 West 104th St.; no cards.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable woman as cook in a private family; also a chambermaid; willing and obliging; best references. 44 West 39th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By a competent woman, as good cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, and desserts; good pastry baker; best city reference; city or country. E., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; good city reference; city or country. 260 West 19th St., third bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman in private family as first-class cook; willing to go in the country; personal reference; no cards. 535 West 51st St., first bell.

COOK.—By reliable young woman as cook. Apply, present employer's, between 10 and 12 A. M., Wednesday, 32 West 40th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to place her cook and laundress. Apply, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 47 West 50th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; has no objection to do coarse washing; city or country; best city reference. 200 West 31st St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By a first-class cook and waitress; together; country preferred. 360 West 52d St., second floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; willing to go to the country; best reference. R. K., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By good Swedish cook for hotel or country; best city references. Call, for three days, at 841 East 32d St., care of Mrs. Olson.

COOK.—French; with excellent references; in private family; also kitchenmaid. 204 East 45th St., care of Schilling.

COOK.—By competent Swedish cook. Apply, at present employer's, 7 East 74th St., Monday, from 40 till 12 o'clock.

COOK.—By first-class North German cook; in country; leaves on account of family going to Europe. 7 East 68th St.

COOK.—By a girl to do cooking and laundry work; willing to go to the country. good reference. 513 West 59th St.

COOK.—A lady wishes to get a situation for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Present employer's, 22 East 68th St.; two days.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable colored girls as cook, chambermaids, or nurses. 320 West 41st St. Mrs. Peterson.

COOK.—By French person; very competent in all her duties; wages, $30 or $35; best city references. M. L., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in first-class family, where kitchenmaid is kept; best references. 224 East 57th St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—To go together; good city reference; city or country. 200 West 25th St.; call early.

COOK.—Good plain cooking, washing and ironing; small private family. 776 10th Av., first floor front; no cards.

COOK.—Present employer would like a situation for a woman as cook and to do coarse washing. 22 East 55th St.

COOK.—By a competent New-England cook, in the country, and where one additional person in help is kept. 234 West 4th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman; good cook; best city reference; city or country; willing to assist with coarse washing. 145 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a young German girl, lately landed, as plain cook and do general housework; does not speak English. Louise Braum, 404 8th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—A lady closing house wishes situation for her cook and laundress. 527 Madison Av., present employer's.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city reference; private family; city or country. 40 West 10th St.

COOK.—By first-class Vienna cook, with A1 city references; in private family. 855 3d Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK. — First-class; thoroughly understands French and English cooking; would take entire management of kitchen; lately arrived from London; city reference; age 32; wages, $50. Mrs. Oliver, 266 West 86th St.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a French Parisian couple; wife as first-class cook, knowing baking and pastry; husband as butler; in private family; best references. Can be seen at 116 West 26th St., ground floor.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; in private family; understands her business thoroughly; also baking; best reference. L., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as cook and laundress in a small American family where second girl is kept; good city reference. 228 East 43d St.

COOK.—By reliable woman as cook and laundress; good baker; understands her business; city or country; city reference. 213 West 36th St.; ring three times.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By trustworthy widow as plain cook; good laundress; in private family; city or country; good reference. U., Box 12, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—Lady leaving town wishes to secure a place for her cook, whom she can highly recommend; disengaged by June 1. Present employer's, 967 Madison Av.; call three days.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young Protestant German girl, as good cook and plain washer; to go to country; American family. 170 Chrystie St., near Rivington St.; bakery.

COOK.—First-class; understands her business thoroughly; good baker; city or country; city reference; lady can be seen. B., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Thoroughly reliable; where good family cooking only is required; competent to take entire charge; city or country; best city reference. A. S., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class young Scotch Protestant woman; soups, meats, entrées, pastry, and preserving; wages, $30 to $35; personal reference. C. M., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two young women; one as first-class cook; the other as first-class laundress; city or country; good city reference. 345 West 56th St.

COOK.—By perfect German cook; understands fancy cooking; pastry, creams, marketing; city references. Corner 109th St. and Western Boulevard, store.

COOK.—First-class; by a young Swedish woman in a private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference. 135 East 31st St., care of Jansen.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman, to go out by the day to do any kind of work; best city reference. Mrs. Ryan, 157 West 33d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden, will make gowns from $8 to $14; waists, $5 to $6; reference. 202 West 43d St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By North German lady; thoroughly versed in English, French, Spanish, and Italian; as governess, companion, or instructress for the Summer months or permanent; best references. C., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a native of North Germany; thoroughly musical; perfect French and English scholar; as governess, companion, or instructress for the Summer months, or permanent; best references. H., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By nursery governess; graduated German kindergarten teacher; experienced and highly recommended at teaching and having full charge of children. D., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By North German governess; speaks French fluently; teaches German, French, English branches, and music; best city references. T. S., 337 West 58th St.

GOVERNESS.—By North German governess; speaks French fluently; teaches German, French, English branches and music; best city references. T. S., 337 West 58th St.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By highly educated North German; thorough musician; English, French, and German; highest references. Fraulein, 82 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—By young North German Protestant as nursery governess; teaches music; kindergarten, and German, and is a good seamstress. L. Lucke, 180 West 81st St.

GOVERNESS.—German; well educated; with god city reference; if desired, French; piano. Schmidt, 218 East 85th St.

GOVERNESS.—By French Protestant as nursery governess; three years' city reference. M. Faivre, 5 West 50th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEMAID.—By English girl as second housemaid or chambermaid and do plain sewing; city references. M. E., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEMAID—SEAMSTRESS.—By two sisters; experienced; together or separate; just arrived from North of Ireland. T. S., 106 West 42d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Irish girl, lately landed, to do general housework. 247 West 68th St.; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—Young colored girl wishes general housework in flat. Jones's bell, 159 West 61st St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of ladies' wardrobe; knows Europe well; none seasick; best city references. G. D., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced lady's maid; good seamstress, hairdresser, and traveler; speaking French, German, and English; first-class references. H., care of Mrs. Boers, 123 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—Parisienne; 26; first-class dressmaker; formerly with Mrs. Thirm, 5th Av.; good hairdresser and packer; highest Paris and city references. L., 253 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French person; good hairdresser, seamstress; accustomed to travel; good city references. Jeanne, Box 277 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaking English thoroughly competent in all her duties; seamstress, hairdresser, packer; best city references. Mlle. Marie, 118 West 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; good dressmaker and hairdresser; also good packer and traveler; speaks German, French, and English; best references. Swiss, Box 326 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian; good dressmaker; thoroughly competent; obliging; willing to travel; best city references. Jeanne, 209 West 27th St., care of Mrs. Martin.

LADY'S MAID or CARE OF GROWING CHILDREN.—By competent French Swiss; Protestant; accustomed to travel; speaks three languages; good city references. 411 4th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian; good dressmaker; thoroughly competent; obliging; willing to travel; best city references. Jeanne, 209 West 27th St., care of Mrs. Martin.

LADY'S MAID.—By French girl as lady's maid; willing and obliging; good city references. Miss Dolle, care of Miss Vannereau, 746 9th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable young Swedish girl, competent to give massage, as lady's maid; best references. 43 East 29th St.

MAID.—By a refined North German as maid to grown children or young ladies; competent seamstress and dressmaker; city reference. Care of Mrs. Scheu, 339 East 42d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Experienced in all her duties; excellent hairdresser; first-class city reference from last employer. Maid, 150 East 49th St., care of Mrs. Howard.

MAID.—By well-educated, intelligent young American girl as maid or companion; willing to travel; best city reference. Martin, 439 West 48th St.

MAID.—By a young girl as first-class maid to travel with lady; very best reference from last employer. Advertiser, 200 West 31st St.

MAID.—German; traveling maid; speaks French and English; to grown children or as maid to lady; highly recommended. A., 1,227 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent and respectable young woman as first-class laundress; best city references. 445 2d Av., drug store.

LAUNDRESS.—By German woman; good laundress; will take washing home or go out by the day; good reference. Mrs. Dorsch, 606 Columbus Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a neat girl as laundress; can do shirts, cuffs, and collars nicely; willing to do chamberwork if required; country preferred. 16 East 46th St., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl as first-class laundress in small private family; best city reference; city or country. 138 East 17th St.

GOOD LAUNDRESS, or any kind of work where her boy, 15, would be found useful, and girl, 13; willing and obliging; city reference; city or country. O'Keefe, 339 West 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady going abroad wishes to place her Swedish laundress, who has served her for two years. Present employer can be seen, on Monday afternoon, at 871 Mad

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Excited and Higher Markets and an Active Business.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Easy—Provisions Higher —Cotton Active—Coffee Dull.

The continued reports of crop damage and the higher markets at the West gave a sharp upward turn to wheat and corn, and prices made a gain of about 4c per bushel, which was cut 1⅜@1⅞c near the close, through local realizing and an easier feeling at the West, with a very heavy day's trade and considerable excitement. Provisions were influenced by grain and made a sharp rally. Cotton was active and higher, with free local scalping. Coffee was dull and neglected.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	74¾@ 75
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	32½@ 33¼
Corn, No. 2 steamer	58⅜@ 59
Flour, straight Spring	$3.65 @$3.85
Flour, straight Winter	3.50 @ 3.60
Cotton, middling uplands	7⅛@
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 18
Pork, mess	14.00 @14.50
Lard, Western steam	7.05 @
Beef, family	11.00 @13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	17 @
Sugar, granulated	4 13-16@ 4½
Cheese, State, full cream, new	6 @ 6½
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16 @ 18
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @
Copper, lake	10.50 @10.60
Lead	3.22½@ 3.27½

WHEAT—Contracts were very active and irregular, with considerable excitement. The early business was at an advance of 2⅜@ 2½c, but prices immediately took another upward turn and reached 3⅞@4⅛c over the regular close of Saturday, with cables higher, crop reports pointing to small increase in the visible, a decrease of 750,000 bushels in the English visible, and 320,000 bushels in the amount on passage, firmer West, and free local covering; near the close prices fell 1⅜@1⅞c on free local realizing, and following the West, with the close weak at 2½@2¾c advance for the day. Spot was dull at an advance of 2¼@2¼c, which checked business....Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, free on board, ½c over July, afloat; No. 1 hard, 6¼c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 76¼c, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, 82¼c. No. 1 hard Manitoba, 82¼c, afloat....Clearances hence, 149,287 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 302,308 bushels——Receipts, 253,225 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 272,848 bushels; in the interior, 224,756 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouse increased the week 177,535 bushels, or to 4,124,690 bushels, (2,148,711 bushels contract red and 1,997 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 91,400 bushels, afloat....The visible supply shows a decrease of 3,139,000 bushels, or to 56,484,000 bushels, against 62,044,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were more active, and advanced 3c on higher cables, firmer West, and local covering; declined 1¼c on local realizing, and an increase of 160,000 bushels on passage, with the West weaker, and closed weak at 1⅛@2¼c advance for the day....Spot was higher but dull. Sales, 23,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, at 58¾c, free on board, afloat; 10,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, to the trade, at 60c delivered, and 5,000 bushels very low, at 59½c, elevator....Receipts, 66,300 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 163,288 bushels; in the interior, 433,262 bushels....Clearances, hence, 26,081 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 72,673 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouse increased for the week, 77,100 bushels, or 612,898 bushels, 284,762 bushels No. 2 corn, and 107,598 bushels steamer mixed....The visible supply shows a decrease of 415,000 bushels, or to 7,566,000 bushels, against 8,274,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were firm and advanced ⅞@1c, with only a moderate local trade....Spot were ½c higher, and in fair demand....Receipts, 130,150 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 37½c for 15,000 bushels; do, clipped, 38½c; No. 3 do, 38c; No. 2 mixed, 32⅞@33¼c for 35,000 bushels; No. 3, 32c; rejected mixed, 31c; rejected white, 34½c; No. 2 mixed, 33⅞@34¼c; track mixed, 33@35c; track white, 37@42c, for 80,000 bushels....Receipts, 94,800 bushels; exports, none....Stocks of oats in warehouse increased 536,491 bushels, or to 1,313,507 bushels, (371,566 bushels No. 2 white and 749,296 bushels No. 2)....The visible supply shows an increase of 178,000 bushels, or 6,333,000 bushels against 2,494,000 bushels same day last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	70,000	74⅞@76¾	74⅞
June	570,000	75¼@76¾	75⅞
July	14,240,000	74¼@77⅞	76
August	3,225,000	74¼@77½	76
September	9,320,000	74¾@77¾	76¼
October	330,000	76¾@79	76⅝
December	5,870,000	76⅞@79⅝	78⅛
Total	33,625,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	60,000	58 @59⅛	58
July	660,000	58⅜@59⅝	58⅝
September	570,000	59¼@60⅝	59¼
Total	1,290,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	.....	.. @..	32¾
June	30,000	33 @33⅛	33
July	160,000	33⅝@34	33⅝
No. 2 white—			
May	.....	.. @..	37
June	.....	.. @..	36¾
Total	190,000		

FLOUR—Business was quite brisk before an advance was asked, after which traders held off. Sales, 33,000 bbls, including, of City Mills, 9,000 bbls patents, 18,000 bbls clear, 3,200 bbls extra, and 500 bbls fine at quotations; 300 bbls Spring patents at $4.25 @$4.50; 300 bbls Winter straights at $3.85; 600 bbls bakers' extra at $3.25@$3.35; 150 bbls No. 1 Winter, in sacks, at $3.10; 450 bbls Kansas straights, on private terms, and 450 bbls low Spring at $2.75....Arrivals, 13,772 bbls and 5,504 sacks; exports, 5,821 bbls and 25,186 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 41,778 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@$2.40
Supers	2.40@ 2.40
No. 2	2.80@ 3.00
No. 1	3.25@ 3.40
Clears	3.40@ 3.60
Straights	3.30@ 3.60
Winter wheat straights	3.60@ 3.85
Patents	3.75@ 4.00
Special brands	4.10@ 4.25
City patents	4.80
City clears	3.90@ 4.00
City extras	3.30@ 3.40
City supers	3.10@ 3.15
City fine	3.00@

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@	@
Supers	Nominal.	$2.35@
No. 2	2.50@$2.60	2.70@ 2.85
No. 1	2.80@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.00
Clears	2.95@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.35
Straights	3.50@ 3.60	3.60@ 3.85
Patents	3.80@ 3.90	4.00@ 4.20
Special brands	3.65@ 3.90	4.10@ 4.75

RYE FLOUR—Moderately active and firm; sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $3.75@$3.80; fancy, $3.85@ $4.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Firm and more active. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3; Esmeralda, $3; granulated yellow meal, $2.90; white do, $3; brewers' meal, $1.30; grits, $1.40; chops, 90c; coarse meal, $1.02; fine do, $1.15@$1.20.

OATMEAL—Quiet and unchanged. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.60@$4; cut, $4@$4.40; ground, $3.70, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. No quotations.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@75c; two-rowed State at 70 @72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Firm and more active. Quoted: 40, 60 and 80 lb at 85@90c; middlings, 85@90c; sharps, 90c@92½c; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover the market shows dullness and nominal prices. Quoted at 10¼c for No. 1 and 10½c for fancy as asking prices.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was very little buying interest for the day. The exporters were quiet, and demand otherwise was limited to small lots. There were freer offerings of prime yellow at 27½c, and some lots in quantities of 100 bbls were at 27c. The only sales were 200 bbls at 27½c. For good off-grade yellow 26¼c was bid and 26½c asked. Crude in barrels was scarce and nominal. Crude in bulk at the near coast mills was at 19@19½c, without business here. COCOANUT OIL is dull; Ceylon quoted at 5¼c; Cochin is at 5⅝@5¾c. LINSEED OIL is firm and in fair demand; city quoted at 50c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a moderate inquiry, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is in moderate demand at firm prices; quoted at 51@53c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, May 20.—Oil opened at 170; highest, 172; lowest, 171; closing, 172.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The excitement in wheat extended to provisions for the day, and in pork and ribs especially much more active speculation ran along, while prices were sent upward sharply. The advance on pork was at one time 55@70c over Saturday's figures, closing, however, with a reaction of 18@32½c, with the most violent changes on the September option, while ribs were up 23@28 points, losing by the close 10@12½ points of the extreme rise. For lard there was less general demand, but its prices were up 18 points, although closing 10 points off the best figures. There was much more outside buying, while the packers were not over anxious sellers. Besides, the receipts of hogs were not large, while their prices were stronger. The sudden sharp advance put the prices beyond limits of exporters, and trading in actual stuff was insignificant, both here and at the West. Exports from the Atlantic ports for the week, 8,472 bbls of pork, 7,334,758 lb of lard, and 8,045,112 lb bacon; same time last year, 5,177 bbls of pork, 7,191,856 lb of lard, and 8,065,325 lb bacon. Chicago shipments for the week, 1,904 bbls of pork, 5,296,037 lb of lard, and 8,516,810 lb of meats; same time last year, 4,995 lb of pork, 5,633,715 lb lard, and 8,473,489 lb of meats.

LARD—Western steam—On the outside advance at the West for the day, or of 18 points, the market here stood at 7.12½c for cash, and 146 tcs were sold at 7.12½c; besides 250 tcs, cost and freight, lake and rail, at 7.10c, but a settling at the West of 10 points from the outside figures brought about a reaction here, and at the close there were sellers of cash at 7.05c without business resulting. While general speculation in hog products was much livelier at the West, lard had least attention, while exporters were not prepared for the turn of the market and were quiet. May here closed at 7.10c, nominal, and July at 7.20c. City steam advanced to 6.25c, with sales of 125 tcs at that. Refined was quiet by reason of the stronger figures; Continent quoted at 7.35c, and South American at 7.65c. Compound lard continued dull at 5@5.25c. The West closed at 6.77c, nominal, for May, while July was at 6.85@7c, closing at 6.90c; city September at 7@7.15c, closing at 7.05c bid.

PORK—There was a sharp advance asked here for mess, but only 100 bbls taken up for export. The rise at the West was 70c on September option and 55c on July, reacting before the close 32c and 18c, respectively. The early buying was much more general and extensive, and the changes in prices were frequent to an advance with the wheat situation the most marked factor. May closed at $12.72, nominal; July was at $12.55@$12.60, closing at $12.82 asked; September at $12.77½@$13.42½, closing at $13.10 asked. Prices here are: For mess, $14@$14.50; family mess, $13@ $13.50; short clear, in lots, $13.25@$15.25.

BACON—Was under neglect here by exporters, but at the West the turn upward was sharp and to the extent of 23@28 points on short ribs, with active speculation, including a much larger number of outside orders. There was a reaction before the close of 10@12½ points. At the West, May short ribs closed at 6.35c, nominal; July was at 6.40@6.55c, closing at 6.45c; September at 6.50@6.75c, closing at 6.62½c.

CUTMEATS—For pity meats there was stronger holding, especially of bellies, but buyers responded slowly. Sales of 25,000 lb pickled bellies, 11 lb average, at 6c; 300 pickled shoulders at 5¼c; and 300 pickled hams at 9¼c. City-pickled shoulders, 5@ 5¼c; 10-lb bellies, 6c bid; 12-lb do, 5¾@6c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¼@6½c; pickled hams, 9@9¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¾c for 12-lb and 8¾c for 14 and 16 lb; pickled hams, 8⅝c for 16-lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BEEF—Remained slow, without change in prices. Packet, $9@$11; do, in tierces, $13@$14; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8.50@$9; plate, $9@$9.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17@$19.

BEEF HAMS—Continued dull and weak; quoted at $18@$18.50, while here $19 was quoted.

DRESSED HOGS—Were offered easier. Receipts at the West, 52,698 head; same time last year, 50,882 head. Chicago—Receipts, 34,000 head; slow and easy at early advance; $4.30@$4.80; left over, 2,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,355 head; active; strong; 5c higher; $4.15@$4.75. St. Louis—Receipts, 3,454 head; higher; $4.10@$4.60. Omaha—Receipts, 2,400 head; opened higher; $4.25@$4.55. Pittsburg—Active; $4.50@$4.75. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,539 head; $4.35@ $4.65. Kansas City—Receipts, 5,000 head; slow; weak; $4.20@$4.55. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.50@$4.65. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,000 head; active at $4.50@ $4.75. Quotations here are 6c for heavy, 6¾c for 180 lb, 6¾c for 160 lb, 6¼c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6⅜c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market was quiet for the day, but steadily held. There were sellers of city at 4⅝c, with $2 charge for packages, but there was only a moderate quantity on offer. Bidding was not significant, but on the whole the position was unchanged. Of country, sales of 60,000 lb at 4½@4⅝c, packages free. For Australian a slow and nominal market at 5@5⅛c.

STEARINE—The position for oleostearine was not changed. There were buyers at 8c and sellers at 8¼c. For lard stearine rather firmer holding, but a dull situation. Quoted: Nominal at 8¼@8¾c. Oleo oil at Rotterdam, sale of Harrison at 50 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were dull and neglected, closing unchanged to 5 points down. Havre was steady at ⅛@⅛f advance, and Hamburg quiet at partly ½ pfennig gain. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 16c for No. 7 and 14¾c for No. 8. Sales, 3,000 bags Maracaibo, 1,000 bags Central American, 1,500 pkgs Mexican, and 1,052 bags washed Caracas, on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call.—11 A. M.—No sales. Between Call and Close—May, 750 bags at 14.15c; September, 1,000 bags at 14.80c; total, 1,750 bags; total for day, 1,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.60@14.70	.....@.....
February	14.60@14.70	.....@.....
March	14.60@14.70	.....@.....
April	@	@
May	14.10@14.15	15.20@15.30
June	14.15@14.20	15.15@15.20
July	14.70@14.80	15.00@15.05
August	14.70@14.80	14.60@14.65
September	14.70@14.80	14.20@14.25
October	14.75@14.85	13.85@13.95
November	14.70@14.80	13.65@13.75
December	14.70@14.75	13.55@13.65

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.00 above No. 7		No. 6..50 above No. 7	
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7		No. 7..... above No. 7	
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7		No. 8..50 below No. 7	
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7		No. 9..90 below No. 7	
No. 5..75 above No. 7			

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1.Nom. above No. 7		No. 6..1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2.Nom. above No. 7		No. 7..... above No. 7	
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7		No. 8..1.25 below No. 7	
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7		No. 9..1.75 below No. 7	
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7		No. 10.2.50 below No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	16½@18
Padang, int'r	26½@27	Caracas	18 @18¾
Macassar—		Do, washed	19 @21
Timor	22 @23½	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19 @20½
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17½@18	Ocana	18 @20
Bocono	17½@18¼	Bucara'ga	18¼@20½
Tovar	18 @19	Do, washed	19 @21¾
Merida	18½@20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18½@18¾	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Cordova, g'n	18 @18¾
Do, p'e to c'e	20 @21	Do, white	18½@19¾
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	17 @20¼	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@19	Coban	19 @21½
Do, washed	19½@21½	Jamaica	16¾@20½
Mocha	25½@26½		

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	206,236
Arrivals	.....
Total	206,236
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	5,258
Total stock in New-York to-day	200,978
Total stock in Baltimore	22,303
Arrivals	.....
Total	22,303
Deliveries Saturday	101—22,202
Total stock in New-Orleans	49,965
Arrivals	.....
Total	49,965
Deliveries Saturday	606—49,359
Total stock in other ports	.....
	71,561
Total stock in United States	272,539
Afloat from Rio per steam to May 18	115,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to May 18	9,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to May 18	90,000
Afloat from Victoria to May 11	18,000
	232,000
Total	504,539
Same time 1894	344,840

COTTON.

Contracts were active and higher, through reports of damage to crop and on local covering, with the close showing an advance of 9@10 points, and helped by the advance in wheat. Spot was quiet at ⅛c advance, with sales of 72 bales to spinners and 1,200 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7⅝
Middling uplands	7⅛

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	1c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1⅜c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
May	6.96@6.97	6.97	6.91	2,000
June	6.94@6.95	6.95	6.85	14,000
July	6.99@7.00	7.00	6.93	15,500
August	7.05@7.06	7.07	6.98	136,900
September	7.10@7.11	7.10	7.03	14,200
October	7.15@7.16	7.16	7.08	72,700
November	7.19@7.20	7.19	7.14	10,000
December	7.24@7.25	7.25	7.18	12,900
January	7.29@7.30	7.30	7.23	6,000
February	7.34@7.36	7.31	7.30	2,100
March	7.39@7.41	7.37	7.36	600
Total				287,500

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MAY 24.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	305	155	..	..	..	..
New-Orleans	1747	2787	..	..	..	..
Mobile	27	11	..	..	..	..
Savannah	784	554	..	..	..	..
Charleston	..	335	..	..	..	..
Wilmington	27	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	31	267	..	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	..	962	..	..	..	..
Boston	695	323	..	..	..	..
Philadelphia	230	183	..	..	..	..
West Point	..	13	..	..	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Valasco, Tex	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3846	5610	..	..	..	..
This day last week	8818	5535	2695	3287	3641	4455
This day last year	1765	5261	3700	1764	5593	2768

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fancy grades show firmness on a good demand, and light supply.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@23
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—Demand is fair and full prices rule.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅜	Java	3¼@3⅝
Good	4⅜@4⅞	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5¼	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice, bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5⅝@6		
Head	6¾@6¾		

SUGAR—Raw was in fair demand at firm prices. Sales, 6,000 bags centrifugals, 95° test, at 2½c, cost and freight, and 250 bags do, 96° test, at 2⅝c....Refined quiet and unchanged.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅝@..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3⅝@..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	5 1-16	@5¼
Coarse powdered	4¾	@4 15-16
Granulated	4 7-16	@4⅝
Cutloaf	5 1-16	@5¼
Crushed	5 1-16	@5¼
Powdered	4⅝	@4 15-16
Coarse granulated	4 9-16	@4⅝
Fine granulated	4 7-16	@4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4 1-16	@4¼
Con. granulated	4 11-16	@4⅝
Cubes	4 11-16	@4⅞
XXXX powdered	5 15-16	@5¾
Mold A	4 11-16	@4⅞
Diamond A	4 7-16	@4⅝
Confectioners' A	4 5-16	@4½
Columbia A	4 3-16	@4⅜
Windsor	4 3-16	@4⅜
Ridgewood	4 3-16	@4⅜
Phoenix A	4	@4 5-16
Empire A	4⅛	@4 5-16
No. 6	4	@4 3-16
No. 7	3⅞	@4 1-16
No. 8	3¾	@4 1-16
No. 9	3 13-16	@4
No. 10	3¾	@3 15-16
No. 11	3 11-16	@3⅞
No. 12	3 9-16	@3¾
No. 13 (net)	3⅞	@..
No. 14 (net)	3¾	@..

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—No increase in receipts, no improvement in the trade, and not much, if any, change in the line of values. Marrow are easily bought at $2.40 for best marks, and choice pea are rarely shaded below $2. Some jobbing sales of medium are at $1.90, but a buyer for a straight car lot could probably get them at $1.85. Red kidney a little unsettled, pending the filling of orders for this week's steamers. Foreign beans remain dull. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrrow, per bushel, $2.40; do pea, $1.95@$2; do, medium, $1.85 @$1.90; do, white kidney, $2.30@$2.35; do red kidney, $1.85@$1.90; do turtle soup, $1.60@ $1.65; do yellow eye, $2.20; do lima, California, $2.95@$3; do foreign, marrow, $2.15@ $2.25; do foreign, pea, $1.80@$1.90; do foreign, medium, $1.70@$1.80; green peas, bbls, $1.02½; do bags, 95@97½c; do Scotch, 97½c@ $1.

BUTTER—There is a steady holding of fine grades, which meet with fair attention. Other grades are in liberal supply, and freely offered.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—		
Creamery, extra	17	@..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	16	@16½
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	14	@15
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	12	@13
Welsh tubs, extra	15½	@16
Welsh tubs, firsts	14	@15
Welsh tubs, seconds	12	@13
Dairy tubs, thirds	10	@11
Western—		
Creamery, Elgin and other Western, extra	17	@..
Creamery, firsts	15	@16
Creamery, seconds	13	@14
Creamery, thirds	11	@12
Imitation creamery, firsts	12	@13
Imitation creamery, seconds	8	@ 9
Dairy, firsts	11	@12
Dairy, thirds to seconds	7	@ 9
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	9	@10
Factory, fresh, seconds	8	@ 8½
Factory, fresh, thirds	7	@ 7½

OLD BUTTER.

State—		
Dairy, firkins or tubs	7½	@12
Western—		
Creamery, June	8	@13
Factory	6½	@ 9

CHEESE—A generally easy market, with fair supplies, and a lack of interest on the part of buyers.

NEW CHEESE.

State full cream, large, white, fancy	6½	@ 6¾
State full cream, large, colored, fancy	6	@ 6¼
State full cream, large, good to choice	5¼	@ 5¾
State full cream, common to fair	4	@ 5
State full cream, small fancy	6¼	@ 6½
State full cream, small, poor to choice	4	@ 6
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., best	3½	@ 4
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., fair	2	@ 3
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., common	1¼	@ 1½
State full skims	1	@..

EGGS—Liberal receipts, with the quality irregular. Fancy stock is steady and moderately active.

State and Pennsylvania	15½	@..	
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	14½	@15	
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	12¾	@13¾	
Duck	12	@16	
Western, culls, per doz. case	$3.00	@$3.45	

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples in light supply, but demand small and prices weak and irregular. There was a large supply of strawberries to-day; stock generally in good order, but of small size and largely underripe; prices low, but stock cleaning up fairly well; strictly fancy large and ripe fruit would exceed quotations could such be found. We quote: Apples, Baldwin, per bbl, $3@$3.50; russet, Roxbury, $2.50@$3.25; do, golden, $2@$3; strawberries, Maryland, usual qualities, per quart, 7@10c; do, Norfolk, 6c@9c; do, North Carolina, 6@12c.

FRUITS—DRIED.—No further important sales of evaporated apples reported either for export or to home trade, but there is no change in the general tone of the market. Hardly enough sun-dried apples available to interest any class of buyers. Small fruits are exceedingly dull and values to some extent nominal. California fruits have a very good distributing trade, but supplies are large enough to make holders free sellers. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 6¾@7c; do, prime to choice, 5¾@6¼c; do, common to fair, 5@5¼c; do, sun-dried, 5@6c; chops, 2¼@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, 19c; cherries, 11c; blackberries, 4@ 4½c; plums, State, 3½@4c; apricots, 6@9c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@15c; do, unpeeled, 6@8½c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3¼@6c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—No fresh lots in to-day. Fowls are nominally higher; buyers bid 11c for stock to arrive to-morrow. Spring chickens very firm. Turkeys steady for good lots. Ducks and geese dull. We quote: Spring chickens, per pair, 75c@$1.25; fowls, per lb, 11c; roosters, 6¼@7c; turkeys, 8@10c; ducks, per pair, 50@90c; geese, 60c@$1.12; pigeons, 25@45c. DRESSED—Fresh fowls were cleaned up pretty closely late last week, and the market opens with moderate arrivals, a fair demand, and a slight advance. Average good lots are not promptly salable above 10c, but for fancy marks, 10½c is generally asked, and has been obtained for a fair proportion of the stock. Turkeys dull. Spring ducks, Spring chickens and squabs nominally firm in absence of fresh receipts. We quote: Turkeys, fresh, per lb, 9@12c; fowls, 9½@10½c; old cocks, 6@6½c; old geese, 5@8c; old ducks, 10@13c; Spring ducks, Long Island, 28@30c; Spring chickens, Long Island, 32@36c; do, Western, scalded, 28@32c; do, dry-picked, 30@35c; do, Philadelphia, 38@42c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$3.

HAY AND STRAW—Market steady. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 80c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 60@75c; do, shipping, 55c; clover-mixed, 60@70c. Clover, 50@55c. Rye straw, 45@70c. Oat straw, 40@45c.

VEGETABLES—New potatoes in good demand and firm. Fancy tomatoes are in demand. Other vegetables mostly at easy prices.

Asparagus, extra, per dozen	$2.00@$2.25
Asparagus, prime, per dozen	1.25@ 1.75
Beets, Florida, per crate	75@ 1.50
Cabbage, Florida, per bbl. crate	1.00@ 2.00
Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	50@ 1.00
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	1.00@ 1.10
Onions, Egyptian, per 110-lb bag	1.75@ ..
Peas, Charleston, per basket	50@ 75
Squash, white, per crate	25@ 50
Squash, yellow, per crate	25@ 75
String beans, Florida, green, per crate	75@ 1.25
String beans, Florida, wax, per crate	75@ 1.50
Tomatoes, Florida, per carrier	3.00@ 6.00

POTATOES.

Southern, bbl	$2.50@$5.50
Bermuda, prime, per bbl	4.00@ 6.00
Bermuda, No 2, per bbl	3.00@ ..
Jersey, in bulk, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.50
State, white kinds, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.50
Maine, Rose, per double-head bbl	1.37@ 1.75
Maine, Hebron, per sack	1.50@ 1.60
Nova Scotia, per 180 lb sack	1.75@ ..
Sweets, Vine., fair to fancy, per bbl	1.50@ 2.50
Sweets, other So. Jersey, double-heads	1.50@ 1.75

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOPS—Prices show no change and demand continues very light.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	9 @..
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	6 @ 8
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	5 @ 5
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	5 @..
State N. Y., crop of 1893, med. to prime	2½@ 3
State of N. Y., old olds	2 @ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	9 @..
Bavarian, new	22 @24
Bohemian, new	23 @26
Altmarks, new	18 @20

HIDES—Supplies are moderate and demand good, with prices firm.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20@23	.. @..
Matto Grosso, selected	20½@22	.. @..
Cordova, selected	21@24	.. @..
California, selected	22@25	17½@..
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20@25	16½@..
Orinoco, selected	21@23	15 @17
Bogota, selected	21@24	15 @16
Central America, selected	20@22	15 @..
Payta, selected	23@25	14 @15
Port au Platte, selected	17@18	.. @11
Savanilla, selected	21@23	14 @..
La Guayra, selected	23@25	16 @..
Laguna, selected	17@20	.. @12
Rio Hache, dry and pickled, selected	16@19	10 @..
Tampico, selected	20@21	14 @..
Tabasco, selected	20@21	14 @..
Truxillo, selected	16@17	.. @14
Vera Cruz, selected	18@19	14 @..
Zanzibar, selected	10@12	12 @..
Calcutta Buffalo, (arsenic cured,) selected	15@17	9½@11½
Dry upper leather stock—		
Buenos Ayres kips, selected	10@13	12½@..
Cordova kips, selected	10@13	13 @..

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Lower Prices and a Contraction in the Volume of Trading.

BEARS FAIL TO INDUCE LIQUIDATION

London on Both Sides of the Market—Firmness in Foreign Exchange—Exaggerated Reports of Crop Damage—The Industrials.

MONDAY—P. M.

Under continuous attacks by the bears the stock market declined to-day. There was, however, nothing approaching a slump in prices. London traded on both sides, buying, probably, as much as it sold. Prices at that centre were below the New-York level at the opening. This fact, together with marked firmness in foreign exchange and numerous reports of further damage to the crops by frosts helped the bears in their campaign, and at the close the general market was heavy.

Weakness in Northern Pacific was the feature of the opening, but the lowest prices for both the common and preferred stocks were made in the first hour. The movement was due to an outline of a plan of reorganization telegraphed from Berlin, and which is supposed to have the sanction of the Reorganization Committee and the foreign bondholders. It provides for foreclosure on the present property and the issue by a new company of $100,000,000 of stock and $200,000,000 of 3 and 4 per cent. bonds, with the guarantee of the Great Northern Company. The Northern Pacific seconds are to receive $1,112½ in new 4s, the thirds par in 3s and 25 per cent. in new stock, and the consols 50 per cent. in 3s and 30 per cent. in stock. Over-due coupons on the seconds are to be paid in cash, with 5 per cent. interest; the third coupons are to be paid in cash, with 4 per cent. interest, and the consol coupons in new 3 per cent. bonds, with 2½ per cent. added. The old stock is to be assessed $11,000,000, to provide for the floating debt. Of the new bonds, enough will be reserved to replace the present first mortgage, and $30,000,000 will be retained to acquire independent branch roads and for new construction. The weakness in the stocks was due to the proposed assessment of $11,000,000.

The Granger stocks suffered in consequence of the frost scare, although it is admitted that any damage that has accrued to corn can be remedied by replanting. The very sharp advance in wheat was regarded as confirmatory evidence of the damage stories, but the correctness of this reasoning may well be doubted. A Chicago dispatch attributes the advance to exhausted interior supplies, caused by the waste and stock feeding at low prices last year. The same dispatch says there has been considerable damage to the Winter wheat plant in the Ohio Valley and elsewhere, but adds that the outlook for Spring wheat and other crops of the country is much better than the sensational dispatches of speculators indicate. Wheat, it is asserted, is simply attaining the value consistent with the legitimate conditions surrounding it.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the income tax unconstitutional had little, if any, influence on the market. It was, of course, received with satisfaction, principally because it demonstrates that there is a limit beyond which Populist legislation must cease. Many corporations have deducted the amount of the tax from the dividends paid and this money will now reach the stockholders.

To sum up the market in general the Grangers lost ⅞ to 1⅛, the coalers ⅝ to ¾, and the low-priced specialties ⅝ to ⅞. Omaha declined 1⅝, Northern Pacific preferred 1½, and Missouri Pacific 1⅛. The Industrials were firm in the morning, but weakened with the general market in the afternoon. Sugar closed a point down on German legislation, interpreted to be adverse to American interests. Distillers was freely sold by the Greenhut following on legal proceedings instigated by that party for the foreclosure of the bonds held by them, but as the company is already in the hands of a receiver, and as the Reorganization Committee has the funds on hand to pay the bonds in case they are declared to be valid by the courts, it is difficult to comprehend wherein the proceeding can be advantageous to the opponents of the company. The committee has already purchased a block of the bonds from a former Director at 50 cents on the dollar, and is in the way of securing more at the same price. There is likely to be another advance in the price of spirits in the near future, and this will tend to the benefit of the company. Chicago Gas was irregular, and other Industrials were without special feature.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was freely offered, but the demand showed little improvement. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days to sixty days, 2½ for ninety days to four months, and 3 per cent. for five and six months.

Commercial paper was in fair demand, but the supply was not by any means liberal. Rates were 2¾ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 3@3½ for four months' choice single names, 3½@4 for six to seven months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $75,093,678, and the balances were $4,112,584. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $444,633.

Money in London, ¼@½ per cent., closing at ½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 13-16@⅞ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm owing to a general buying movement and only a limited supply of bills. Nominal rates were advanced 1 cent for sixty days to $4.87½ and ½ cent, to $4.88½ for demand. Actual sales were $4.86¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¾ for demand, $4.88@$4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85½@$4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95½, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—75c premium. Boston—15@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying at par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium, up to $5,000; 1 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67¾. There were sales of 30,000 ounces at 67⅝.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 13-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$32,871,509
Imports for the same period	10,655,253
Net exports	$13,216,254
Net exports to date, 1894	20,653,912
Net exports to date, 1893	51,493,580
Net exports to date, 1892	17,485,532

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American Exchange	157¾
Lincoln National	615
Ninth National	120
Seaboard National	168
United States National	180
Western National	111

Ten shares of American Exchange sold at 158.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	147¼	147¼	147¼	147¼	143	150	10
American Cotton Oil	29¼	29½	28	28¼	28¼	28½	1,410
*American Sugar Refining	118¾	119½	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117½	51,670
*American Sugar Refining pf	99⅞	100⅛	99½	99½	99½	99⅞	1,227
American Tel. & Cable Co	95	95½	95	95½	92½	96	18
American Tobacco	106¾	107¼	106½	106½	106⅜	106¾	7,190
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	8	8⅛	7¾	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	7,085
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1¾	100
Baltimore & Ohio	63	63½	62½	62½	62½	63	1,030
*Bay State Gas	22¼	22¼	21¾	21¾	21	22	200
Canada Southern	54½	54½	54	54	53⅞	54	1,850
Chesapeake & Ohio	22½	22⅝	22	22	22	22⅛	6,365
Chicago Gas	74⅛	74⅜	73⅜	73⅝	73⅜	73⅝	13,065
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	55¾	55⅞	55⅛	55½	55¼	55⅝	900
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	101	101	101	101	101	102	100
Chicago & Northwestern	99¼	99¼	98¼	98¼	98⅛	98¼	11,710
Chicago & Northwestern pf	144	144	144	144	143½		200
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	80¼	80½	79½	79½	79⅜	79½	16,035
C., C., C. & St. Louis	44¾	44⅞	43⅜	43¾	43½	43⅝	1,830
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	88¾	89½	50
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	67	67⅜	65¾	65⅞	65¾	65⅞	21,800
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	119½	120½	50
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	69½	69½	68¾	68¾	68¼	68⅝	5,870
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	8½	8½	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8¼	900
Colorado Fuel & Iron	26	26	26	26	25½	26½	100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	27⅜	27⅜	26½	26½	26½	27	2,043
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf	66	66	66	66	63	65	5
Consolidated Gas Company	144½	144½	144	144	143	144	350
Delaware & Hudson	132½	132½	131⅛	131⅛	131	131¼	864
Delaware, Lack. & Western	162¾	162¾	162¾	162¾	162½	163	100
Denver & Rio Grande	15½	15½	15½	15½	14¾	15½	1,770
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47	47	47	47	46¾	47¼	180
Detroit Gas	29¼	29¼	28½	28½	29		300
Dist. & Cattle F., all in pd	23¾	23¾	22½	22½	22½	22⅝	34,050
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	59	59½	59	59½	58	59	300
General Electric	34⅛	34⅛	33⅜	33¾	33⅜	33¾	2,262
Great Northern pf	126½	126½	126	126	126	132	315
Houston & Texas	2⅝	2⅝	2¼	2¼	3	3½	100
Iowa Central	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	8¾	9¼	100
Iowa Central pf	29	29	29	29	28½	30	34
Keokuk & Des Moines	5½	6	5½	6	5	6	400
Laclede Gas	30	31¼	30	30½	30	30½	1,820
Laclede Gas pf	89½	90	89½	90	89½	91	200
Lake Erie & Western	21¼	21½	21	21	21	21¾	1,625
Lake Erie & Western pf	78½	79	78¾	78¾	78	79	717
*Long Island Traction	9½	9½	9½	9½	9¼	10	200
Louisville & Nashville	58¼	58¾	58	58	58	58⅛	400
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¼	9⅜	10	300
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	28⅜	29¼	28	28	27¾	28¼	1,800
Manhattan Consolidated	116	116	115	115½	115	115⅝	845
Mexican Central	12⅝	13	12½	12½	12¼	12½	620
Mexican National certs	2⅝	3⅜	2⅞	3⅛	2¾	3½	600
Michigan Central	101⅜	101⅜	101¼	101¼	100	100½	300
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	33½	33½	33½	33½	33	34	100
Minnesota Iron	56	56	56	56	55	60	10
Missouri Pacific	29¼	29¼	28⅜	28⅜	28¼	28½	3,165
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17⅜	17⅜	17	17	17	17⅛	300
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	32⅜	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31¾	3,140
*National Lead Company	34½	34½	34	34	34	34½	1,645
*National Lead Company pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90½	128
National Linseed Oil	25¾	26¼	25¾	26¼	26	28	435
New-Jresey Central	100	101½	99⅜	99⅝	99⅜	99¾	3,090
New-York Central	102	102	101¼	101¼	101½	101⅝	1,221
New-York & N. E., all in. pd	42⅜	42⅜	41½	42⅛	42½	42⅜	1,310
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	17½	17½	17	17	16¾	17	300
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	71	71	71	71	71	72	500
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	33	33	31⅞	31⅞	31⅝	32½	300
*N. Y., Penn. & Ohio pf	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	800
New-York, L. E. & Western	13¼	13¼	12¾	12¾	12½	12¾	750
New-York, Sus. & Western	13½	13½	13½	13½	13⅜	13½	315
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	37½	37½	37	37	36¾	37	431
Norfolk & Western	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4⅝	525
North American	6	6¼	6	6	6	6⅝	1,505
Northern Pacific	6	6½	6	6⅛	6	6¼	2,405
Northern Pacific pf	20¾	21¾	20½	21	21	21½	6,162
Ontario & Western	18⅜	18⅜	18¼	18¼	18⅛	18⅜	1,800
Oregon Improvement	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	9	10	200
Oregon Short Line & U. N	8¼	8¼	8½	8½	8	8¾	200
Pacific Mail	26¾	26¾	26	26¼	26	26½	1,570
Peoria & Eastern	5	5	5	5	4½	6	150
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½	100
Philadelphia & Reading	19⅜	20¼	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	38,494
Pittsburg & Western pf	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼	28½	30	200
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	20¼	20¼	20	20	19¾	20½	200
Pullman Palace Car Co	173½	173½	173½	173½	173	174	100
Rio Grande & Western	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	18½	19¼	308
Rio Grande & Western pf	46	46	46	46	44½	45½	100
Rome, Watertown & Ogends	113	113	113	113	113½	114	4
St. Louis Southwestern	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝	200
St. Louis Southwestern pf	14½	14¾	13¾	13¾	13½	13¾	1,770
St. Paul & Duluth	30	30	30	30	29	31	125
St. Paul & Omaha	38⅞	38⅞	37½	37½	37⅜	37⅝	1,400
Southern Cotton Oil	42	42	42	42	42	45	200
Southern Pacific	20½	20½	19½	19½	19½	20	650
Southern Railway	14¼	14¼	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅞	2,600
Southern Railway pf	40	40	30½	30½	30½	39¾	1,385
Tennessee Coal & Iron	27⅜	28½	27¼	27¼	27½	28	14,923
Texas Pacific	12¾	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	12	12⅝	4,075
Texas Pacific Land Tr	11	11¼	11	11¼	10¾	11¼	600
Union Pacific	14⅞	15	14¾	14¾	14¾	15	620
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	7	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	7	445
United States Cordage	5	5	4½	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞	2,995
United States Cordage pf	7¼	7¼	6½	6¾	6½	6⅞	2,005
United States Cordage gtd	12½	12½	10⅝	10⅝	11¼	12	1,651
United States Rubber	40½	40½	40⅜	40⅜	40⅛	40½	700
United States Rubber pf	94¼	94⅜	94¼	94⅜	94	94½	400
*United States Leather	21	21¼	20¼	20½	20⅜	20⅝	1,485
*United States Leather pf	92	92⅜	92	92	91½	92½	1,295
Virginia Midland	26	26	26	26	26	30	100
Wabash	9	9	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	970
Wabash pf	19⅝	20	19	19	19	19¼	3,790
Western Union Telegraph	92¾	92⅞	92⅛	92¼	92¼	92⅜	5,482
*Western Union Beef	11¼	11½	11½	11½	11¼	12	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14⅞	14⅞	14	14¼	13⅞	14	10,695
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	46⅛	46⅛	45	45½	45	45¾	425
Total sales							340,634

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs	67⅜	67⅞	67⅜	67⅜	67¼	67¾	30,000

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F 4s	74	Int & Gt N 2d Mtge	78
	74½		78¼
	73⅞	Iowa Cent 1st 5s	90½
	74		91
	73½		90⅜
	73⅝		90½
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A	25⅝		90¾
	25½	Kings Co Elev 1st	82½
	25⅝	Lehigh & Wilkes Con Assented	
	25½		106
	25	Lehigh & W M 5s	86
Atlantic & Pac Inc	5⅜	L, N A & Chi 1st	113
	5⅝	L, N A & Chi Con	100⅜
	5½	L, N A & Chi G M	73¾
	5		73⅞
	4⅜	Man Ry Con 4s	100
Aus & N'w'n 1st	84	Met Elev 1st	121
Balt Belt 1st Gtd	101½		121½
	102	Met Elev 2d	106½
	101¾	Man Ry Con 4s	100
B'way & 7th Av 1st Con 5s	113½		111
Brooklyn City 1st	112	Mil, L S & W Ext 5s	107
Brooklyn Elev 1st	102		111
	101¼	Mil & St P 1st, Dak & Gt So 5s	107
B'klyn W & W Co 5s	107½		107
	107½	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	87
Bur, C R & N 1st	107¼		86¾
	107¾		87
	108	Mo, K & T 2d	59½
Can So 1st Gtd	111		59
Ches & O 6s, 1911	117¼	Mo, K & East 1st	92½
Ches & O Con 5s	109	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	84½
Ches & O Gen 4½s	80	Mob & O G M 4s	66½
	79¾		66¼
	79½	N Y, Chi & St L 4s	102¼
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Con 4s	94½	N Y Elev 1st	109⅜
	94⅜	N Y, N H & H 4s Con Deb Certs	141
2d Con 4s	87½		140
Chi, Bur & Q Neb Ext 4s	89¾	N Y, O & W Ref 4s	91½
C & East Ill Con	123½	Nor & W 100-Yr 5s	61
C & East Ill Gen 5s	98⅞	Nor Pac 2d Coupon	103
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certs	48¼		103
	48¾		103½
	49		104
	48¾	Nor Pac 3d Coupon	71
	48½		71
C, R I & Pac Ext 5s	104¾		72
	105		72½
Col Midland 4s	26		71
Col, H V & Tol 5s	91½	Nor Pac Con 5s	41¼
Det, Mac & Mar L G	25½		41¾
E Tenn Reorg Lien 4-5s	86¾		42¼
	86¾		42⅝
E T, Va & Ga Con 5s	107½		43
	107½		43¾
Ed Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	113½		43⅝
	107½		43
	106½		42½
Erie Con Gold 7s	133½		42¼
Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s	93¾		43
Galv, H & H 5s	70		42
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s	92		42½
H & Tex C G M 4s	69		43⅜
Ill Cent 4s, 1953	90¼		42⅝
			42½
			42

Nor P Col Tr Notes	87½	San A & Ar Pass 4s	65⅝
	87½		65¾
Nor Pac & Mon 1st	41		65½
Ohio & Miss 2d	115¾	Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Receipts	50
Ohio Southern 1st	84½	South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated	92½
	83½		92¼
Ohio So G M 4s	32	Southern Ry 1st 5s	93¾
	33½		93⅞
	34		93⅞
Ore R & Nav 1st	111		93⅞
Ore R & Nav 5s Tr Receipts	94½		93⅝
	94¼	Tenn C, I & R 6s Birm Div 1st	90½
Ore Short Line 6s	97¼		91
	97½		90½
	97¾		91½
	97½	Tex & N O Cons 5s	94½
	97½	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	93¼
Trust Receipts	97		93⅜
	97¼		93
	97½	Tex & Pac 2d Inc	30¼
	97¾		30¼
	97¼		30½
Ore S L & U N Con	50¾		30⅜
Trust Co Certs	50½		30⅝
Ore S L & Utah Nor	51		30
St Chas Bridge 1st	105½		29¾
St L S W 2d Inc	32¼		29½
	32¼		29¼
	32¼		29¼
	32¼		29½
2d Pf Inc	22		29
	22¼		28¾
	22½		28⅞
	22¼		29
	21⅝		28⅜
	21½		28⅞
	21¾		28⅝
	21¼		28⅜
3d Pf Inc	16⅜	Tol & Ohio Cen 1st	110
Phil & Read Gen 4s Trust Receipts	70½	Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Co Certs	70½
Pitts & W 1st	83		70
Rich & Dan 6s	119⅞		70½
Rio Grande W 1st	75¾	Union Elev 1st 6s	100½
	76	Union Pac 1st, 1896	105½
	76	Union Pac 1st, 1898	105⅝
	76		105⅝
	75¾		105½
	75¼	Union Pac 1st, 1899	106¼
	75¼		106¼
	75½	Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes	94½
Roch & Pitts 1st	122	U P, Den & Gulf 1st	41¼
St L & Iron Mt Cairo, Ark & T 1st	103¼		41¾
St L & Iron Mt 5s	79½	Wabash 1st 5s	93¾
	79½		105¼
	79		105⅛
St L, Kan & Nor Real Es & R 7s	102⅝		105¼
St L, Kan & Nor 5s	74½	Wabash 2d	74½
St Chas Bridge 1st	105½	Wabash Deb, Ser B	27
St L S W 2d Inc	32½	West Shore Gtd 4s	105½
	32¼		105⅝
	32½		105¾
	32¼	Registered	105¼
	32		105⅛
	31¾		105⅜
St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Cent 5s	103	Wilkes & East 1st	96
St Paul & Duluth 5s	79	Wheel & L E Imp	92

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	118¾	119⅜	117⅝	117⅝	19,930
Am. S. R. pf.	100	100	100	100	100
Am. C. O.	29½	29½	28½	28½	190
Am. Tobacco.	106¾	107¼	106½	107¼	580
Can. South.	54½	54½	54½	54½	100
A., T. & S. F.	8⅛	8⅜	7¾	7¾	1,770
B. & O.	63	63	62¼	62½	210
C.,C.,C.&St.L.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44⅝	100
Cent. of N. J.	100	101¾	99¾	99⅞	460
C. & N. W.	99	99⅝	98⅝	98⅝	1,620
Chi. Gas.	74	74⅜	73⅜	73⅜	2,960
C., R. I. & P.	69¼	69⅝	68¼	68¼	880
C., B. & Q.	80¼	80¼	79¾	79¾	9,460
C.,M. & St. P.	66⅞	67⅜	66¾	67⅛	11,185
C.,H.V. & T.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	100
C. & O.	22½	22⅝	22⅛	22½	330
C., St. P., M. & O.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	100
Del. & Hud.	132½	132½	132½	132½	200
D., L. & W.	162¼	162¼	162¼	162¼	20
Dist. & C. F.	23½	23⅞	22⅞	23⅜	9,320
Gen. Electric	34½	34½	33¾	33¾	800
L. E. & W.	21½	21½	21½	21½	100
Lac. Gas.	30	31	30	31	200
L. I. Traction	9¼	9½	9¼	9¼	900
L., N. A. & C.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	100
L. & N.	58¾	58¾	58¼	58¼	490
Manhattan.	116	116	115⅝	115⅝	170
Lake Shore.	145¼	145⅞	145¼	145⅞	100
Mo. Pacific.	29⅜	29½	28⅞	28⅞	240
M.,K. & T. pf.	32½	32½	31½	31½	200
Total sales.					92,065

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
M. & St. L.	33½	33½	33½	33½	70
Nat. Lead.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	120
Nat. Lead pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	100
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	50
N.Y.,L.E.&W.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	100
N. Y. O. & W.	18¾	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	250
N.Y.,S.&W.pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	100
Nor. Pac. pf.	20⅞	21¼	20⅞	21	130
N. Y. & N. E.	42	42	42	42	110
N. Y. Central.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	10
North Am.	6	6	6	6	110
Pac. Mail.	26¾	26¾	25⅞	26¼	9,460
Phil. & Read.	19⅜	20¼	18⅝	18⅝	16,780
Pull. Car.	174½	174½	174½	174½	100
South. Ry.	14	14	13⅞	14	130
South. Ry. pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	10
St. L. S. W.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	80
T. C. & I.	27½	28½	27⅝	28	1,550
Texas Pacific.	12¾	13	12½	12½	250
Union Pacific.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	50
U. S. Cord.	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4¾	230
U. S. C. pf.	7	7	6¾	6¾	140
U. S. Rubber.	40½	40½	40½	40½	100
U. S. Leather	21	21	21	21	100
U. S. L. pf.	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	150
Wabash.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	40
Wabash pf.	19⅜	19¾	19	19	360
West. Union.	92¾	92¾	92½	92½	1,550
W. & L. E.	14¾	14¾	14½	14½	170

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 4s	73⅞	73⅞	73½	73½	$25,000
Broadway & 7th Av. con.	107½	107½	107½	107½	3,000
L., N. A. & Chi. 1st	113	113	113	113	4,000
M., K. & T. 1st	92¼	92½	92½	92½	10,000
M., K. & T. 2d	59	59	59	59	8,000
M., K. & T. 4s	87	87	87	87	12,000
M. & O. gen.	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	$8,000
Nor. Pac. con.	43¼	43¼	42½	42¾	33,000
Met. El. 1st.	121½	121½	121½	121½	3,000
Phil. & Read. 1st pf, inc.	35	35	35	35	3,000
Tex. Pac. 1st.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	15,000
Tex. Pac. 2d.	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	25,000
U. P., D. & G. 1st.	41	41	41	41	10,000
Total sales.					$159,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Chrysolite	.20	.20	.20	.20	
Gould & Cur.	.30	.30	.30	.30	
Total sales.					1,000
Leadville	.12	.12	.12	.12	100

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
July option.	72	74⅜	72	73	1,308,000

Corn.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
July option.	55	55	55	55	3,000

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Chi. & E. Ill.—	1895.	1894.	1893.
Mileage	516	516	479
2d week May	$53,700	$40,000	$81,014
Cleve., A. & Col.—			
Mileage	194	194	194
2d week May	$15,865	$15,544	$17,219
Col., S. & H.—			
Mileage	345	345	.....
2d week May	$7,430	$6,808	.....
Jan. 1 to May 14	275,837	192,025	.....
Flint & P. M.—			
Mileage	639	639	638
2d week May	$44,060	$40,818	$57,361
Since Jan. 1	889,757	908,979	1,096,799
Ft. W. & Rio G.—			
Mileage	146	146	146
2d week May	$3,852	$7,528	.....
Kanawha & Mich.—			
Mileage	152	152	152
2d week May	$8,998	$7,580	$8,857
Louis. & Nash.—			
Mileage	2,955	2,955	2,942
2d week May	$343,515	$330,595	$408,735
From July 1	10,867,539	10,697,828	.....
Louis., N. A. & Chi.—			
Mileage	537	537	537
2d week May	$56,514	$54,565	$65,240
From July 1	2,641,747	2,758,082	.....
Mo., K. & T.—			
Mileage	1,835	1,835	1,723
2

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000 SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
36 Wall Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
18 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.L.SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Holmes & Co.,

61 Broadway, New-York.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Receive Accounts and Deposits of Firms, Individuals, &c., and allow interest on daily balances.
Buy and sell for cash or carry on margin at lowest rates of interest on the New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges, Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, &c.
Up-town Office: HOFFMAN HOUSE.

State, City & County Bonds
BOUGHT & SOLD.
Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,

15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000
IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.
Is a legal depository of trust funds.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James N. Jarvie,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Frederic Cromwell,	Walter G. Oakman,
Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
Robert Goelet,	Henry H. Rogers,
G. G. Haven,	Henry W. Smith,
Oliver Harriman,	H. McK. Twombly,
R. Somers Hayes,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
Charles R. Henderson,	William C. Whitney.

Union Pacific Railroad Company
First Mortgage Bonds.

At a public meeting of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, held on the 10th day of April, 1895, the undersigned were appointed a committee to co-operate with the trustees of the mortgage securing such bonds and to take such steps as said committee may deem advisable in the interest of the bondholders, with power to add to their number and to formulate and to submit to the bondholders a form of agreement to secure united action.

Bondholders who were not present at the meeting are requested to send their names and addresses and the amount of their holdings to the Secretary of the committee.

C. C. RAWLINGS, Secretary,
80 Broadway, New-York.

EDWARD KING,
DONALD MACKAY,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
CHARLES E. COTTING, } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

As previously announced, the Chairman of this committee has been by the United States Circuit Court admitted as a party to the Northern Pacific suit, as the representative of the Second Mortgage Bonds; on the ground that neither the Trustee nor a committee, representing also junior securities, can properly represent the rights of Second Mortgage Bondholders.

Concerted action on the part of Second Mortgage Bondholders is necessary in order that their rights may be secured and protected. Holders of such bonds desiring to co-operate with this committee are requested to communicate with the Secretary or any of the undersigned.

The depository for the bonds is the New-York Security and Trust Company, No. 46 Wall Street, New-York.

JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, Chairman;
DUMONT CLARKE, Vice Chairman;
LUTHER KOUNTZE,
HENRY S. REDMOND,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
CHARLES B. WRIGHT,
BENJAMIN P. CHENEY, Jr.
MICHAEL H. CARDOZO, Counsel.
S. E. KILNER, Secretary,
120 Broadway, New-York City.

March 23, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,289 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

$2,320,000.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company,

Chicago & Iowa Division

5 o/o Bonds,

DUE FEBRUARY 1st, 1905.
Interest payable February & August.
COUPON BONDS WITH REGISTRATION PROVISION.

NEW-ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Boston, Trustee.

These bonds are secured by the deposit with the Trustee of:

$600,000. Chicago & Iowa R. R. Co. 8 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, issued in 1869, maturing in 1900.

$1,500,000. Chicago & Iowa R. R. Co. 8 per cent. Second Mortgage Bonds, issued in 1871, maturing in 1901.

$250,000. Chicago, Rockford & Northern R. R. Co. 8 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, issued in 1875, maturing in 1895.

$320,000. Joliet, Rockford & Northern R. R. Co. 7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, issued in 1882, maturing in 1922.

The bonds deposited have liens upon most valuable parts of the main line of the system. The Trust Indenture, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the undersigned, provides that the bonds deposited may be extended at their maturity, or that other bonds of equivalent value satisfactory to the Trustee may be substituted in their stead.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE ABOVE BONDS AT 105 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF DELIVERY.

THE SUBSCRIPTION WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 22d, AND CLOSE AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M., OR EARLIER, ON THE SAME DAY, THE RIGHT BEING RESERVED TO REJECT ANY APPLICATION AND TO AWARD A SMALLER AMOUNT THAN APPLIED FOR.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,

27-29 PINE STREET, NEW-YORK.

Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned, at the request of a large number of the holders of the Consolidated First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, have undertaken to act as a committee for the protection of the bondholders and the enforcement of their rights. **It is to the interest of all holders that a majority of these bonds be deposited promptly so that the certificates can be listed on the New-York Stock Exchange, and that the Committee can take part in the proceedings now instituted by the Trustees, looking to the foreclosure of the mortgage and the sale of some of the securities held as collateral for the benefit of the Kansas Pacific Consolidated bondholders.** A bondholders' agreement has been prepared for signature, and deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue certificates upon deposit of bonds. Copies of this agreement may be obtained from the Secretary, or from the Mercantile Trust Company.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

Ohio Falls Car Manufacturing Company of Clarksville, Indiana,

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, DATED OCTOBER 1ST, 1892.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, trustee, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of Article 4th of the above mortgage, it will receive offers for the sale of twenty (20) bonds of the above referred to Company, at a price not to exceed 105 per cent. ($1050.) per bond, with interest to the coupon date next ensuing, the total offer not to exceed the amount of twenty-one thousand dollars, ($21,000.) Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company in New-York City at twelve o'clock noon on June 12th, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
EXECUTE ORDERS FOR
STOCKS AND BONDS
AT THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
AND DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,289 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Meetings and Elections.

MINNESOTA IRON COMPANY—Office of the Assistant Secretary, Room 7, Eighth Floor, Mills Building, 15 Broad Street, New-York, May 1, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Minnesota Iron Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented at said meeting, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Duluth, Minnesota, on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, 1895, at 11 A. M. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 24th of May, and reopened on Thursday, June 13, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. J. PATERSON, Assistant Secretary.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.,
New-Brunswick, N. J., March 28, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Rubber Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company, in New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, May 21, 1895, at 12 o'clock M.
The transfer books will be closed at 12 M., Saturday, April 27, 1895, and will reopen on May 22, 1895. By order of the Executive Committee,
CHARLES L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Omaha and St. Louis Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Stanberry, Mo., on TUESDAY, May 21, 1895, at 9 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books of the company will be closed for thirty days prior to that time.
Dated April 4, 1895.
JAMES H. SMITH, President.
THOMAS R. WERE, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 32 Nassau St., New-York, May 16, 1895.
The annual election for Trustees of this Company will be held at its office, as above, pursuant to its charter, on MONDAY, June 3, 1895.
The polls will be open at 12 o'clock Noon and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM J. EASTON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and inspectors of election will be held in this bank on Monday, June 3, 1895. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,289 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Dividends.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY,
1 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 16, 1895.
The fourteenth quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of National Lead Co. will be paid June 15, 1895, to stockholders of record May 24, 1895. Transfer books for Preferred Stock will close May 24, 1895, and remain closed until June 17, 1895. By order of the Board of Directors.
JOS. L. McBIRNEY, Treasurer.

Lost and Found.

LOST—BANK BOOK No. 747,966 of the Bowery Savings Bank is missing. The finder is requested to return it to the bank. If not restored before the 17th day of June, 1895, application will be made to the bank for a new book.

LOST—BANK BOOK No. 319,730 Bank for Savings, 280 4th Av., New-York. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 22d, 1895,
At 12:30 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

$5,000 East Tenn, Virginia & Ga. R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1900.
$5,000 Ohio & Miss. R. R. Consld. Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1898.
$3,000 Atlantic Avenue R. R. Co. of B'klyn Gen'l Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$1,000 Edison Electric Illuminating Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
10 shs. Edison Electric Illuminating Co.
28 shs. Phoenix Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
26 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
41 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
65 shs. Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
40 shs. Safe Deposit Co. of N. Y.
124 shs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
75 shs. Market & Fulton Nat'l Bank.
30 shs. Western National Bank.
$40.50 People's Gaslight & Coke Co. of Chic. (Central Trust Co. Certfs.)
28 shs. N. Y. Heat, Light & Power Co.
25 shs. Empire State Bank.
400 shs. Nugget Gold Mining Co. of West Va. (Hypd.)
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$1,000 New-York & Rockaway R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1901.
50 shs. 10th & 23d Street Ferry Co.
48 shs. American Fire Ins. Co.
40 shs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
70 shs. 12th Ward Bank.
50 shs. American Fire Insurance Co.
25 shs. N. Y. Bowery Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. Batopilas Mining Co. of Mexico.
12 Reels of Insulated & Leaded Copper Wire, known as No. 6 B. & S. Gauge. (Hypd.)
7¼ shs. N. Y. Heat, Light & Power Co. (Hypd.)
100 shs. American Fire Ins. Co.
12 shs. Hartford & Conn. Western R. R.
1 sh. N. Y. Law Institute.
$1,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (Wisconsin Valley Div.) 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1909.
100 shs. Standard Gaslight Co. Prefd.
721 shs. United States Cordage Co. Guar. (Hypd.)
60 shs. Phoenix Insurance Co. of B'klyn.
$5,000 Town of Gravesend 5 p. c. Impt. Bds., series July 27, 1893, Regstd. (Hypd.)
$25,000 Wisconsin Central Co. Income Mtge. Bds., (U. S. Trust Co. Certfs. of Dep.)
$8,000 Lexington & Eastern R'way Co. Gen'l Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., Regstd. 1935.
8925 Lexington & Eastern R'way Co. Scrip.
124 shs. Kentucky Union Ry. Co. Guar. Preference, (Trust Co. Certfs.)
100 shs. Texas & Pacific Coal Co.
100 shs. Ramapo Water Co.
500 shs. Phenix Nat'l Bank.
10 shs. Eighth Avenue R. R. Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, May 21, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(For account of whom it may concern.)

$5,000 Montezuma Valley Irrigation Co. 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1914; January 1, 1895, coupons attached (10 Bonds, $500 each).
60 shares Clinton Bank, $100 each.
25 shares Broadway and Seventh Avenue R. R. Co., $100 each.
30 shares Standard Gaslight Co., preferred, $100 each.
Judgment against Joseph T. Rook, February 26, 1889, for $38,424.82; Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.
Judgment against John W. Kohlsaat, June 18, 1890, for $7,036.57; Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.
All the right, title, and interest of Wm. E. Wilson in and to the residuary estate of the late Georgiana J. Trim, deceased, which he had on the 5th day of February, 1894. To close an Estate.
1 Gold Watch.
1 Pair Gold Eyeglasses.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

PETITIONS FOR A FRANCHISE

Brooklyn Trolley Company Offers 3 Per Cent. of Receipts and $30,000.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday, the question of the speed of the trolley cars did not come up, as was expected, but the Committee on Railroads will hold an executive meeting on Wednesday to consider the matter, and will report at next Monday's meeting of the board.

Edward M. Grout, who was counsel for John Adamson, the taxpayer who sued the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, of which Patrick H. Flynn is President, and who won his suit by Justice Walter Lloyd Smith deciding that the Nassau Company's franchises obtained from the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen in 1893, were void, presented a petition, asking for a franchise for the Union Street Railroad Company. The petition offers in payment for the franchise 3 per cent. of the gross receipts of the road and $30,000 in cash. It is signed by the officers of the road, Reuben Leland, President; J. Greenough, Vice President; Edward M. Grout, Secretary, and Edward Wilder, Treasurer.

The Union Street Railroad Company applied for a franchise at the time the Nassau Electric Railroad applied, in 1893, and, notwithstanding the Union Street Railroad Company offered to pay the city for the franchise, its petition was thrown aside and the franchise granted to the Nassau Company, without compensation.

The matter was yesterday referred to the Committee on Railroads.

STAND ON SOLID GROUND.

Resolutions of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, May 20.—The Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts adopted the following resolutions this afternoon:

The Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts stands upon the platform adopted last year by the Massachusetts Democracy, demanding that:

1. Only coins of the Government shall be legal tender.
2. All dollars shall be of equal intrinsic value.
3. The Government shall withdraw from the banking business and retire its legal-tender notes.
4. Banks shall issue all paper money.

The Democratic Administration has earned the gratitude of the Nation by preserving the credit of the United States in a great emergency, and all friends of sound money should now join in its effort to discourage the agitation for free-silver coinage and to create a healthy public sentiment in support of all its policy, under which business has revived and industry is advancing with courage and confidence.

The club is doing good work for sound money, both in this vicinity and elsewhere.

Cannot Get His Grandchild.

Gaetano Dalesandro two years ago placed his daughter, Amina, then ten years old, in St. Ann's Asylum, Ninetieth Street and Avenue A, agreeing to pay $1 per week for her support. He has, he says, been unable to pay a single dollar.

The girl's grandfather, Michael Damico of Albany, on the 1st day of May, called at the asylum and applied to the Lady Superior for the child's release. He was told that he must get an order from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The latter society, being applied to, said that the sum of $104 was due for the child's board, and that the money must be paid before the child could be discharged from the asylum.

Damico, who is well-to-do and is highly respected in Albany, returned home, went before Justice Thomas A. Meegan of the City Court at Albany, and made an affidavit that he was willing to take care of the girl and thoroughly able to do so. He called at the Harlem Police Court yesterday afternoon in regard to the matter, but received no satisfaction. He says he will appeal to the Supreme Court.

A "Market Train" for Long Island.

Postmaster Dayton announces that the Long Island Railroad has decided to run, commencing to-day, an additional early morning train, which will be known as "The Market Train." It will leave Long Island City at 5:15 A. M. daily except Sunday and Monday.

Mail for the principal points on the south side of the island, (Jamaica, Babylon, Bay Shore, Islip, Patchogue, Bellport, Quogue, Southampton, Amagansett, Promised Land, Springs, and Sag Harbor) will be forwarded by the new train and will reach its destination much earlier than at present. The morning papers will be sent by this train.

Brooklyn Trolley Car Motormen Fined.

Fred Stemmerman of 38 Humboldt Street, August Odell of 474 Sumner Avenue, John Whalen of 241 Scholes Street, and Isaac Smith of 350 Kosciusko Street, motormen employed by the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company, were each fined $50 yesterday by Justice Walsh, for violating the new ordinance in running their cars at a high rate of speed. The complainant was Chief Inspector Franklin.

MR. CARLISLE ON SILVER

Continued from Page 9.

the bullion, and all the people of the United States to be compelled by law to receive them as dollars in the payment of debts, although not intrinsically worth more than 50 cents each. The 25 8-10 grains of standard gold contained in a gold dollar is worth 100 cents, or the equivalent of 100 cents, all over the world, in silver-standard countries, as well as in gold-standard countries, and it is worth just as much before it is coined as afterward; but the 412½ grains of standard silver contained in a silver dollar are not worth anywhere in the world more than about 50 cents. Or, to put the statement in a different form, 16 pounds of silver cannot be exchanged for 1 pound of gold anywhere in the world, but it requires about 32 pounds of silver to procure 1 pound of gold everywhere. But some one may say that this is not a fair statement, because it measures the value of silver by gold. The answer to this objection is that the statement does not attempt to measure the value of either of the metals, but simply to compare them, one with the other, and that for the purpose of making the comparison the value of gold is determined by its purchasing power in the markets of the world, and the value of silver is determined in the same way. Sixteen pounds of silver bullion will purchase only about one-half the quantity of commodities anywhere that 1 pound of gold bullion will purchase, and this purchasing power is the true test of their actual and relative values.

In the United States 16 pounds of silver, coined into dollars will now purchase as much as 1 pound of gold coins, but this would not be the case under a system of free and unlimited coinage on individual account. The coinage of silver dollars here has been limited by law for the purpose of preventing an excessive issue, and they have been coined by the Government on its own account and paid out for public purposes as dollars of full value, and consequently the Government is bound by every consideration of good faith, to say nothing of the positive declarations contained in the statutes, to keep them as good as gold, or, in other words, to maintain the parity of the two metals; and this it has done and will continue to do as long as the present system exists. But, if the present system is to be abolished and a new one established, so that private individuals and corporations can have their own bullion coined at the public expense and have the coins delivered to them for their private use, the Government would be under no obligation whatever, legal or equitable, to keep them as good as gold, and, in fact, it would be impossible for it to do so, because the coinage would be unlimited and the volume of silver in circulation would become so great in proportion to the gold the Government could procure that the attempt would necessarily fail. The most extreme advocates of free coinage have not yet ventured to suggest that the Government would be under any obligation to guarantee or maintain the value of silver dollars coined without charge for private parties, and without such guarantee it is clear the dollar would be worth no more than the commercial value of the bullion contained in it, just as the Mexican dollar is now.

I admit that if the United States could coin, without charge to the owners, all the silver in the world available for coinage purposes, 412½ grains of standard silver, in bullion, would be worth as much in this country as a silver dollar; but the real question is, What would the silver dollar itself be worth? That it will not be equal to our present unit and standard of value is not only admited but openly urged as one of the chief arguments in favor of its free coinage. Everywhere the people are being told that under free coinage it will require twice as many dollars to procure any given quantity of commodities as are required now, and this means, of course, that the money will be only one-half as valuable as it is now. When the public judgment is finally passed upon this subject I think it will be found that the people of the United States are determined not to have a depreciated dollar, whether it be gold, silver, or paper. They are undoubtedly entitled to have for use in their business just as good money as any other people in the world have, and no political party that attempts to deprive them of it will ever enjoy their confidence or receive their suffrages.

Silver Not to be Banished.

Those of us who oppose the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 are proposing no change in the measure or standard of value now existing, nor are we proposing to discontinue the use of silver as money. I have never been, and am not now, unfriendly to silver in the sense of desiring to see it excluded from the monetary system of the United States, or of any other country, but I know that it cannot be kept in circulation along with gold by means of any ratio the law of any one country may attempt to establish between the two metals, and that the only way to secure the use of both at the same time is to make one of them the standard of value and so limit the coinage of the other that the Government which issues them and receives them for public dues may be able at all times to maintain their unchangeability, either directly or indirectly through the operation of its fiscal system. I am, therefore, in favor of the preservation of the existing standard of value with such use of full legal-tender silver coins and paper convertible into coin on demand as can be maintained without risking or endangering the credit of the Government or diminishing the purchasing or debt-paying power of the money in the hands of the people.

This is what I mean by the term "sound money," and, in my opinion, it is what is meant by an overwhelming majority of the opponents of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. This is neither gold monometallism nor silver monometallism, but it means that one standard or measure of value shall be maintained, and that all forms of standard coins in use shall be kept equal to that standard in the purchase of commodities and in the payment of debts. Any policy which would discontinue the use of silver as money, by direct legal enactment or by under-valuing it relatively to gold in the coinage laws, would certainly result in practical gold monometallism, and, on the other hand, it is equally clear that any policy which would discontinue the use of gold as money, by legal enactment or by under-valuing that metal relatively to silver in the coinage laws, would result in practical silver monometallism. Free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 would at once establish silver monometallism, pure and simple, for, as already shown, the coins of the over-valued metal will ultimately drive the coins of the other out of circulation and out of the country, even when the legal ratio varies but a small fraction from the commercial ratio, but the expulsion of the under-valued coin from circulation would be instantaneous when its value is really double the value of the other. How long do you suppose the $625,000,000 of gold in this country would remain here and be used as money under such a policy? The banking and other great financial institutions, which own and hold in their reserves much the greater part of this gold, would at once set it at a large premium in silver—about $2 for $1—or they would exchange it for silver bullion in the market at the ratio of about thirty-two pounds of silver for each one pound of gold, have the thirty-two pounds of silver coined into dollars at the expense of the people, and with this cheap money pay the demands of their depositors and other creditors. The masses of the people cannot do this, for they have no gold, nor have they any silver bullion to be coined at the expense of the Government.

Needs of the Debtor Class.

But it is said that, although the masses of the people have no bullion, many of them are in debt, and that the free coinage of silver would increase prices and give them more money, thus enabling them to discharge their obligations more easily. The merit of this argument will be judged by each individual according to the view which he may take of the nature of his obligations to the people who have loaned money or sold property to him. If a man who has borrowed $1,000 in gold, or its equivalent, and has promised to pay it, or has purchased $1,000 worth of another man's property and promised to pay for it in the standard money recognized by law at the date of his contract, believes that it would be just and honest to discharge his obligation in a new standard worth only half as much as the money he borrowed or the property he purchased, he would appreciate and indorse this argument, and it would be useless to discuss the question with him. But if, as I have already endeavored to show, the immediate effect of the adoption of a free-coinage policy at the ratio of 16 to 1 would be to contract the currency to the extent of about $625,000,000, by the withdrawal of that amount of gold from circulation and from use as the basis of notes and other forms of credit, prices would not even nominally advance. On the contrary, for the time being at least, this contraction would greatly reduce prices because it would alarm the country, destroy credit, and undoubtedly produce the most serious financial disturbance this country has ever witnessed.

Every depositor in the savings and other banks, fearing that he would ultimately be paid in depreciated silver, would immediately demand the return of his money, and this would compel the banks to call at once for the payment of all the notes and other securities they had discounted for their customers, and the contraction of the currency would cause an increased demand for currency at the very time when it could not be obtained, and thus the difficulty of the situation would be increased by both causes. The banks would be compelled to either suspend payments themselves or drive their customers, who are generally business men—the men who give employment to labor in every community—into bankruptcy at once. Who would profit by this condition of affairs? Nobody except the holders of gold and the owners of silver mines, the holders of silver bullion and the brokers and speculators in the stocks of silver-mining companies. The people who owe debts and are unable to pay them would be the ones to suffer most, while the people who owe no debts and have money on hand would be the ones to profit most. Every man in debt would be called upon to pay it promptly when due; there would be no more extensions of old debts, or any new credits given, because no man could foretell what the money would be worth at any time in the future.

In this crash the laborer would be thrown out of employment by the failure or suspension of his employer, the farmer would receive less real money for his products, property would be sold at low rates under judicial proceedings all over the country, credit would be destroyed, and all industrial and commercial enterprises would stand still, awaiting the result of the new experiment with the monetary system. Of course, a great country like this, rich in natural resources, would ultimately recover in some measure from even such a disaster, but how long a time would be required to do so no man can predict. All the mints of the United States, if devoted entirely to the coinage of silver dollars, could produce only about $40,000,000 per annum, and, therefore, with free coinage it would require more than fifteen years to put silver dollars in the place of the gold we now have and give back to the country the same amount of metallic money now existing. But, in the meantime, we would have a depreciated standard of value with nominally higher prices—after the first collapse was over—on account of the reduced purchasing power of the dollar, and at the same time we would have for a long time fewer dollars to pay with. Common prudence would dictate that, when any considerable change is to be made in our monetary system, some provision should be made in advance of the actual change for a gradual transition from the old to the new order of things; a transition period should be provided for so as to avoid, as far as possible, a sudden disturbance of business and contraction of the currency; but the advocates of free coinage have no such purpose. They propose to make a sudden and revolutionary change in the standard upon which all existing contracts of the people are based and by which all values are measured, and let the consequences take care of themselves.

The Effect on Domestic Trade.

But, suppose the change is made, and that the business affairs of the country have been finally adjusted to the new standard, what will be the effect on our domestic trade? The prices of all things will be nominally increased—that is to say, it will require a greater number of dollars to purchase a given amount of any commodity than it required before. There appears to be a singular delusion in the minds of some upon this subject. Many good people appear to think that in some mysterious manner, which no one has yet attempted to explain, the Government, by legislation or otherwise, can increase the prices of the things they have to sell without increasing the prices of the things they have to buy. If there is any financial necromancy by which this one-sided increase of prices can be accomplished, our free-coinage friends ought to explain it to the people. The plain, every-day, commonsense view of this subject is the only correct one. If prices are increased solely on account of an increase in the volume of circulation, or on account of a depreciation of the currency, without any change in the relation between the supply and demand of the commodities to be exchanged, the increase in prices will necessarily affect all things alike. If, therefore, the farmer or planter receives a greater number of dollars for his crop of cotton or wheat, he will be compelled to pay a correspondingly greater number of dollars for his agricultural implements, for his groceries, for his clothing, and, in short, for everything he purchases. Consequently, if, therefore, the farmer or planter has any profit, if he has any, will bear about the same relation to his expenditures that it bears now—that is to say, if he now makes a profit of 10 per cent., he will make a profit of no more than 10 per cent. then. Now, it is out of the clear profits of his business that he must pay his debts, and it therefore remains to be seen how much benefit he would ultimately derive from a nominal increase in the prices of commodities. He cannot control the prices of the commodities produced by him to the same extent that other producers can control the prices of theirs, and it may be that the prices of the things he is compelled to buy will be increased in much greater proportion than the prices of the things he has to sell, and, if so, he will be a loser instead of a gainer by the change.

It is contended, however, that prices of commodities have fallen since 1873, and that this reduction of prices has made it more difficult to pay debts now than it was then. It is true that the prices of some things have fallen, but it is equally true that the prices of some things have increased. It is not true, however, that our people owe any debts contracted as far back as 1873, but it may be that some of our great corporations which issued bonds before that date still owe them, but they have all been refunded at a low rate of interest, so that our free-coinage friends need not be disturbed on their account. The fundamental proposition of the advocates of free coinage is that all values are measured and all prices are fixed and regulated by the amount of redemption money in the country, and that the amount of paper currency, or credit money, as it is sometimes called, such as bank notes, Government notes, and other circulating media, exert no influence on the values or prices of commodities. Having dogmatically asserted this principle, they proceed without further argument to the conclusion that the legal demonetization of silver in 1873 and the legal establishment of the gold standard of value at that time are the causes of the alleged decline in the prices of commodities in this country, and then, upon the theory that high prices for the necessaries of life would be a blessing to the people, they appeal to the consumers of agricultural and manufactured products to unite with them in the effort to secure the free and unlimited coinage of all the silver that the owners of bullion may see proper to present at the mints.

Even if we should admit the truth of their first proposition, that the demonetization of silver reduced prices is founded upon the assumption of a fact which cannot be established. They have wholly failed to allege, much less to prove, that silver actually constituted any part of the redemption money in use or in existence in this country before or at the time of that legislation. If it did not, then it is clear that its legal demonetization did not and could not in fact reduce the amount of such money in this country, and therefore cannot have reduced prices. It is well known personally to every gentleman in this audience who was old enough to know what was transpiring in 1873 that there was not a dollar of silver in circulation at that date. The assumption upon which the argument is based is diametrically opposed to the historical and official fact. The only metallic or redemption money in use here at that time was gold, which amounted to only $135,000,000, including what the Government was using, whereas we now have about $625,000,000 in gold and $397,652,873 in full legal-tender silver, besides about $77,000,000 in subsidiary silver coin. If, therefore, prices have fallen since 1873, the decline has taken place in spite of the fact that our full legal-tender metallic money has been increased until it now amounts to more than seven times as much as it did at that date, and consequently the alleged decline in prices must be attributed to some other cause than the demonetization of silver. These facts prove not only that the demonetization of silver did not reduce the amount of redemption money in this country, but they prove also that the fundamental proposition of the advocates of free coinage is erroneous, as prices are not fixed or regulated by the amount of redemption money alone, for, if so, prices should have increased since 1873.

Based on a Flimsy Foundation.

Substantially, the whole argument for free coinage, so far as it is addressed to the honest people of the country, is based upon this flimsy foundation, upon an erroneous principle and a false assumption of facts. That the amount of money in circulation, or available for circulation, has more or less influence upon the prices of commodities is not disputed by anybody, but it is not the amount of metallic or redemption money alone that exerts this influence. If all other conditions remain the same, if the relations between supply and demand are unchanged, if the cost of production, transportation, and financial exchanges are stable, an increase or decrease of the currency in circulation, or available for circulation, will, to a certain extent, increase or decrease prices, as the case may be; but by the terms "money" and "currency," in this connection, I mean every element that enters into and is utilized in the complicated processes of buying and selling in the markets for products and in the mercantile exchanges, whether it be gold, silver, bank notes, United States notes, checks, bills, or other forms of credit, written or unwritten. Credit of confidence is an element of far greater importance in fixing or upholding prices than the mere amount of actual money in use, or available for use; and, in fact, about 95 per cent. of the entire business of the country is transacted without the actual use of metallic money, or its paper representatives; and as to metallic money itself, whether in gold or silver, it is not used to the extent of more than 1 per cent. in our business transactions.

In view of these facts, which are as well established as any other facts relating to our commercial and financial operations, how absurd it is to contend that prices are fixed by the amount of that particular kind of currency which does not constitute more than one-hundredth part of the whole. In the broadest and most comprehensive sense the business capacity and personal integrity of each individual constitute a part of the effective currency of the community in which he lives, because these characteristics enable him to become a purchaser of the commodities it has to sell, although, at the time, he may have neither money nor property. Credit is a purchasing power, and the man who possesses it competes in the markets with the men who possess actual money, and contributes as much as they to the maintenance of prices. To assert that prices are fixed by the amount of redemption money alone is equivalent to the assertion that if all the silver dollars, subsidiary silver coin, silver certificates, United States notes, Treasury notes, national bank notes, and every other form of credit were destroyed, leaving nothing but the gold, prices would remain the same as they now are—a proposition so preposterous upon its face that I presume no man with any regard for his reputation would venture to make it except in a disguised form.

The great majority of our people render service for wages in one form or another and they are compelled to purchase in the markets everything they eat, drink, or wear, and in most cases they are compelled to pay rent for the use of a home for themselves and their families. Like the farmers, they have no silver bullion to carry to the mints to be coined at the public expense; they have nothing to dispose of but their labor and their skill; and, as a general rule, all, or substantially all the wages they receive must be used in procuring commodities for the personal use of themselves and those dependent upon them. They cannot eat, drink, or wear the money paid to them for their labor, and it is valuable to them only because they can exchange it for the necessaries and comforts of life; and there never was a time in the history of the world when the workingman's dollar would buy as much of the necessaries and comforts of life as it will buy now, and there never was a time in the history of the world when the workingman received more good dollars for the same amount of labor than he receives now in this country. Any policy which reduces the value of this dollar on the day it is earned or on the day it is expended

STATE CARE OF INSANE

Hearing Before Mayor Strong on the Conkling Measure.

SETH LOW AND OTHERS FOR THE BILL

Plan to Have City Asylums Converted Into a State Hospital—Mayor Not to Decide Until Tax Question Is Settled.

At a public hearing yesterday before Mayor Strong at the City Hall upon Assemblyman A. R. Conkling's bill, entitled "An act for the conversion of the New-York City asylums for the insane into a State hospital, and to establish the Manhattan State Hospital," the Mayor said that while he was fully in sympathy with the objects desired to be attained by the measure, he must characterize it as legislation of the "stand-and-deliver" order.

The fifteenth section of the bill, which provides that "The State shall not assume the care of the insane of the City and County of New-York pursuant to the foregoing sections of this act until the City of New-York shall have paid into the Treasury of the State of New-York all State taxes issued and levied against said City and County of New-York to provide for the support of the insane of the State, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 126 of the laws of 1890, of Chapter 214 of the Laws of 1893, and of Chapter 383 of the Laws of 1894, together with the interest thereon," was designated by Mayor Strong as an insult to the City of New-York on the part of the Legislature.

The Mayor said that he would withhold his decision for a day or two pending the action of the courts in the litigation respecting New-York City's unpaid State taxes.

Those who attended the hearing included President Seth Low of Columbia College, Commissioners of Charities and Corrections Porter and John P. Faure, Prof. Charles F. Chandler, Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald, President of the State Lunacy Commission; Assemblyman Hammond, Dr. Charles L. Dana, Dr. Langdon Carter Gray, Dr. George G. Wheelock, Dr. William H. Draper, Dr. Charles Hitchcock, Miss Rosalie Butler, Mrs. William B. Rice, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, and Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association.

Dennis McMahon, a lawyer at 243 Broadway, who has been identified with Ward's Island litigation for the last thirty-six years, was the first to speak in opposition to the bill.

"My first objection to this bill," said Mr. McMahon, "is that under the provisions of the act authorizing the formation of the Sinking Fund it will call upon you to violate the law."

Having recited sections 170, 171, 172, 173, and 174 of the Consolidation act, Mr. McMahon continued:

"Under Section 170 the Sinking Fund Commissioners have no power to sell or lease property, except at public auction, upon the highest price, or for a longer term than ten years. The proceeds of the sale, also, are to go into the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the city debt. Under the terms of this act you are compelled to lease the asylum property to the State for fifteen years and to convey to the State all the Ward's Island property. Now, Mr. Mayor, you have no right to do that. Why, you could be enjoined from doing it, unless this act repeals the provisions I have cited, and this, I assert, it does not do. Not only could you be enjoined from doing this, but you could be indicted, found guilty of a misdemeanor, and sent to State's prison for two years, if you disposed of the Ward's Island property in the manner indicated in this act.

"How can the Legislature of 1895 come in and order you to give $10,000,000 of property and 400 acres of ground for $1 a year, and without adequate compensation to the city? It is outrageous.

"I claim, Sir, that the proposed transfer of property, valued at $10,000,000, to the State of New-York, with absolutely no compensation to the City of New-York, will destroy the city's credit."

Mr. McMahon went into a mathematical calculation of the valuation of Ward's Island. Upon the basis of the price of Harlem lots, he estimated that Ward's Island, with the existing buildings, was worth not less than $15,000,000, to say nothing of its riparian rights.

"To fool this away for $1 a year on the pretense of charity," said Mr. McMahon, "is what I am here to solemnly protest against. The State may take care of the city's insane, if it likes; I don't care. But it shall not take away the city's property without protest. There is something behind this thing."

Mr. McMahon again warned the Mayor that, if he signed the bill and carried out its provisions, he would be laying himself open to indictment. The lawyer did not say that he was going to do it, but he gave the impression that he would see to it. The Mayor did not seem to be at all concerned, but laughed with Corporation Counsel Scott over the matter.

Dr. Langdon Carter Gray presented a petition signed by Dr. Graham A. Hammond, Dr. B. Sachs, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Dr. Valentine Wildman, Dr. E. G. Janeway, Dr. Allan Fitch, Dr. Starr, and others, protesting against the bill. Dr. Gray said that their reasons for opposing the bill were varied. He could see no advantage that could be obtained by placing the insane under State care. He and his associates were in favor of placing the insane in this city under the charge of a Board of Physicians composed of representatives from each medical college, who would carry into effect the same laws as govern Bellevue Hospital.

"We see no reason," said Dr. Gray, "why we have not enough physicians in this city equally able to manage the insane as the State Commission on Lunacy, which is composed of one physician, one farmer, and one lawyer."

Dr. Charles L. Dana said the signers of the petition had been, or are, the leading specialists in mental diseases in this city.

"I will call your attention, Mr. Mayor," said Mr. Dana, "to the fact that these physicians, whose business it has been for years to study insanity, are opposed to this bill. We believe that the city insane will be safer in the care of officials appointed by the city, than of officials appointed in Albany. We have more confidence in our City Government than we have in the government of the State. We would call attention to the fact that the State care of the insane has not been a brilliant success, and that our city insane should be not returned over to the State authorities until the State has demonstrated its ability to take care of these dependent creatures in a proper manner."

Corporation Counsel Scott was the next speaker, and at the outset said:

"I do not want to be considered as opposed to the transfer of the city's insane to the State, inasmuch as so many of my friends in whom I have the greatest confidence are warm supporters of the measure. At the same time, however, I think it would be well to look carefully at the legal aspects of the case."

Mr. Scott sketched the past history of the city's relation to the State in regard to the dependent insane from 1890, the time at which the State acquired the control of the insane in all counties except New-York, Kings and Monroe. In 1892 the city acquired Ward's Island and the buildings then thereon upon payment to the State of $1,000,000. The act authorizing the transfer specified that if at any time thereafter the City of New-York should choose to take under the provisions of the State Care of the Insane act, that the State should repay to the city the $1,000,000 it had received.

"If this act becomes a law," said Mr. Scott, "this agreement is broken. If this is so, should it be signed, the only course open to pursue will be for the city to give the fifteen years' notice of termination of the lease on the day after the bill is signed.

"It is my temperate belief that if this act shall become law it will prejudice the litigation upon which the city has entered to be exempted from the payment of its share of the State tax for the insane. I am strongly inclined to believe it would be useless to contest the litigation we now have with the State regarding taxation.

"Having said thus much, which appears to be against the bill, let me say something in favor of it. So far as the limitations of the Sinking Fund Commissioners are concerned, the points raised by a previous speaker would have no weight under this bill. As to this class of property, I have no doubt that the Legislature can take it if it wants it, and it is treating us with extreme generosity when it gives us $1 a year for it. So far as the credit of the city is concerned, it does not depend so much upon the real property the city owns as its readiness to meet its obligations at all times.

"I do think, however, that a grave injustice would be done to this city by this 'monstrous' act, but it is, nevertheless, true that it would save the city something in the way of taxation."

Prof. Charles F. Chandler was the first person to speak in favor of the bill.

"Mr. McMahon has suggested," said Prof. Chandler, "that there is something behind this movement. There is—the State Charities Aid Association. It has for twenty years been investigating the condition of the indigent insane. After many years' study, it has come to the conclusion that radical reforms are necessary in the management and care of insane persons, and that these reforms can best be attained by placing all the asylums and institutions for the care of the insane under the management of the State authorities.

"This bill, which is now awaiting your approval, was prepared by the State Charities Aid Association, and we assure you, Mr. Mayor, that there is nothing behind this bill except 1,000 philanthropic people of the State, who are working in the interests of humanity. The bill as passed by the Legislature, however, is not in the form in which it emanated from the State Charities Aid Association. The first section of the act constitutes the Manhattan State Hospital and provides for the lease of Ward's Island to the State for fifteen years at $1 a year. The original bill provided that Ward's Island should be leased to the State for 3 per cent. on a valuation of $2,500,000. So also with the Islip property. The bill now provides that that property shall be sold to the State outright for $1. The original bill provided that it should be leased at 3 per cent. on a valuation of $400,000. We were informed that it was not possible to get the bill through the Legislature in that form.

"The lease was made for fifteen years so that the State might have ample time to acquire property elsewhere and erect buildings for the care of the insane. It was no hardship upon the city to allow the State to terminate the lease whenever it desired and without notice. All the city would have to do would be to take possession and throw open the property for business, commerce, or such other purpose as might be deemed advisable. The point is that when the State does terminate the lease, it must first provide for the insane elsewhere.

"As to the clause in the bill to the effect that the State must not take charge of the insane until all these arrears of taxes have been paid, I will explain. As you, Mr. Mayor, are well aware, it has been the policy of the late Municipal Government to keep the city tax down to a nominal figure, and the city has refused to pay its State tax for the support of the State insane. I have no doubt that it will be compelled to pay these taxes.

"This act has been spoken of as a monstrous injustice to the City of New-York. I do not regard it as such. The act is going to save the City of New-York not less than $600,000, and probably $1,000,000. This is the monstrous iniquity of this act, and, moreover, it is going to provide for the proper care of the city's insane. We know that they have never had proper care in the past.

"If you sign this bill, the last act will have been performed to secure State care for the insane, a movement which has had the support of all intelligent people of the State of New-York, and all the newspapers of the State. The city will then only have to pay 45 per cent. for the care of the insane, whereas now it has to pay 100 per cent."

Seth Low also addressed the Mayor in support of the bill. He said:

"I have taken no prominent part in this matter, but have watched its course with the greatest sympathy. I am very sensible of the embarrassing position in which you are placed, but I think the bill ought to be signed despite its embarrassing features.

"I believe in State care of the insane for two reasons: One of these is the manner in which asylums are conducted in the cities, and I may say more particularly in Kings County. When I came to manhood the reform movement had just had its inception, and I very clearly recollect that it originated very largely in the dreadful and outrageous treatment of the insane under city care.

"The reason why State care is likely to be better than city care, is that in the cities public attention is paid to the material welfare of the patients. I am aware that some slight improvement can be expected under the provisions of the new law, which has divorced the criminal element from the sick and insane poor. It always seemed to me that it was an injustice to compel the poor and the insane with the criminal.

"I respectfully submit that the proper care of the insane will not be so well attained in the course of years as it will be under the provisions of this bill by a commission representing the City of New-York who have no other business to attend to except the care of the insane. That is one reason why I believe in insane asylums being placed under State care.

"The city's growth is so rapid that it is not always able or willing to make appropriations sufficient to provide for the indigent sick and insane. Under State care, if there is no room in any State hospital, the overflow can be removed to those hospitals where there is room. You have heard that in this city the accommodations are so insufficient that there are three insane patients housed where there should be only two.

"In the interest of humanity, in the interest of the most helpless of our human beings, you ought to hesitate before you call up the slightest block in the progress of this reform.

"As to the financial aspect, it is a most unfortunate thing that the authorities of the city when the act of 1890 went into effect declined to pay their taxes. I am no lawyer, but I think it substantially certain that the city will be compelled to pay its taxes with interest. So far as the litigation has gone it has been hostile to the city, and not being a lawyer, and only a business man, is impossible for me to believe that that litigation can have but one outcome—and that is to pay. Under this law these back taxes can be paid by the issue of bonds. If you sign this bill your tax levy will be lowered by $600,000 or $1,000,000. You may, of course, contest the litigation, but you will ultimately have to pay. Why not put an end at once to this source of irritation between the city and the State?

"Of course, it is vexatious and annoying that the bill should be in its present condition. It seems to me that, unpleasant and awkward as these conditions are, the interests of the city and the interests of humanity demand that this bill should become a law."

Miss Rosalie Butler, speaking of the lack of accommodation in the City Asylum, said that a census of the patients taken on Oct. 1 of last year showed 6,395 inmates, whereas the utmost capacity was 4,826.

"To-day, I am informed," continued Miss Butler, "that the census stands at 6,589, while the utmost capacity is only 5,136."

Miss Butler went on to say that it had been clearly demonstrated that the State could take better care of the unfortunates, and that the city had not taken care of them properly. She said that they were huddled together in disgraceful buildings and that there was too much asylum and too little insane hospital for their cure.

Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald also made an earnest plea in favor of State care for the insane, and urged the Mayor to approve the bill.

Mayor Strong in closing the hearing, said: "I would say to the friends of this bill that I am in hearty sympathy with all parts of it except the last section, which makes it a sort of 'stand and deliver' bill to the City of New-York, which is obnoxious to me. The Legislature's action is directly insulting to the City of New-York, and I resent it. No other word will describe this law. It says in effect, 'If you pay this money, we will let you do so and so.' All my life I have been opposed to this sort of thing, and as a municipal officer, I do not think I can accept such a measure.

"The question as to whether the city is legally obliged to pay the State tax is coming up in the Court of Appeals in a day or two, and, pending the decision of the court, I will take no action on this bill, but we will stretch our consciences as far as we can to approve this bill."

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE LECTURES

Schedule of the Course for the Summer Season.

NEWPORT, May 20.—The schedule of lectures and lecturers of the War College course, which opens in June, was given out to-day: Capt. H. C. Taylor and Capt. Bainbridge Hoff, on tactics; Surgeon C. A. Siegfried, hygiene; Capt. A. T. Mahan, naval history; Commander C. H. Stockton, international law; Capt. H. F. Harrington, the ram; Naval Constructor W. I. Capps, construction; Prof. P. R. Alger, guns and armor; Commander C. F. Goodridge, coast defense; Lieut. George F. W. Holman, torpedoes; Lieut. W. R. Rush, the problem; Lieut. J. F. Meigs, gunnery; Lieut. H. B. Wilson, war games; Commander Washburn Maynard, electricity; Ensign F. K. Marble, coast defense charts. A lecture by Lieut. C. G. Calkins will be read by proxy.

The work has been divided in a general way as follows: June—Lectures on war games, studies in practical strategy, tactics, and steam launch work; July—Same, with more in tactics; August—Fewer lectures, more launch work, war charts, tactical study, practical strategy; September and October—Solution of the problem and original papers, by class members. Lieut. T. Fritsche of the Royal Danish Navy has been given permission to join the class. Lieuts. T. P. Bertholl and A. R. Hasson, Revenue Marine officers, have been added to it.

A Brave Servant Girl's Body Found.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., May 20.—The body of Lillian McMillen was found lying on the shore at Indian Neck, near Southold, Saturday, by Frederick Case and his brother, Edwin Case.

Miss McMillen was the brave fifteen-year-old servant girl who lost her life while crossing the ice near Sag Harbor last January, with two little children belonging to Mr. Gordon of Sag Harbor. The children fell through the ice. They were saved through the efforts of Miss McMillen, and at the cost of her own life.

The body was identified this afternoon, and will be taken to Sag Harbor for burial.

TROUBLE AMONG CITY HACKMEN

A FIGHT AGAINST PRIVILEGES IN FRONT OF CERTAIN HOTELS.

Licensed Cabmen Say Their Business Is Illegally Interfered With—The City's Answer.

The public hackmen of the city have started an organized effort to break down the exclusive carriage privileges granted by the proprietors of the Hotel Waldorf and the Holland House to William H. Sealch.

The matter came up before Justice Ingraham, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion for a mandamus to compel Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield and the Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances to remove all the cabs and carriages that stand in front of these hotels.

The application was made in behalf of Joseph R. Thompson, a licensed hackman, for himself and others who are interested in the matter, and was argued by ex-Commissioner Wahle.

The carriage privilege in front of both hotels is leased to William H. Sealch, to the exclusion of all other licensed hackmen. It was urged in support of the motion that the carriages in front of the hotels block up Fifth Avenue as far up as the Manhattan Club, so that they interfere with the lawful competition on the part of licensed hackmen, and, in fact, create a monopoly of the business. In this way Thompson declares that he has lost a number of customers, as have other licensed cabmen.

Mr. Wahle said that Sealch claims a right to stand in front of the two hotels under a special license granted by the Common Council, but he insisted that neither the city authorities nor the owners of the hotels had the right to make use of the streets of the city for the purpose of constituting a public or private hack stand.

Assistant Corporation Counsel William L. Turner presented affidavits to show that the streets were not incumbered by these hacks and carriages, and that there was no complaint on the part of any property owners or residents in the vicinity. He said that they were there with the consent of the hotel proprietors, who had granted them the privilege of being there. Mr. Turner contended that a mandamus would not hold good in a proceeding of this character, as Mr. Thompson had no legal or equitable interests to protect, and as the ordinances of the Common Council granted the privileges for the cabs to stand there.

He insisted that some use of the streets was necessary in matters of this character, and that the Commissioner of Public Works had the right to use some discretion in regard to it. He said that a certain use of the streets in front of hotels, clubs, theatres, churches, and other places was necessary and legitimate, and that when the streets were occupied in this manner, temporarily and reasonably, by licensed cabmen or private coachmen, he should not be compelled to interfere with them, unless it was clearly shown that their occupancy constituted a nuisance.

Justice Ingraham reserved his decision.

SEEKING TO ENJOIN F. T. WALL.

Charged by the Cordage Company With Losing $400,000 in Speculation.

Frank T. Wall received $400,000 a few years ago from the Cordage Trust for his interest in the firm of William Wall's Sons, the big cordage house, but according to John L. Cadwallader, he lost nearly every dollar of it shortly afterward in speculation. Mr. Cadwallader alleges that Mr. Wall, in order to recoup himself, then infringed on the firm rights he had sold to the trust.

Argument was heard by Justice Ingraham, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday upon an application for the continuance of a temporary injunction obtained by the United States Cordage Company, restraining William Wall's Sons Rope Company, Frank T. Wall, Edwin R. Brinkerhoff, and William F. Wall from using or displaying the name of William Wall's Sons or the William Wall's Sons Rope Company or holding themselves out as the successors to the firm of William Wall's Sons. John L. Cadwallader appeared in support of the motion, and contended that in 1890 Frank T. Wall had sold all the business of the firm of William Wall's Sons, as well as the name of the concern, to the National Cordage Company for $900,000, and therefore, he argued, that it was a violation of the terms of this sale to permit the use of the name by Frank T. Wall in any concern.

A. H. Joline, who opposed the continuance of the injunction, insisted that Frank T. Wall, as the survivor of the firm of William Wall's Sons, had organized the William Wall's Sons Rope Company, and had a perfect right to the use of that name. He declared that this use of the name was no imposition upon the public, and that the company had been in operation for about a year without any opposition from the Cordage Company. At the time the business was sold to the National Cordage Company went into the hands of a receiver, and it was urged that the deed of sale was never made to the company, but to the receiver, and that Frank T. Wall had never been paid for the sale.

Mr. Cadwallader disputed this assertion, and then declared that Frank T. Wall had received about $400,000 from the National Cordage Company, the predecessor of the United States Cordage Company, and had lost almost all of it in speculation. Mr. Joline contended that this was not so.

Decision was reserved.

AGAINST FRANCIS H. WEEKS.

Justice Ingraham Sees No "Good Faith" in the Lawyer's Transactions.

Francis H. Weeks's robberies will probably keep the civil courts busy during the entire period of that enterprising lawyer's confinement in Sing Sing Prison.

Justice Ingraham, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down an opinion in one of the numerous civil cases that had their origin in Weeks's dishonesty. The Justice rendered a decision in favor of Mrs. Bettie Davies Warfield, in an action which she brought to compel Weeks and his assignee to execute a conveyance to her of the property at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, into which a portion of funds that she had intrusted to Weeks to invest were put by the embezzler some years ago. Mrs. Warfield had about $55,000 in the hands of Weeks for investment in 1885. A large part of this money, together with money belonging to other trust estates, Weeks appropriated to his own use. He took a mortgage on the property, and, in foreclosure proceedings, bought in the property in his own name, and then expended about $10,000 in altering and finishing the property. For this Weeks claimed a lien on the building. Justice Ingraham says that that lien has been satisfied and discharged by Weeks's appropriation of moneys belonging to Mrs. Warfield.

Constant allusions to Weeks's "good faith" in the proceeding moved the Justice to sarcasm.

"The defendant all through his brief speaks of the 'good faith' of Weeks," says the court. "It is a little difficult for me to understand what this means. I can see nothing but a deliberate and systematic attempt to rob and defraud every one who trusted him, and his treatment of the plaintiff is not, so far as I can see, different from that of others."

"RISING SUN" SENT TO ELMIRA.

A Young Half-Breed Chippewa Confesses to Robbing a Young Woman.

George W. Harris, otherwise "Rising Sun," a half-breed Chippewa boy, twenty years old, was sent to the Elmira Reformatory yesterday by Recorder Goff.

Harris is an unusually bright and intelligent young fellow, and he told a very straightforward story as to how he came to be arraigned in court on a charge of grand larceny, to which he pleaded guilty.

He said his father was a white man, and his mother a Chippewa Indian. His mother was known to her tribe as the "Laughing Linnet," and he was called the "Rising Sun." His father and mother moved to the East about nine years ago. His mother pined away and died, and the father soon followed. "Rising Sun" was thrown upon his own resources and managed to support himself by doing chores. Eventually he drifted toward the Bowery, but still managed to keep clear of bad habits, until a week ago, when, hungry and tired, and with no place to go for the night, he saw a young woman crosing the railroad bridge at Forty-eighth Street and Park Avenue with a pocketbook in her hand.

He snatched it. He was arrested, and when he was searched a small Bible, given to him by his mother, was found in his pocket.

Recorder Goff gave the lad a chance to reform by allowing him to withdraw his plea and to plead guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and then sent him to the Elmira Reformatory, where he will stay till he is twenty-one years old.

Hamilton De Veer Seeks a Divorce.

Hamilton De Veer wants an absolute divorce from his wife, Blanche Pauline, and has sent to Europe for evidence against her.

Mr. De Veer is an importer of yarns at 66 Grand Street, and lives at 625 Amsterdam Avenue. On his petition, presented through his lawyer, Caleb A. Burbank, Judge McAdam of the Superior Court yesterday issued a commission to Herbert Henry Boyd of Paris, France, to take the testimony of Ernest H. Tate, Benjamin Tappan Deering, Edmond Reeb, and Jane Doe, the latter being described as the housekeeper of the house at 22 Rue de la Victoire, Paris. The testimony of these witnesses is wanted for the plaintiff.

The summons in the suit was served by publication on Dec. 17, 1894, and the defendant's time to answer expired on May 16, 1895, without an answer being put in. The De Veers were married on June 8, 1888, in the Parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, County of Surrey, England. Mr. De Veer charges that his wife has been guilty of improper conduct with "Paul" or "Percy" de Costa, in both London and Paris. He asks for the custody of his daughter, Blanche Helen De Veer, eight years old.

Poolsellers May Escape.

Mr. Howe of Howe & Hummel, as counsel for twenty-two poolsellers indicted for gambling, raised a novel point yesterday before Recorder Goff.

He moved the dismissal of the indictments on the ground that Chapters 570 and 572 of the Laws of 1895 have abrogated Section 351 of the Penal Code, under which the indictments were drawn.

The indictments are for petty offenses against the gambling laws, the majority of those indicted being cigar and liquor dealers who allowed automatic gambling machines to be operated in their places. Anthony Comstock appeared for the prosecution.

The Recorder reserved his decision. Assistant District Attorney Battle seems to regard Mr. Howe's question of law a strong one, and said that he saw no way out of letting the indictments be dismissed. Whether the accused may be indicted under the new law Mr. Battle was not prepared to state.

Deficit of a Telegraph Company.

There is a final deficit of $1,559,386.83 in the affairs of the United Lines Telegraph Company, which passed out of existence some years ago.

Francis P. Lowrey, who, as referee, conducted the sale of the property of the defunct company in foreclosure proceedings instituted in the name of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee for the bondholders, has made a report to the Supreme Court showing a deficiency, as stated.

The property of the United Lines Company was sold in foreclosure some months ago for $30,000 to Edward S. Pratt, who assigned all his right to the property of the company to the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company. The face value of the indebtedness amounts to $1,386,000, which includes $900,000 of outstanding bonds of the company, the remainder being made up of interest, the value of coupons, and costs of the litigation.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Gen. Martin T. McMahon has been appointed by Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court as referee to try the issues involved in the suit brought by Hannah C. Carhart for an absolute divorce from her husband, Lewis H. Carhart. They were married on Oct. 5, 1871. Mr. Carhart has been living at Hot Springs, Ark., it is alleged, with a woman named Mrs. Bennett, whose husband obtained an absolute divorce from her in Illinois because of her relations with Mr. Carhart. He has put in an answer denying his wife's accusations.

—James Slattery, a sub-contractor under James S. Smith, who has the contract for the completion of the work on the buildings of the American Museum of Natural History, has brought an action in the Supreme Court against the city to recover a balance of $10,461, which, he alleges, is due him for work done. He seeks to compel the city to pay him for the work, and to deduct it from whatever Contractor Smith may be entitled to from the city.

—John J. Hasson, formerly a substitute letter carrier in Station D, on Third Avenue, was convicted yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, of having destroyed a quantity of United States mail matter in a saloon, at 78 First Avenue, on March 15. Dr. Cherurg of Ludlow Street Jail testified that Hasson had delirium tremens the night he was locked up, and the defense tried to make him out insane. Judge Benedict remanded him for sentence.

—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday reversed the judgment rendered against the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for $2,250 in the action of Karl H. Blessing, as administrator of the estate of the late Jacob F. Blessing, to recover damages for injury received by the deceased. A new trial was ordered.

—Surrogate Fitzgerald has handed down a decision in the case of Edwin Eugene Lockwood, who asks an accounting for the estate of his father, Le Grand Lockwood, and his mother, Ann Louise Lockwood, denying the application under the law that the action is barred by the statute of limitations.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Supreme Court of the United States has denied petitions for rehearing in the following cases:

Du Bois et al. vs. Bach, Cory & Co., Northern District of Illinois.

Alexander Frankenthal et al. vs. W. Scott Cook, Indian Territory.

John D. Beardsley vs. the Akron and Louisiana Railway Company, Eastern District of Arkansas.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

71—Western Insurance Company vs. Tugs Thomas Purcell, Jr., and Eagle. 122—Egbert vs. St. Paul Fire Insurance Company. 123—Christall vs. Steamships Creole Prince and Caribe Prince. 127—McWilliams vs. Tug Nannie Lamberton. 137—Manning vs. Wheelwright. 138—Long Island Machine and Machine Construction Company vs. Tug Alfred Dister. 139—Barney Dumping Boat Company vs. Schooner John T. Williams. 140—Applegate vs. Tug R. J. Moran. 141—Young vs. Ship Hudson. 142—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Ship Hornby Castle. 144—United States vs. Tug Hiram Bender. 146—Dailey vs. a Raft of Spiles. 147—White vs. Bates. 93 to 101—Pacific Mail Steamship Company vs. Dupre.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

George A. Cunningham vs. Amy Hamilton and others, appellants.—Motion to amend remittitur; J. A. Griswold for motion.

Emeline Fetth, appellant, vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Motion to strike from calendar granted, with costs.

Mary M. B. Clark vs. Augusta Clark, appellant.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with costs.

Schillinger Fire-Proof Cement and Asphalt Company vs. William Harnett and others.—Motion granted substituting Henry L. Schillinger, receiver, for plaintiff.

The People vs. George W. Cram, appellant.—Appeal dismissed on motion of Assistant District Attorney Lindsay of New-York City.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home of St. Louis vs. Russell Sage and others.—Motion for reargument submitted.

Dina Sulz, as administratrix, vs. The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.—Motion for reargument; submitted.

George H. Heath, appellant, vs. New-York Building Loan Association.—Argued by A. J. Perry for appellant; William H. Hamilton for respondent.

James Hedges vs. William H. Payne, appellant.—Argued by A. H. Smith for appellant; Henry E. Howland for respondent.

In the matter of Oscar H. Goodman vs. Henry W. Bainton, appellant.—Submitted.

William N. Cole and others vs. The Pittsburg Bridge Company, appellant.—Submitted.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, appellant, vs. John O'Donnell and others.—Argued by Senator David B. Hill for appellant; John C. Churchill for respondents.

William F. Dempsey vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by G. D. Griffin for appellant; P. V. Cullenan for respondent.

The People ex rel. Manhattan Railway Company, appellant, vs. E. P. Barker and others.—Argued by Julien T. Davies and John F. Dillon for plaintiff; David J. Dean for defendants.

The calendar for Tuesday is: Nos. 943, 948, 114, 158, 166, 175, 176, 188.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Niles vs. Bilheimer. 2—Wilkin vs. O'Connor. 3—Schlesinger vs. Flagler. 4—Corbin vs. Cone. 5—Sullivan vs. Leader Printing Company. 6—Poggenburg vs. The Germania Bank.

Class VII.—7—Mahoney vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 8—Seelig vs. Lamoureaux. 9—Munroe vs. Lavino. 10—Gutman vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

Class VIII.—11—Mendham vs. Alger. 12—Ralph vs. Industrial Manufacturing Company. 13—Institution for the Savings of the Merchants' Clerks vs. Ferris. 14—Rennell vs. Thompson. 15—Hawley vs. Ribeiro. 16—Seely vs. Brown & Molloy. 17—Trimble vs. Mahon. 18—Weil vs. Brady. 19—Ehell vs. McDonald. 20—Lehman vs. Lehman. 21—Mendham vs. Alger. 22—Strums vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 23—Caskel vs. Rothschild. 24—Heinze vs. Rothschild. 25—Hall vs. Commercial Steam Laundry Company. 26—Gallagher vs. The Mayor, &c. 27—O'Brien vs. Porter. 28—People ex rel. New-York Steam Company vs. Tax Commissioners. 29—Brown vs. United States & Brazil Steamship Company. 30—Mitchell vs. Aldis. 31—Lavelle vs. Conignio. 32—Toch vs. Toch. 33—Matter of Klohs. 34—Matter of Indestructible Clay Wick Company. 35—Mackie vs. Mackie. 36—Levison vs. Flishman. 37—Lanier vs. McEntee. 38—Munroe vs. Catrevas. 39—Martens-Turner Company vs. Mackintosh. 40—Keyes vs. Banks.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Law and Fact. — 2277 — Jarvis vs. Brennan. 643—Yorhis vs. Frost. 707—Same vs. same. 639—Frost vs. Friendship Manufacturing Company. 2639—Gregan vs. Buchanan. 227—Fera vs. Taylor. 1974—Oehm vs. Leibinger. 2313—Ross vs. State Trust Company. 2050—Bennett vs. Wright.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated railroad cases.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until May 27.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2295—Reich vs. Cochran. 2321—Newcombe vs. Fox. 4830—Wilson vs. Clancy. 3335—Morgan vs. Hodder. 2713—Zeigler vs. Hammond. 1066—Ryan vs. The Mayor, &c. 6622—Higgins vs. Worthington. 2354—Taylor vs. Thompson. 6101—Mohr vs. Camden Iron Works. 3341—Zabriski vs. Sonneborn. 5890—Lawrence vs. Gent. 1684½—Pierson vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 2207—Dolan vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 2797—Richards vs. Stokes. 2619—Jones vs. The Mayor, &c. 2909—Schwarz vs. Supreme Council American Legion of Honor. 6538—Campbell vs. Sexton. 6567—Ballard vs. Beveridge. 6584—Isaacs vs. Hayward. 6410—McWilliams vs. Milliken.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3408.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar. for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until May 27.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday of June.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

9—Bernard vs. McCready.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1159—Parish vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Company. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

175—Fay vs. Manhattan Railway Company. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

729—Carroll vs. Carroll. 876—Cossin vs. Cossin. 877—Mignerey vs. Mignerey. 868—Pepo vs. Pepo.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1576—Emerson vs. Palethorpe. 2506—Leipziger vs. Sexton. 3684—Pohalski vs. Tamsen. 3818—Goodman vs. same. 4—Flank vs. Lewis. 1242—Newjersey Foundry and Machine Company vs. Moore. 1797—Herc vs. Danes. 1337—Delacey vs. Orcutt. 1965—Tower Manufacturing and Novelty Company vs. Long Island City. 3153—Dohan vs. Sexton. 3154—Same vs. same. 3151—Curran vs. same. 3152—Goddard vs. same. 1808—Lowenstein vs. Deitz. 1814—Windsor Mineral Spring Company vs. White.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2690—Griswold vs. Donnelly. 1906—Labalut vs. Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company. 759—Goddard vs. Silverstein. 80—Robinson vs. Gray. 1490—Cohn vs. Kahn. 1954—Roselle vs. Bloomingdale. 2084—Benisch vs. Prospect Park Hotel Company. 1949—Melles vs. Bell. 2087—Abramowitz vs. International Navigation Company. 2091—Ashushinsky vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 1918—Cramer vs. Sexton. 1760—Levy vs. Schultze. 761—H. B. Claflin Company vs. same. 1466—Schoenholtz vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1111—Solomon vs. Beach.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Jury cases must be tried when reached. Case on.

3548—Breger vs. Handy. 4076—Wolf vs. Gombossy. 4077—Same vs. same. 4288—Dowling vs. Clark. 4137—Jackson vs. Semmes. 4—Little vs. Halstead. 4317—Cain vs. Lancaster. 4284—Bunn vs. Kinetoscope. 4160—Doehing Fire-Proof Construction Company vs. Albinger.

Highest number reached on regular call on general calendar, 4317.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows, Assistan District Attorneys Weeks and McIntyre, and Special Assistants Rollins and Fox for the People.

1—William W. McLaughlin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—James McManus and Jacob Levy. 2—Charles D. Perry, John Dunphy, Edward Duffy, and Louis Carstans. 3—Joseph Denham. 4—Morris Adler and Charles Reinhart. 5—Albert Laberge. 6—Patrick Garvey and Patrick May. 7—August Biddle and Adolph Gallery.

Pleadings.—1—Philip J. Corrigan. 2—Bernard Gallagher. 3—James Reilly. 4—Richard Hudson. 5—Henry Hughes and Edward Bradley. 6—Norman Fountain. 7—Michael F. Casey. 8—Charles Frische. 9—John Hart. 10—William Olden. 11—Carrie Dalze and Ada Vaughen. 12—Patrick McDonald. 13—Charles Simmons and Thomas Hoey. 14—John Barber. 15—Matteo La Battaglio.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M

GUNS FOR NAVAL SERVICE

Chief Constructor Hichborn Objects to Heavy Calibres.

EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN NATIONS

The Twelve-Inch Gun, Mr. Hichborn Thinks, Is Much More Serviceable on Battle Ships than the Thirteen-Inch.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Chief Constructor Hichborn has filed a supplemental memorandum with the Secretary of the Navy combatting the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance in reference to the substitution of thirteen-inch guns for the twelve-inch guns provided for in the original designs of the new battle ships, which contains a résumé of the best foreign practice and takes advantage of the lessons taught by the Chinese-Japanese war. Its salient points are as follows:

The claim of much greater energy and consequent increased destructive force for the projectile from the thirteen-inch gun is by no means disputed, and the suggestions of the Bureau of Ordnance would meet with ready acceptance if the issue could be narrowed to one involving simply the relative offensive powers of the two guns; but the whole question of weights assignable to armor, armament, &c., is one of compromise, and in arriving at conclusions it is necessary to study closely the designs of ships being built for foreign services, since, as possible opponents, their armament should have great influence in determining the thickness of armor and calibre of guns for our own ships.

The weight and distribution of armor and armament in the various types of foreign battle ships during the past fifteen years have varied within large limits. Starting more than thirty years ago, with the complete waterline of thin armor in the English Warrior and French Glorie, with guns of moderate calibre, the thickness of armor was gradually increased to keep pace with the increase in power and calibre of guns, thus necessitating a diminution of the actual area of side protected. The gradual increase in calibre of guns and thickness of armor apparently reached its limit in the Italian battle ships of the Duilio class, the English Inflexible, and the French Baudin—the most recent of these types having been completed more than twelve years ago.

The abnormal development of large calibre naval guns which culminated in the 100-ton guns of the Italian battle ships, gave rise to a very general clamor in both the English and French Navies for similar guns for the battle ships then building in their respective navies. This injudicious popular demand led to the building of twelve 110-ton guns for the English service, and a few 75-ton guns for the French Navy, but this radical step was not taken without strong protest from the conservative artillerists of prominence. The result more than justified their protests. The English, French, and Italians have learned by costly experience that such heavy calibres are impracticable for use on board ships for many reasons, the principal ones being great weight, difficulty of handling, and short life.

The reaction soon set in, however, and from the 100-ton guns of their earlier ships the Italians went to the 68-ton gun for the Sardegna and Re Umberto, and for their latest battle ships of about 10,000 tons displacement, have adopted 10-inch guns of principles similar to ours, and have even gone so far as to order the removal of 100-ton guns from one of the earlier ships and the substitution of 10-inch guns in their place.

English experience has been almost identical with that of the Italians. From the 110 tons of the Victoria, Benbow, and Sanpareil they went to the 67-ton guns of the Royal Sovereign class, designed in 1889, and in the very recent Admiralty programme adopted the 12-inch gun for the main batteries of the nine new battle ships of the Magnificent class, which have a displacement of 14,900 tons.

Although the French Admiralty followed somewhat the lead of the Italians and installed a few heavy guns, they quickly abandoned the idea, and for ships designed during the last ten years the heaviest gun provided has been the twelve-inch gun, which is the calibre intended for the main batteries of all first-class battle ships now building and proposed, including the Charles Martel, Bouvet, Charlemagne, and five other vessels, from 11,000 to 12,000 tons displacement.

The Russian and German Admiralties have been more conservative than the other first-class European powers, and they have at no time adopted for naval purposes a larger calibre than twelve-inch guns, which is the calibre intended for their most recently designed battle ships of 10,000 tons and upward.

From the above it is readily seen that foreign naval powers have definitely abandoned the heavy calibres of ten and fifteen years ago, and have devoted the weight so saved to a fuller development of smaller calibres and the secondary battery. The recent naval actions between the Chinese and Japanese show conclusively the disastrous effects produced by rapid and concentrated small-calibre fire, even when directed against armored ships provided with guns of large calibre. It is true that the armored portions of the Chinese vessels were uninjured and the skill and discipline of the Japanese gunners was much superior to that of the Chinese, but, after making due allowance for this disparity, the results are most instructive and show clearly the advantage of making some sacrifice in order to obtain a powerful battery of moderate calibred guns.

The armament proposed for the new battle ships for the United States Navy is in every way superior to that of any foreign ship now building—the battery of eight eight-inch guns in four turrets being without a counterpart in any foreign design.

While recent improvements in the manufacture of armor will probably render a thickness of fifteen inches invulnerable to the twelve-inch gun, it is more than probable that the projectile from the thirteen-inch gun would fare almost as badly under the ordinary conditions of long range and oblique fire usually met with in actual battle; and it must also be borne in mind that even now the obstacle to penetration is not so much lack of energy in the projectile as insufficient hardness to withstand the shock of the impact, so that even with the greater energy of the thirteen-inch gun the projectile would be more or less ineffective against the most improved fifteen-inch armor, practically accomplishing the annihilation of the projectile before it has had time to penetrate or seriously disrupt the armor.

Adequate protection of the heavy gun stations and the waterline to walls of engines and boilers is a practical necessity, but the remainder of the above-water portion of the hull must always remain vulnerable to the largest guns of the main battery, and, in view of the numerous other demands upon the displacement of battle ships, is now a settled policy among European powers to provide in the main battery of their battle ships guns not exceeding twelve inches in calibre.

In briefly outlining the development and gradual abandonment of the larger calibre guns in foreign services, no attempt has been made to go into the causes in detail, which led to the present general adoption of twelve inches as the largest calibre, since these causes cover not only question of gun powers and manufacture, but the larger issue of the best possible distribution of weights among the various elements—those of armor, armament, engine power, coal endurance, &c., so that the resulting design shall produce the best possible fighting machine under all the varying conditions of actual battle. It is only proper to state, however, that the mechanical difficulties encountered by the Italians and the English in the construction and actual service of their largest guns have so far been non-existent in the heavy guns manufactured under the supervision of the Bureau of Ordnance of the United States Navy, and the considerations which have influenced the Bureau of Construction and Repair in recommending the twelve-inch gun have been quite independent of those involved in the construction, mounting, and general service of the larger calibre proposed by the Bureau of Ordnance.

The report will have the careful consideration of Secretary Herbert.

Settled the Manitoba School Question.

MONTREAL, May 20.—There is a well-defined belief in politic-ecclesiastical circles here that there is to be an amicable settlement of the Manitoba school question, thanks to the friendly intervention of Lord Aberdeen, Archbishop Duhamel of Ottawa, and others. The first steps were taken at a dinner given by Sir A. P. Caron, at which Mgr. Langevin of St. Boniface, Mgr. Duhamel of Montreal, Sir McKenzie Bowell, and others were present. By the terms of the proposed settlement the Manitoba Government will retain the control and inspection of schools, grant diplomas, and manage the financial administration. The system of separate schools is to be styled Catholic public schools, and be created with the present curriculum of public schools, plus half an hour of religious instruction at the end of each day. The Dominion Government will withdraw its remedial order and issue another document on the lines given above. Three Roman Catholics, designated by the Archbishop of St. Boniface, will be appointed to the Public School Board.

Elks May Become Harmonious.

BUFFALO, May 20.—The Convention of Elks is in session here. Several conferences have been held between the men of the different factions, and there is great probability that harmony will be the result. As far as can be learned, it was the sentiment of the conference that the best way of welding the two together once more would be to ignore both and reorganize the whole order, starting with the peace lodges, as the neutral ones are known, as a nucleus.

The convention was called to order shortly after 10 o'clock. An address of welcome was made by Corporation Counsel Laughlin, and was responded to by Judge Bartlett. Exalted Ruler of Omaha Lodge. Judge Bartlett spoke of the chaos prevailing in the order, and laid stress on the fact that "the little gentleman at Washington was not the Order of Elks."

Grand Exalted Ruler Friday then thanked Mr. Laughlin for his words of welcome, and at 11 o'clock the convention went into executive session.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

ITEMS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

A Few Sales Yesterday—Some Particularly Interesting Ones Set Down for To-day.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold, for F. W. Kroehle, at $35,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 117 West Seventy-sixth Street, 20 by 55 by 102.2.

Mr. Edmond J. Sause, with Benjamin Richards, has sold, for Joseph O'Brien, to S. Verplanck, at $33,000, the four-story brick building 19 Old Slip, southwest corner of Water Street, 19 by 56.

Messrs. Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold, for Mrs. William Bloodgood, Jr., to Dr. Henry A. Griffin, the four-story brownstone dwelling 37 West Fifty-second Street, 17 by 100.4.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, at $500, to the plaintiffs, James O. West and others, executors, an L-shaped interior lot, in the block bounded by Seventh and Eighth Avenues, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets, 46.10 by 9.9 and 14.9 by 49.5.

The auction sales to-day will include a number of valuable offerings. The Bay Ridge lots, to be sold by Mr. Peter F. Meyer, offer an exceptional opportunity to home-seekers and the large class of small investors, who hold for a speedy rise in values. Messrs. Smyth & Ryan will sell, in partition, a valuable piece of property, extending from Broadway to Mercer Street, and another, extending from Willis Avenue along the north side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street to Bergen Avenue. Mr. Wells will dispose of a frame store building on Third Avenue, above the Harlem, and Mr. William Kennelly will offer some dwellings and tenements. These will be at 111 Broadway. In the Liberty Street Salesroom, Mr. R. V. Harnett will offer business property on William Street, three Riverside Drive lots, and other parcels. In the following detailed list, all sales are to be held at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., peremptory sale, eighty-five lots on Second and Third Avenues and Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, and Eighty-seventh Streets, Bay Ridge, near Fort Hamilton; also five lots on the north side of Eightieth Street, Bay Ridge, 300 feet east of Narrows Avenue, each 20 feet front by from 128.74 to 133.89 feet deep.

By Smyth & Ryan, auction sale, plot on north side of East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, extending from Willis to Bergen Avenues, 110.72 by 72.53 by 130.74 by 20.24, with three-story brick on Willis Avenue and frame dwelling on Bergen Avenue.

By Smyth & Ryan, partition sale, William T. Gray, referee, two parcels, viz.: 587 Broadway, west side, 200 feet north of Prince Street, extending to 156 Mercer Street, 25 by 200, four and one story brick buildings; also, gore lot on south side of Eighth Street, 183 feet west of Avenue D, 65.6 by 41 by 77.4, with part of tenements on it.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Bernard J. Tinney, referee, 2,778 Third Avenue, east side, 28.0¼ feet south of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 28.0¼ by 65.11 by 25 by 53.4, three-story frame building, with store.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, A. E. Palmer, referee, southwest corner of Eighty-eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, 50.8½ by 100, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,340.

By William Kennelly, auction sales, as follows: 209 and 213 Waverley Place, east side, between Perry and Charles Streets, two three-story and basement brick dwellings, respectively 32 and 29.9 by 22; also, 191 Cherry Street, south side, between Market and Pike Streets, 25.6 by 60, four-story brick tenement; also, 459 West Fortieth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement; also, 241 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 133.4 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, lot, 25 by 100, on east side of Eagle Avenue, 320.5 feet south of Westchester Avenue.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 137 Monroe Street, north side, 125 feet west of Jefferson Street, 26.1½ by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $6,700; on prior mortgage, $20,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, John H. Judge, referee, 49 and 57 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 363 and 437 feet west of Central Park West, each 18 by 100.5, two four-story brownstone dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $24,150.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, D. McLean Shaw, referee, 115 East Forty-sixth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story brownstone dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John Yard, referee, 64 Willett Street, east side, 175 feet south of Rivington Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and rear brick tenements. Due on judgment, $7,400; on prior mortgage, $14,000.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, as follows: 211 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 185 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, three-story brownstone flat; also three lots on Riverside Drive, beginning 26.4¾ feet south of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, each 25.8½ to 25.9¼ by from 93.4¼ to 112.0⅝; also 55 East Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 190.2 feet west of Park Avenue, 20 by 55 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also 22 and 24 North William Street, extending to 225 and 227 William Street, 42.7½ by 127.11½ by 55.8½ by irregular, four, five, and six story brick and brownstone buildings.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 220 to 230 West Forty-third Street, by William F. Rohring of Mount Vernon, four five-story brick flats; cost, $80,000.

King's Bridge Road, east side, 300 feet north of Cole Street, by Joseph J. M. Chauvet, Bedford Park, three-story frame dwelling; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 320 feet west of Third Avenue, by Thomas Pheodle of 124 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, a five-story brick tenement; cost, $25,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 25.2 feet north of Ninety-ninth Street, by Joseph Silverman of 59 West Ninety-eighth Street, three five-story brick flats; cost, $75,000.

No. 549 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, by John A. Manly, alterations to two-story frame dwelling; cost, $800.

Nos. 711 and 713 Fifth Avenue, by Woodbury A. Langdon, alterations to two-story brick dwelling; cost, $500.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday Mr. Thomas A. Kerrigan sold to Margaret H. Hendrickson, plaintiff, at $4,800, the three-story frame dwelling 293 Herkimer Street, north side, 100 feet east of Brooklyn Avenue, 20 by 100.

Mr. George B. Dutcher, as referee, sold to Mary M. Pope, plaintiff, at $6,000, the three-story brick dwelling 192 State Street, south side, 85.6 feet west of Court Street, 18.6 by 80.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Dean Street, north side, 20 feet west of Kingston Avenue, four three-story and basement brick dwellings, 20 by 46, $10,000 each; M. J. Laughlin, owner.

Dean Street, northwest corner of Kingston Avenue, four-story brick store and flat, 20 by 57.4, three families, $10,000; same as above.

Moffat Street, north side, 40 feet west of Evergreen Avenue, four two-story frame dwellings, two families each, $3,300 each; George Fletcher & Son, owners.

Moffat Street, north side, 20 feet west of Evergreen Avenue, three-story frame flat, three families, 20 by 58; same as above.

Freeman Street, north side, 150 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, four-story brick flat, eight families, 25 by 63, $7,500; H. Kavanagh, 496 Manhattan Avenue.

West Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of A Street, two-story brick produce store, 25 by 38, $1,800; H. Haldkoff, owner.

West Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of B Street, two-story brick produce store, 25 by 40, $1,900; George W. Snedeker, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, May 20.

ESSEX ST, 9; Solomon Bachrach and wife to Fanny Kaplan $1

FORSYTH ST, 17; John C. Schwab to Frank M. Welles and another.. 31,000

ESSEX ST, 9; Mitchell L. Erlanger, referee, to Solomon Bachrach 17,950

CLINTON ST, 24; Harriet E. Griswold to Mabel H. Griswold..... 1

AVENUE C, e s, 68.1 ft n of 6th St, 22.8x83; Isaac and David Wyman, executors, and Eva Foster, executrix of Rudolph Wyman, to Esther Wyman 17,000

RIDGE ST, w s, 80 ft s of Houston St, 20x50; Esther Cohn and another to Emanuel Cohn 1

ST. MARKS PLACE, 24; Nancy Reiss, trustee of Isaac Hochster, to Moses Hochster 1

6TH ST, 706 East; William B. Bristow, referee, to Charles J. Gould.. 7,500

WILLETT ST, 39; Emil Lowenberg and wife to Moses Lewin 18,500

GOERCK ST, w s, 75 ft n of Stanton St, 21x100; Emil Lowenberg to Pauline Lowenberg 1

5TH AV, s w corner of 34th St, and adjoining property on 34th St, 49.4 x100; Caroline W. Astor to John J. Astor 1

32D ST, 30 West; Joseph L. R. Wood and wife to Mabel C. Dusenburry.. 55,000

30TH ST, s s, 196 ft w of 2d Av, 18x irregular; John Galvin to Michael F. Sharkey 11,000

47TH ST, 175 West; Mary T. Carroll to Alfred L. Cornell 1

69TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 100x100.5; Clara Sachs to James A. Frame..... 72,250

45TH ST, n s, 134.7 ft e of 7th Av, 17.1x100.4; Catharine Redington to Margaret A. Redington..... 1

WEST END AV, 276; Armentha Merritt to Kate C. Tatlock..... 1

MSTERDAM AV, e s, 27.2 ft s of 77th St, 75x100; Jacob M. Newman to Robert and Joseph Gordon 1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 27.2 ft s of 77th St, 75x100; John B. O'Donohue and others, executors, &c, of Peter J. O'Donohue, to Jacob M. Newman 45,750

62D ST, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.5; Robert C. Taylor, referee, to Bertha Smith..... 15,000

80TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av; Charles E. Lydecker to Edward Hirsh 83,850

VILLA AV, w s, 884.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Charles Krohmer and wife to Daniel Sullivan 500

VILLA AV, w s, 434.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 100x100; Henry Muhlenbruch to same..... 2,400

LOT 88, map of lands of Mary C. F. Macomb, 24th Ward; John T. Price and wife to Samuel L. Berrian 2,700

BROADWAY, n s, 463 ft w of Terrace View Av, 50x irregular; Herman H. T. Vocke and wife to Frederick P. Hummel..... 5,700

JANSEN PLACE, w s, Lot 181 and part of 182, map of North Marble Hill, 24th Ward; Samuel L. Berrian and wife to John T. Price.. 5,000

45TH ST, 235 East; Meyer Abraham to William Decker 8,850

3D AV, e s, 50.2 ft n of 58th St, 25.1 x105; Edward D. O'Brien, referee, to Thomas A. McIntyre..... 34,200

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 33d St, 17.2x50, 1,025 ft.; William Boggs and wife to Matilda Kohler. 1

67TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.5; Frederick Hazleton to Mary A. Halsey 1

104TH ST, 57 East; Christian Biersack and wife to Abraham Rosenberg and another..... 1

MADISON AV, 1,583; Louis Wirth and wife to Ferdinand Bloch..... 1

131ST ST, w s, 135 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Joseph Herbst and wife to John Harney 1

107TH ST, 222 East; Charles Tucker to Cecilia Armstrong..... 1

129TH ST, n s, 142.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 17x99.11; the executors of John H. Riker to Henry A. Webster..... 11,800

122D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 19.3x100.11; Lillie and John C. Beekman to Beekman and Pixley Company 3,000

122D ST, 112 East; Lulu Mander to Mary F. McNamara..... 19,000

1ST AV, 2,030; E. Howard Johnson to Frederick M. Welles 1

104TH ST, 53 East; Peter L. Halpin, referee, to James J. McCabe..... 2,000

3D AV, s e corner of Fairmount Av, 148.7x270.4x27.3; Alex Black and wife to Laura A. Williams... 60,000

BERRIAN AV, e s, 300 ft s of 81st St, 25x100; Anna H. Gerding to Emily A. L. V. Dunlop..... 1

AVENUE A, w s, Lot 265, map of lands of Lewis J. Olmstead, Ferdinand Stephen A. Spencer and wife to Ada L. Mace Meekin..... 1

GARDEN AV, s s, 200 ft e of Orchard Av, 50x100; James Kehoe to William Kehoe..... 1,750

127TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 100 x99.11; same to Windolph to Kunlgunda Windolph..... 1

132D ST, n s, 312.6 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x99.11; John Harney and wife to Joseph Herbst..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph Herbst and wife to Louis Mendelsohn..... 13,000

131ST ST, s s, 100 ft w West End Av, 20x100.11; Edward De Witt to Walton Ferguson..... 23,500

CONVENT AV, w s, 60.4 ft n of 127th St, 80.4x irregular; Robert F. Bennett to Lewis Z. Bach..... 1

123D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 50 x201.8, 124th St; Henry C. de Rham and wife to Mary F. Crandell..... 20,000

149TH ST, n s, 250.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Francisco Padula to Marie Padula..... 1

BREMER AV, s e corner of Orchard St, 108.5x25; Kate D. Williams to Nellie J. Polhamus..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 103 ft s of 175th St, 27x110.4x27x109.9; Joseph L. Haskin to Alice F. Hannah..... 1

EAST CHESTER ST, n s, 461.1 ft w of Oneida Av, 66x162.6x43x159.11; Solomon and Feist Berliner to Augusta Beetz 1,500

LOTS 46 to 52, 55 to 58, 63 and 64, 99 to 100, 103 to 106, 88 to 90, 133 to 135, 306, 307, 310, 326 to 328, map of Woodlawn Heights; Henry Y. Chubb to Mary Y. Chubb 1

PERRY AV, w s, 500.2 ft s of Old Road, 75x88.7x75.6x82; Mary H. Wright to William M. Goodwin 2,100

STURGAN ST, w s, 40 ft s of Briggs Av, 25x100; Daniel Quigberg and others to Christian Biersack... 1,400

Recorded Leases.

BAIRD, Anna A., to John C. Foley; store, 288 1st A.; 5 years... $1,800, $1,900

BECKER, Alexander, to Henry Wellbrock & Co.; 29 East 12th St, 8 years 2,782

GEAGAN, Mary E., to Martin P. Greallish; store, 260 10th Av, 10 years $1,400 1,500

MEEKS, Joseph, and others, executors of John Meeks, to Abbey & Imbree; lofts of 18 Vesey St, 5 years 4,000

McKIMM, Mary, to Michael Rowan; 354 6th Av, 5 years..... 2,800

POULIN, Jacob, to Charles H. Aldewiz; n e part of Tremont Av, n e corner of Clinton Av, 3 years...$620 720

STEVENS, Marietta R., to E. Starr; 6th floor of 2 West 28th St., 5½ years $4,500 5,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Henry A. C. and wife to Sophie Heins; s s of 86th St, 210.7 ft e of 4th Av, 2 years..... $1,500

BETTMAN, Marcus A. and wife to New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; n s of 28th St, 185.11 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years..... 21,000

BLOCH, Ferdinand, to Louis Wirth; e s of Madison Av, 50.5 ft s of 107th St, demand..... 500

CORNELL, Alfred L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 175 West 47th St, 2 years..... 18,000

CHARLTON, Thomas, and others to F. Mann and another; s s of 149th St, 154.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, (two mortgages,) 1 and 5 years..... 14,000

CRANDALL, Mary T., to Henry De Rham; n s of 123d St, 200 ft e of 11th Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years. 14,000

CAMPBELL, David, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 76th St, 1 year..... 2,000

CRAWFORD, Francis, and wife to F. J. Middlebrook; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 123d St, 3 years. 20,000

CHARLTON, Thomas, and wife to Samuel Heidelsheimer; s s of 149th St, 170.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 5 years..... 12,500

DUTILH, Susan M., and another to F. H. Delano; n s of Clinton Place, 285.7 ft w of Broadway, (leasehold. 10,000

DUSENBURY, Mabel C., to Joseph L. R. Wood; 30 West 32d St, 3 years 50,000

DALE, Anna T., to the American Baptist Home Mission Society and others; n s of 134th St, 150 ft e of Brook Av, (eight mortgages,) 2 and 3 years..... 69,000

DURRIE, Frank T., and another to Adolph Steiner; s w corner of Villa and Van Courtlandt Avs, 3 years... 2,500

FRAME, James A., to Clara Sachs; n s of 69th St, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 57,000

GUNTHER, Isaac, and wife, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 113th St, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 6,000

GLEASON, Valentine and wife to M. A. D. Lange; n s of 160th St, 300 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 1,500

GODWIN, William M., and another to D. D. Bailey; w s of Perry Av, 560.1 ft s of Old Road, 1 year..... 900

GORDON, Robert, and another, to J. M. Newman; e s of Amsterdam Av, 27.2 ft s of 77th St, 1 year..... 13,750

HOEFERMAN, Elsie, to Frederick Sackett; n s of Cherry St, 174.7 ft e of Montgomery St, demand..... 2,000

HERBST, Joseph, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n s of 132d St, 312.6 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 8,000

HIRSH, Edward, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 80th St, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages,) 2 years..... 55,000

HOTTENROTH, Christian C., to C. P. Faber; w s of Morris Av, 22.11 ft s of 139th St, demand..... 1,200

HUMMEL, Frederick P., to H. H. F. Vocke; n s of Broadway, 463 ft w of Terrace View Av, 3 years.. 4,000

JOHNSON, Anna J., to Lucretia Jarvis; w s of Mott Av, 288.3 ft w of 150th St, 1 year..... 750

ISAACS, Kitty, to Philip Goldstein and another; n s of Canal St, Lots 690 and 691, map of James De Lancey, 5 years..... 5,000

KAPLAN, Fanny, to Solomon Bachrach; 9 Essex St, demand..... 1,500

KIRWIN, Susan, to Edward Breuen and another; 253 West 22d St, 1 year 2,000

MENDELSON, Louis, to Joseph Herbst; n s of 132d St, 312.6 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years..... 3,000

MONAGHAN, Matthew, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 53d St, 250 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year 13,000

NEWMAN, Jacob M., to J. B. O'Donohue and others, executors; Amsterdam Av, e s, 27.2 ft s of 77th St, 1 year..... 35,000

PRICE, John J., to Samuel L. Berrian; w s of Jansen Place, Lots 181 and 182, map of North Marble Hill, 5 years 2,600

ROBERTSON, John, and others to Augustus F. Holly; n s of 109th St, 225 ft e of Boulevard, demand..... 11,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., and wife to A. C. Quackenbush; n s of 99th St, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years..... 3,000

SPIEGELBERG, Stella F., to O. M. Eidlitz, 1,017 Madison Av, 5 years.. 20,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and wife to E. C. Bell; southeast corner of 147th St and Brook Av, demand..... 23,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., and wife to B. J. King; n s of 126th St, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years..... 15,000

SCHNELL, Gottlieb F., and wife to W. G. Appleton; w s of Robbins Av, 175 ft s w of Westchester Railroad St, 3 years..... 1,000

SULLIVAN, Daniel, to Henry Muhlenbruch; w s of Villa Avenue, 434.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 4 years 1,900

SEMLER, Bertha, and another to The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of 77th St, 166 ft w of West End Av, 5 years..... 15,000

THE CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF the Scapular of Mount Carmel to Henry A. C Taylor; s s of 29th St, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years.... 65,000

WEIGOLD, John G., and wife to The German Savings Bank of the City of New-York; s s of 38th St, 84 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 7,000

WOOLLEY, James V., and wife to E. L. Fancher and others, trustees; e s of Riverside Drive, 78.8 ft n of 75th St, 5 years..... 40,000

WEBSTER, Henry A., and wife to Julia A. Trowbridge; n s of 126th St, 143 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years.. 6,000

WILLIAMS, Laura A., to The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s e corner of 3d Av and Fairmount Av, 1 year..... 25,000

WOOLLEY, James V., and wife to Julia A. Trowbridge; n s of 126th St, 143 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years.. 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWER, John L., executor, to J. E. Chappanjon and others, (six assignments,) $44,864

BROWNING, Edward F., and others, executors, to Edward F. Browning and others, trustees... 60,000

BOGGS, William, to Matilda Kohler, (two assignments,) 2

EBLE, Francis J., to Peter Doelger. 3,500

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY to Lencks..... 1

FLANAGAN, James, to Sarah J. Flanagan, (two assignments)..... 2

HOFFMAN, Anna M., to Paul Hoffman 8,000

HIRSH, Edward, to Edward Oppenheimer 16,000

JENCKS, Francis M., to Franklin Trust Company..... 1

KLUGH, Henry E., executor, to Ann E. Smith..... 3,800

KIRTLAND, Lora E., to A. M. Kirtland 1

KRAIS, Natalie, and another, executors, to William Krais..... 1,250

MARTIN, Mahlon C., and others, executors, to Catharine L. Lowsher and another, (three assignments) 47,600

ROE, Anna P., to A. A. Bremner and another, trustees..... 6,000

REISS, Marx, and another, trustees, to Moses Hochster..... 1

ROUSE, Callman, to Helene Schaucupp 2,000

SNOW, Frederick A., to J. W. Bell. 1

SHATTUCK, Albert R., and others, executors, to Edward F. Browning and others, trustees..... 40,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to S. T. F. Randolph and another, (two assignments)..... 30,000

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND Trust Company to L. A. Williams 1

WELLS, Albert P., to Patrick J. Kelly 1

WISE, Nathan, to Joseph Thall... 12,000

WINSLOW, Edward, to Frederick A. Snow 1

Lis Pendens.

149TH ST, 313, 315, 319, and 323 East; Robert C. Dorsett against Jane Van Cleve and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BAYARD ST, 69 to 73; Mott St, 50; David Baum against Ella M. Pike, (notice of attachment.)

MACDOUGAL ST, 133; Babette Cohen against Virginia C. Clayton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

WILLETT ST, w s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 25 ft front; Martin Storz against Nathan Ritterman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

132D ST, n s, 471.1 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 25 ft front; Frank Nusbaum against Jacob Cohen and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. H. Hildreth.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 174.11 ft s of 150th St, 50x100;. John V. Schefer against Louis Weber, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

Mechanics' Liens.

NASSAU ST, s e corner of Spruce St; Emil Thiele against American Tract Society, owners; L. & E. Weber contractors $1,572

117TH ST, n s, 165 ft w of Park Av, 152 ft n front; Samuel Carnicer against Tillie E. Smith, owner; J. J. McDonald, contractor 600

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 718.6 ft n of Tremont Av, 66.1 ft front; Thomas Cahill against Katherine Heuser, owner; William G. Mulligan, contractor..... 230

10TH ST, 212 East; Henry C. Fisher against John L. Butteweiser, owner; Peter Van Dolsen, contractors.

UNIVERSITY SQUARE, e s, entire front between Waverley and Washington Places; Benjamin D. Traitel against University of the City of New-York, owners; L. & E. Weber, contractors 5,400

4TH ST, 288 and 270 East; A. Adamo against H. Wertheim, owner; William Luth, contractor 380

85TH ST, 75 East; L. F. Manes against Peter Doelger, owner; Joseph Michels, contractor 31

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 599 to 605; George Mackenzie against George Schildwachter, contractor. 125

124TH ST, 210 and 212 East; same against F. B. Cole, owner and contractor 47

Better Times for Georgia Farmers.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

A Chronicle reporter has carefully collected facts, figures, and estimates from merchants in a position to know, and the evidence is overwhelming that farmers will make this year's crop on a basis that promises good profits. Their advances are smaller than ever, their expenses are less, their food crops are larger than in any former year, and everything points to better times when this year's crop is harvested.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.,
SHINNECOCK HILLS,
AND OYSTER BAY.

Furnished cottages to rent. Lists now ready.

J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 LIBERTY ST.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE, ONE door from 5th Av., central, to let until Oct. 1; possession immediate; great bargain; family going abroad. Address COMPLETE, Box 334 Times, Up Town.

Public Notices.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled and worded as follows:

An act to amend section seven hundred and seventy-two of Chapter four hundred and ten of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-two, being "An act to consolidate into one act and declare the special and local laws affecting public interests of the City of New-York, relating to the Department of Docks."

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on May 23d, 1895, at 2 P. M.

(Signed) WILLIAM L. STRONG, Mayor.

Dated City Hall, New-York, May 16th, 1895.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled and worded as follows:

AN ACT

For the relief of the Church of Saint Augustine, in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on May 22, 1895, at 12 M.

(Signed) WILLIAM L. STRONG, Mayor.

Dated City Hall, New-York, May 16, 1895.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.

ESTATE OF SUSAN B. WARD,

A large plot of choice and valuable

VACANT LOTS

Situated at Fort Washington Heights

on

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD,

FORT WASHINGTON AVENUE,

or Ridge Road,

and the

FRENCH BOULEVARD OR PUBLIC DRIVE,

BETWEEN 169th AND 172d STREETS. WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION IN SEPARATE LOTS BY

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO.,

TUESDAY, JUNE 11th, 1895,

at 12 o'clock noon,

AT THE NEW-YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, 111 BROADWAY.

60 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years at 5 per cent.

Titles guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. free of charge to the purchaser.

Book maps and further particulars can be had of **THE AUCTIONEER**, 111 Broadway, Room B.

ABRAHAM VAN SANTVOORD, Esq., Referee, 111 Broadway.

GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway.

Messrs. DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, No. 32 Nassau St.,

Messrs. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, No. 15 Wall St.,

Messrs. ALEXANDER & GREEN, No. 120 Broadway,

Messrs. MILLER & BRIGGS, No. 32 Nassau St.,

GEORGE

CAPTAINS SEEK PENSIONS

Eakins and Ryan of the Police Force Want to Retire.

M'LAUGHLIN'S PAPERS ARE MISSING

A Search for His Civil Service Examination Record — Policemen Must Assist All Public Officials.

The meeting of the Police Board yesterday was a busy one. The most interesting features of the day were the applications of two Police Captains, Joseph B. Eakins of the Mercer Street Police Station and Thomas M. Ryan of High Bridge, for retirement, and the announcement that Inspector McLaughlin's civil service examination papers were missing.

The applications of Capts. Eakins and Ryan were referred to the Pensions Committee for reports. Capt. Eakins has been twenty-nine years on the force. He was appointed March 1, 1866, and made Rounsman Dec. 22, 1868. He became a Sergeant on March 26, 1872, and on Oct. 2, 1876, he was appointed Captain. Ex-Wardman

Capt. J. B. Eakins.

Shalvey, who was retired last week, made charges against Eakins before the Lexow committee.

Capt. Ryan was appointed a patrolman March 12, 1863, Roundsman Dec. 15, 1870, and Sergeant June 3, 1872. He became a Captain on Sept. 13, 1878, and was for twelve years in command of the Twenty-first Precinct. It is said that more murderers from the Twenty-first Precinct were hanged while Ryan was in command there than from any other precinct.

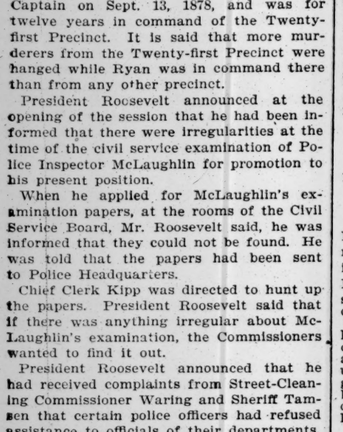
President Roosevelt announced at the opening of the session that he had been informed that there were irregularities at the time of the civil service examination of Police Inspector McLaughlin for promotion to his present position.

When he applied for McLaughlin's examination papers, at the rooms of the Civil Service Board, Mr. Roosevelt said, he was informed that they could not be found. He was told that the papers had been sent to Police Headquarters.

Chief Clerk Kipp was directed to hunt up the papers. President Roosevelt said that if there was anything irregular about McLaughlin's examination, the Commissioners wanted to find it out.

President Roosevelt announced that he had received complaints from Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring and Sheriff Tamsen that certain police officers had refused assistance to officials of their departments. Col. Waring wrote that Capt. Schultz of the Delancey Street Station gave his men scarcely any help, while Capt. Cortright of Eldridge Street cheerfully aided them in every possible way. Sheriff Tamsen complained that a policeman had refused to arrest a man who interfered with one of his deputies.

President Roosevelt said that he wished to call the attention of the Police Captains to the fact that the Police Board expects them to see that their men understand that it is the duty of every police officer to render assistance to every city official in the performance of his duty, and to arrest any person interfering with officials in the discharge of their duties. "It makes no difference whether the department officials are connected with," said President Roosevelt. "The police must assist all city officials. The Commissioners will not consider ignorance, if pleaded, as an excuse for the non-performance of duty



Capt. Thomas M. Ryan.

in any case that may arise hereafter. All we can do immediately is to call the attention of the members of the force to the fact that they must assist all city officials. Col. Waring's complaint against Capt. Schultz is general in character, and nothing can be done about it at this time, except to refer it to the Chief, and see what the Captain has to say about it."

The President announced that the Commissioners would within a few days be ready to appoint the Captains who are to be Police Civil Service Examiners. The surgeons who are to examine the applicants have received their instructions.

The examinations of applicants," said Mr. Roosevelt, "will be entirely open, and reputable citizens will be able to see all that goes on. A complete record will be kept in each case, so that if there is the slightest suspicion of anything wrong, or that there has been any discrimination for or against the candidate, the matter can be looked up immediately. Everything will be done so that there will be no unfairness. It makes no difference whether a candidate has anybody behind him, or whether he has nobody behind him. All will be alike."

Chief Byrnes reported the transfers of Sergt. Foody, Roundsman McGee, and Patrolman Hunt from Jefferson Market Court to precinct duty. The transfers went into effect Sunday, and were made at the suggestion of the Commissioners. Patrolman Joseph Cassidy of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station was dismissed from the force. Cassidy was tried a short time ago on three charges, including one of intoxication.

The Commissioners had some discussion over an application made by the Carroll Box and Lumber Company of Eighteenth Street and Avenue C for the appointment of Henry Young as a special officer. They thought that too many special officers were being appointed. Commissioner Parker said no special officer should be appointed unless there were good reasons for it. He said it was giving important powers which should not be put into the hands of any person.

Col. Grant was in favor of appointing Young, as he thought a special officer is required in a lumber yard. "Tramps infest a place like this, and there is also danger from fire," he said. "That was how the Chicago fire was started."

Messrs. Grant and Andrews were asked to make a report on the subject of special officers.

The Commissioners disposed of several cases which were tried a few weeks ago, and heavy fines were inflicted on several policemen.

The following query was received from W. E. Andrews, a member of the Republican County Committee for the Twenty-ninth Assembly District:

"I desire to ascertain whether the law prohibiting police officers from belonging to political organizations will prevent police officers from enrolling in their election districts, as provided by the Republican County Committee."

Commissioner Parker said there was no intention to disfranchise policemen, but under the rule passed by the board they could not join any political clubs or associations. The question arose whether, if a policeman enrolled in his district, he would be violating the rule. President Roosevelt said the police should not affiliate with anything that has politics connected with it. The communication of Mr. Andrews was referred to Commissioners Parker and Andrews, who will report on it.

Inspector Conlin yesterday preferred charges against Sergt. Michael E. Foody, Roundsman Thomas McGee, and Patrolmen Patrick F. Hunt, Stephen Buckridge, Joseph A. Gardner, George Moffit, and John McGuckin. These are the officers who got into trouble through the escape of Francis, alias "Moke" Murray, from Jefferson Market Court. The trial of the accused men has been set for next Thursday.

Dr. Parkhurst called again at Police Headquarters yesterday and remained about twenty minutes. The object of his call was apparently to see Commissioner Andrews, as the latter's office was the only room he entered. The Commissioner was attending a meeting of the board at the time. Dr. Parkhurst went away before the board meeting was concluded. When asked the object of his visit he said that it was nothing of consequence.

STEAMSHIP ST. LOUIS'S CODE SIGNALS

Selected by Mrs. Cleveland—The Third Largest Vessel.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—Mrs. Cleveland Saturday completed the christening of the new American Line steamship St. Louis by selecting from the international code of signals the group of flags which are to indicate "St. Louis of New-York" whenever the great steamship gives her name on the seas to passing vessels, or to the telegraph stations on the American and British coasts.

Every seagoing merchant vessel carries four flags to indicate her name and home port, and these, with the national emblem, enable vessels of all nations using the international code immediately to recognize, even at a distance, the vessel which displays the signal.

Mrs. Cleveland selected for the signals of the St. Louis flags composed entirely of red, white and blue. The first flag consists of one red and one white stripe, perpendicular; the second of a white ground, with a blue square in the centre; the third of a blue ground, with a white square in the centre, and the fourth of red, white, and blue, in three perpendicular stripes. By design or chance the signals selected are among those known to sailors as least liable to be confused at a distance, and least associated with the signals of distress, sickness, or shipwreck. The signal letters which correspond in the code to this group of flags are H J S P T, and these were assigned to the St. Louis to-day by the Bureau of Navigation.

Her official number is 116,669. The gross tonnage of the St. Louis is 11,629 tons, which makes her the largest steamship afloat, except the Campania and Lucania of the Cunard line, which are 12,900 tons gross each. Her net tonnage, on which she pays port charges here and abroad, was ascertained under the new measurement law, and is 5,893 tons, as compared with 6,320 tons of the New-York and Paris, smaller vessels, the net tonnage of which was determined by the old measurement law of the United States. The St. Louis will soon sail from Philadelphia to New-York, where she will take out her permanent documents. The law of New-York exempts from taxation for State or local purposes all vessels registered in the State for foreign trade.

CADET STACY UNDER ARREST

He Will Have to Face a Court Martial for Losing His Temper.

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 20.—Cadet Lucian F. Stacy will have to face a court-martial for losing his temper and threatening to thrash Cadet Lieut. George B. Pritchard. He has been under arrest for several days, and cannot leave his room except to go to recitations.

Stacy is the famous football player, who has done good work for the cadets. No one can understand why he forgot his position and attempted to whip Pritchard. He is usually clear headed and, besides, is a Sergeant in his company. Stacy is well liked by the whole corps, and stood high in his class. He will have good counsel to defend him.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Rich & Harris.—The Boston theatrical firm of Rich & Harris will not control so many theatres next season as they have for the last two years. They have disposed of their interest in their two Philadelphia houses, and in the Columbia Theatre, Boston, and will hereafter be interested only in the Lyceum Theatre and Museum, in Boston, and the Empire, in this city. In the latter two they will be associated with Charles Frohman. The lease of the Columbia, in Boston, is still in the market, but negotiations now pending will be settled in a day or two, and it is said that Davis, Keogh, & Bennett will probably secure control of the house. William Harris, the junior of the firm of Rich & Harris, is about to go to Indiana to subject himself to a course of treatment at a well-known medicinal spring resort.

—The Star Not for Sale.—The reports that have been current for several days that Theodore Moss was anxious to sell the Star Theatre are absolutely without foundation. Beyond the fact that Mr. Moss has never had a losing season in the house, he has a sentimental interest in the theatre with which the most active years of his managerial life have been identified. He was Box Treasurer of the house when it was occupied by Lester Walalck's company, and the judicious enterprises in which he engaged at that time laid the foundation for his present position as the owner of two theatres and one of the best-known managers in New-York.

—Car Tickets Free.—Better than chromos, better than cheap souvenirs, is a free ride to and from the theatre, and that is what the patrons of a Boston playhouse get. The new Castle Square Theatre is not a convenient house to reach, and in order to overcome the obstacle to success raised by this fact the management presents with each reserved seat purchased car tickets to and from the theatre. It is a unique piece of theatrical enterprise, but the managers, it is said, have found that it pays. The house is a popular-priced theatre, and the saving of car fares reduces the expenses of each visitor 10 cents.

—Mr. Abbey Going to Europe.—Henry E. Abbey, head of the firm of Abbey, Schoefel & Grau, is preparing to make his usual Summer trip to Europe. He has been detained here longer than usual this year on account of the production of Lillian Russell's new opera, and other business matters, but he expects now to be able to sail on the St. Louis, June 5. John B. Schoefel will then be the only member of the firm remaining in America, Maurice Grau having sailed two weeks ago.

—Change of Bill at the Garrick.—In consequence of many demands for seats for certain popular plays in his repertory, Richard Mansfield has decided to make a change in the programme announced at the Garrick for this week. The programme for the rest of this week will be as follows: To-night, Friday evening, and for the Saturday matinée, "Prince Karl"; Wednesday and Saturday evening, "Beau Brummell," and Thursday evening, "Arms and the Man."

—Comic Opera in Boston.—Henry Askin will open the Summer season of comic opera in Boston at the Tremont Theatre next Monday night with the first professional production of "The Sphinx," an opera originally sung by the Hasty Pudding Club. Manager Askin has one or two other new works to produce during the season, which gives promise of proving a very brilliant one.

—Terrace Garden.—"Der Obersteiger," Zeller's pretty comic opera, has evidently started on a successful run at Terrace Garden. It has grown in popularity with every performance since the opening of the season last week. The promenade concerts given in the open-air garden are enjoyable features of the entertainment.

—Richard Golden's New Play.—Richard Golden, who has spent a good part of his professional career in playing "Old Jed Prouty," is to have a new play next season, in which he will appear as a young Yankee farmer. He is doing some of the writing himself, and will pose as an author-actor.

New Water Commission.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 20.—The Street and Water Commissioners to-day appointed Lawrence Broderick, a Republican, to be Water Registrar, in place of Cornelius Healey, Democrat, who had held the position for eleven years. The salary is $2,500. It is said that all hold-over Democrats in the department are to be removed next week.

TRYING M'LAUGHLIN AGAIN

Justice Pratt's Stay Vacated and Motion for Change of Venue Denied.

TWO JURORS ALREADY IN THE BOX

Otto Hesse, No. 1, an Importer, Had Never Heard of the Case Before —Inspector's Lawyers Will Appeal.

The prosecution in the case of Police Inspector William W. McLaughlin executed a brilliant flank movement yesterday. As a result the Inspector and his lawyers saw their hopes of an indefinite postponement of the retrial set down by Justice Barrett vanish.

Instead of a long delay, and an ultimate trial in Saratoga, as the future was so pleasantly pictured Saturday by Emanuel Friend of the defendant's counsel, the Inspector was forced to the bar again yesterday, and the impanneling of a new jury was begun in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Justice Barrett presiding. By 6 o'clock, when the court adjourned until to-day, two seats in the jury box had been filled.

When Justice Pratt of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn granted a temporary stay to McLaughlin on Saturday, ordering the trial postponed until a motion for a removal of the trial to some other county could be argued, on the ground that McLaughlin could not get a fair trial in New-York City, the defendant's counsel and the community in general thought a long delay in the trial was inevitable. But Messrs. Rollins and Fox, special counsel for the prosecution, and District Attorney Fellows, resolved to try to avoid this delay by every possible means under the law. So they received from Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court in this city an order to show cause why the stay granted by Justice Pratt should not be vacated, and why the argument for the removal of the trial should not be heard in the Special Term of the Supreme Court at once. The District Attorney waived his right to ten days' notice on the motion for the removal. Justice Andrews's order was made returnable before Justice Ingraham, in Supreme Court, Chambers, at 10:30 yesterday morning.

Under this counter order the stay issued by the Brooklyn Justice was vacated by Justice Ingraham, and the motion for the removal of the trial was denied. Messrs. Rollins and Fox, with Assistant District Attorneys Weeks, Battle, and Hennessy, appeared for the people before Justice Ingraham when the case was called. A. I. Elkus represented Inspector McLaughlin in opposition to the motion for an immediate argument. Neither Col. E. C. James, chief counsel for McLaughlin, nor Friend & House, associate counsel, were present. Col. James had gone to Albany to appear before the Court of Appeals, and Friend & House were with their client in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in order to be ready in case the trial was ordered on.

Ex-Surrogate Rollins made the argument for the people. He told Justice Ingraham of Justice Barrett's peremptory order setting down the trial for yesterday morning, and of Justice Pratt's interference. He said the people were all ready to go on with the trial. A special panel of talesmen had been drawn, and they were prepared to argue the motion for a removal of the trial at once, waiving the ten days' notice given the District Attorney under the code.

Mr. Elkus read a list of ten objections to the proceedings that had been prepared by the defendant's legal representatives. He asserted that Justice Ingraham had no jurisdiction, as the motion for a removal of the trial could only be brought before him by the defense, not by the prosecution. Furthermore, Col. James, senior counsel for the defense, had gone to Albany, relying on the stay granted by Justice Pratt. Mr. Elkus therefore declined to argue the matter of change of venue.

Justice Ingraham listened patiently to the objections, and then, taking Mr. Elkus at his word, decided the motion for a change of venue, as requested by the lawyers for the prosecution, who maintained that there was no sound reason for supposing that McLaughlin could not be tried in New-York City with perfect fairness. The Justice also vacated Justice Pratt's stay.

Mr. Elkus filed a number of formal objections, and then all adjourned to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, where the retrial of the Inspector was begun at 3:15 in the afternoon.

Inspector McLaughlin was in his old seat at the end of the counsel table. He looked pale and haggard, as if the strain he has undergone had told on him very seriously. Messrs. Friend, House, and Elkus sat near him, looking rather glum and crestfallen, while the lawyers for the prosecution breathed with satisfaction at having carried the day.

Ex-Surrogate Rollins explained that District Attorney Fellows was absent in Albany in the Dr. Buchanan case before the Court of Appeals. The ex-Surrogate began the formal proceedings by reading part of the record of the previous trial. He then moved that the defendant be tried on the fifth count of the indictment as before, charging him with having extorted money from Mr. Seagrist, the dealer in old building materials.

Several objections were interposed by Mr. Elkus on behalf of the defense, but they were all overruled by Justice Barrett and the first talesman was called for examination. He was Robert Dessoer, a furniture dealer of 209 East Ninetieth Street. He did not prove satisfactory and he was followed by Ambrose R. Adams, who was also excused.

Otto Hesse, an importer, of 308 Grand Street, living at 202 East Eighty-seventh Street, was the first talesman to be accepted and he was assigned to seat No. 1 in the jury box. He declared he had never heard of the case.

David P. Miller, a clerk, of 548 Broadway, was taken as Juror No. 2.

Court then adjourned until 10:30 this morning, after Justice Barrett had warned the remaining talesmen not to discuss the case. The two men who were accepted were taken for the night to the Broadway Central Hotel.

Mr. House, after adjournment, said the defense would probably go ahead under Justice Pratt's stay, just as if it had not been vacated and appealed from Justice Ingraham's decision denying the change of venue, as well as his vacating of the stay. This, he said, would give them additional vantage ground, and the defendant's case had in any event been improved by the proceedings of Saturday.

Vacation for 2,000 School Children.

Diphtheria in the family of William C. Valentine, janitor of Grammar School No. 89, at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Lenox Avenue, has given 2,000 school children an indefinite vacation. Mr. Valentine's nine-year-old son fell ill with diphtheria last Friday. He was a pupil in the primary department of the school, and until a few days ago had been attending regularly mingling with his playmates.

The physician in attendance informed the Boards of Health and Education Friday of the boy's condition. The school was immediately closed and the children sent home. Physicians from the Board of Health visited the schoolhouse and fumigated the janitor's apartments. The boy's condition is not serious.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Court-Martial at Fort Clark, Texas—Detail: Capts. Otis W. Pollock, Charles H. Heyl, Lea Febiger, and Lieuts. Stephen O'Connor, Benjamin C. Morse, Ferdinand W. Kobbe, Frederick G. Stritzinger, Jr., all of Twenty-third Infantry, and Lieut. Henry G. Cole, Twenty-third Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke has relinquished the command of the Department of the Platte, and Brig. Gen. John J. Coppinger has assumed command.

—Leave of Absence—Capt. Oliver B. Warwick, Eighteenth Infantry, ten days.

Navy.

—Lieut. G. M. Storey has been detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard June 15, and ordered to the Philadelphia by the steamer of June 15.

—Lieut. J. A. Hoogewerff has been detached from the Philadelphia on reporting of his relief, and will take three months' leave.

—Lieut. C. H. Harlow has been ordered to a course of instruction at the Naval War College at Newport.

—Rear Admiral R. W. Meade has been placed on the retired list.

THE STREET-CLEANING INQUIRY

Meeting of the Special Committee to Consider Col. Waring's Report as to a Probable Deficit in His Department.

The special committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, appointed on Saturday to act upon the communications of Commissioner Waring relative to the probable deficit in the Street-Cleaning Department at the end of the year and other matters, met in Controller Fitch's office, and organized for business yesterday.

The committee is composed of the Controller, President Barker of the Tax Department, and President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen. All the members were present when the meeting was called to order, about 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Commissioner Waring and Mr. Walton of Walton & Co., whose contract for removing rubbish is to be considered by the committee, were in the Controller's office, but were not present at the meeting, which was held behind a screen in a corner.

President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen was chosen as Chairman of the committee. After some discussion, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Controller have prepared an accurate statement down to May 18 of all warrants for payments to the Street-Cleaning Department registered in the Finance Department, and that the Commissioner of Street Cleaning is also requested to give to the First Auditor of the Finance Department a statement of the indebtedness to the city for street cleaning up to and including May 18, not registered in the Finance Department, so that the total cost of street cleaning may be seen.

The following resolutions were also offered by the Controller, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Street Cleaning be requested to inform the Board of Estimate and Apportionment without delay if any diminution in the working force of the department can be made without injury to the efficiency of the department.

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to add the Corporation Counsel to this committee.

Col. Waring was then invited to appear before the committee, and was told of the requests contained in the resolutions. He said that he would furnish all information required as speedily as possible, and the committee then adjourned, to meet again at 11 o'clock to-morrow. In response to the request of the committee, Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott will be added to the committee by the Mayor. All of the important questions relative to the Street-Cleaning Department are now before this committee, and its members propose to make an exhaustive investigation.

Controller Fitch had a talk with the Mayor yesterday afternoon about the Street-Cleaning Department, but the details of their conversation were not made known.

When asked to talk about the situation relative to the department, Controller Fitch said that he was averse to putting himself in a position which might be construed as one of constant antagonism to the head of the Street-Cleaning Department.

"But," said the Controller, "some of Col. Waring's acts have compelled me to protest. It is customary for the Controller to notify the Street-Cleaning Commissioner at the end of each month if he has exceeded his share of the appropriations. Such notices have been utterly disregarded by Col. Waring. That is not business, and it is hard to deal with an official who acts in that way."

Excitement in the Wheat Market.

Following Chicago's lead, the wheat market was highly excited yesterday. Sales reached 33,625,000 bushels. Curb purchases after the close of Saturday's market here yielded profits to buyers. July options opened at 71½ cents per bushel. This was only 1 cent above Saturday's regular closing, but the rush of orders soon advanced the price to 77⅝ cents. September opened at 74¾, and shot upward 3 cents a bushel. After the early sprint the market became very irregular. July closed at 76 cents, September at 76¼ cents, and December at 78½ cents.

Corn advanced 3 cents on early dealings, and closed from 1¾ to 2¼ cents advance for the day, with July at 58⅝ cents per bushel Sales reached 1,290,000 bushels. Cotton also enjoyed an advance, with sales of 287,500 bales. August, the most active month, closed at 7.05 cents per pound.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 25 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 9 AM for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas, per steamship Mameluke, from Philadelphia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Athos; at 1 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Lahn, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Lahn";) at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Hispania, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Nicaro, from Mobile; at 3:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton, and for Ireland must be directed "per New-York"; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland"); at 12 M for Trinidad, Trinidad, and Tobago, also Demerara, and Paramaribo, via Trinidad, per steamship Gulf of Akaba; at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per Majestic, via Queentown; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla"); at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana; at *3 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship City of Dallas, from New-Orleans; at 4 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Jarl, from Mobile; at 9 AM for Port Antonio, per steamship Etheired, from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Normannia, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, St. Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York.

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Fulton, from Mobile.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Catania, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Catania"; at 9 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre; at 6:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Cuvier, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Cuvier"); at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Germany, per steamship Fulda, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Fulda"); at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Croix and St. Thomas, via St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Island, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alisa, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alisa"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tobasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri"); at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam"); at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia"); at 12 M for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William; at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 2 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome.")

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May *24 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Gaillee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May *27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June *2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia (except West Australia) and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after May 24 and up to June *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed, for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 17, 1895.

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. AND MRS. SUTRO

Their Letter to Miss Gould Said to Express Much Feeling.

The resignation of Mrs. Theodore Sutro of 20 Fifth Avenue from her position as a Vice President of the Kindergarten and Potted Plant Association, which was announced in The New-York Times yesterday, has occasioned some talk in social circles.

It is understood that the letter sent by Mr. Sutro to Miss Helen Miller Gould, announcing Mrs. Sutro's resignation as Vice President and his own as patron, expressed considerable feeling concerning the criticism that preceded the production of the tableaux vivants for the benfit of the association.

A reporter for The New-York Times called at Lyndhurst, the Gould home in Irvington, yesterday afternoon, but was told that Miss Gould was not at home.

"There is nothing that I care to add to the statements that have already been made," said Mrs. Sutro, when seen yesterday by a reporter for The Times. "Until we hear from Miss Gould we shall not make our letter public—probably not then, if her reply is such as I expect it will be. There has surely been enough publicity about the affair already. I am out off the Potted Plant Association for good."

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Ems.....June 1, 11 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M., Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....July 27, 10 A. M., Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..Aug. 17, 3 P. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Aug. 31, 10 A. M., Naples, Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $90 and upward; II., cabin, $50 and $80; round trip, $100 and $110.

Lahn, Tu., May 21, 4 PM
Trave, Tu., July 9, 9 AM
Fulda, Sa., May 25, 11 AM
Lahn, Tu., July 16, 5 AM
Trave, Tu., May 28, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., July 20, 9 AM
Kaiser W.II., Je. 4, 3 PM
Spree, Tu., July 23, 7 AM
Havel, Thur., Je. 6, 8 AM
Ems, Sat., July 27, 9 AM
Saale, Tu., June 11, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., July 30, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., June 18, 4 PM
Saale, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., Je. 22, 11 AM
Aller, Tu., Aug. 6, 9 AM
Spree, Tu., Je. 25, 10 AM
Trave, Sat., Aug. 10, 9 AM
Ems, Sat., June 29, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Aug. 13, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., July 2, 5 AM
Fulda, Sat., Aug. 17, 9 AM
Saale, Sat., July 6, 9 AM
Spree, Tu., Aug. 20, 6 AM

NOTICE.

Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE
to London, Paris, and Hamburg.
New-York-Southampton-(London-Paris)-Hamburg.

Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Normannia, May 23, 11 AM
Normannia, Je. 20, 11 AM
P. Bismck, May 30, 11 AM
P. Bismarck, Je. 27, 11 AM
Columbia, Je. 6, 11 AM
Columbia, July 6, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Je. 8, 9 AM
Norm'nia, July 18, 11 AM

I. Cabin, $85 and upward; II. Cabin, $60.

NOTICE.—After July 1 Express steamers will touch at CHERBOURG on their way to and from Southampton and Hamburg. Special trains to Paris. Direct route to Paris without Channel crossing.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.

Cruise to NORWAY and NORTH CAPE, also to SPITZBERGEN—New-York, Hamburg, Hardanger Fjord, Odde, Molde, Romsdalsfjord, Veblungsnaes, Trondhjem, North Cape, Spitzbergen, Tromsoe, Lofoten Islands, Raftsund, Digermulen, Vestfjord, Storfjord, Geirangerfjord, Marok, Sognefjord, Gudvangen, Stalheimskiev, Bergen, Hamburg, New-York—by the AUGUSTA VICTORIA in JUNE, and the COLUMBIA in JULY.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK.....May 22
ST. LOUIS.....June 26
PARIS.....May 29
NEW-YORK.....July 3
ST. LOUIS.....June 5
PARIS.....July 10
NEW-YORK.....June 12
ST. LOUIS.....July 17
PARIS.....June 19
NEW-YORK.....July 24

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

FRIESLAND....May 22
WAESLAND....June 19
RHYNLAND....May 29
FRIESLAND....June 26
WESTERNL'D...June 5
RHYNLAND....July 3
NOORDLAND..June 12
WESTERNL'D..July 10

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700 Mile Sea Trips

By the Beautiful NEW STEAMSHIPS of the
Old Dominion Line

To Old Point Comfort or Virginia Beach and Ret.
(Hygeia Hotel.) (Princess Anne Hotel.)
MOST DELIGHTFUL RESORTS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST FOR A

SPRING OUTING

MAY BE MADE FOR

$16 Old Point Comfort..$16.00 Virginia Beach....$17.00 $17

INCLUDING EVERY EXPENSE

OF MEALS AND BERTHS EN ROUTE AND A DAY AND A QUARTER'S BOARD AT EITHER HOTEL.

This trip is an ideal one, as the course skirts the coast, with little likelihood of seasickness, and passes in review many watering places and points of interest.

Send for copy of "PILOT," containing description of short and delightful trips.

OLD DOMINION S. S. COMPANY,
Pier 26 North River, New-York.
W. L. Guillaudeu, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria, May 25, 3 P.M.
Lucania, June 15, 10 A.M
Campania, Je. 1, 11 A.M.
Etruria, June 22, 3 P.M.
Umbria, June 8, 3 P. M.
Campania, Je. 29, 10 A.M

EXTRA SAILING.

AURANIA.....From Pier 40 North River, Thursday, July 4, M.

From Pier 2, E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.), 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS, Jacksonville direct, Tuesday, May 21.
CHEROKEE, Charleston only, Tuesday, May 21.
ALGONQUIN, Chas. and Jack'ville, Fri., May 24.
SEMINOLE, Jacksonville direct, Tuesday, May 28.
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jack.,
Grt. So. Fst. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE. OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. Hashagen, E. A. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way.
W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
R. L. Walker, Agt.
J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N.Pier 35 N.R.
F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr.
J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after May 12th, 1895.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, 8:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:00 P. M.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For L